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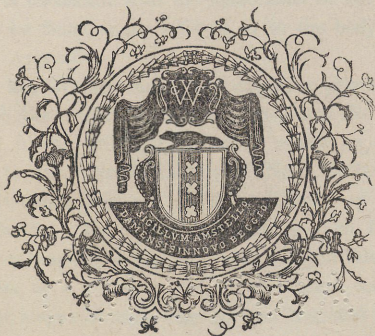
Evarts B. Greene



HISTORY
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

BY
DAVID T. VALENTINE,

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.



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INTRODUCTION.

THE design of the author of this volume has been to trace the progress of the city of New York in such a manner as to illustrate, to the reader of the present day, its gradual development, from a wilderness condition, through the maturing stages of a hamlet, a village and a city. It has been his study to follow, with minute attention, the different paths pursued in extending the habitations of the town, and to note the circumstances which operated to establish the lines of the early thoroughfares, and the laying out of the plan of that part of the city originally settled. The names, family circumstances, and many biographical facts connected with the inhabitants of the town, in very early times, will be found amply referred to in the body of the work, and also in the Appendix.

The author has availed himself of extensive private memoranda, gathered through the course of several years; and also acknowledges his indebtedness to the principal historical works on this subject.* Among others, to the valuable History of New Netherland, by Dr. O'Callaghan; Dunlap's History; Smith's History of New York; Watson's Annals, &c. He is also indebted to John Paulding, Esq., for minute information respecting early titles; and to Edward De Witt, Esq., for the use of a valuable map of old farms, compiled in his office. The other maps and engravings are also furnished from authentic sources.

The author is engaged in pursuing the subsequent history of the city, in a full and ample manner.

DAVID T. VALENTINE,

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.

* The History of New York, by John R. Brodhead, Esq., which has obtained such high celebrity as an authoritative and standard work, was issued from the press at too late a period to be used by the author in compiling the early part of this work.

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HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF THIS ISLAND AND OF THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.

THE character of the Indians who occupied this country previous to the settlement of Europeans, will be regarded, in future times, as one of the most interesting topics connected with its history. Their appearance, customs and manners were so far distinct from those of other nations known to the civilized world, and their individual character had so little in common with the more restrained and law-abiding European, that they were, in the first stages of their acquaintance with the whites, classed by the latter among those wild and lawless races known as savages, who, it was supposed, had few, if any, of the affections and higher emotions of humanity, but rather were bound, by some mysterious link, to the lower and baser passions of the animal creation. Later experience, however, has shown, that under the advantages of education and moral culture, the American Indian is capable of high attainments

in all that distinguishes the best traits of human character, whether in a mental or a moral point of view.

The Indians lived in villages containing from thirty to several hundred inhabitants, commonly situated on spots of ground naturally clear of wood, and having a fertile soil. To form their houses, they placed in the ground two rows of upright saplings, adjoining each other, and brought their tops together. Upon this frame-work was fastened a lathing of boughs, covered on the inside by strips of bark, with such nicety as to afford a good defence against the weather. The interior of their huts was without flooring, the winter fires being constructed upon the ground, in the centre of the apartment, the smoke escaping through an opening in the roof. The width of the houses was invariably twenty feet, but their length was greater or less, according to the number of families they were designed to accommodate; some of them being five hundred feet in length, and occupied by twenty or thirty families, each having its allotted space; none were over one story in height. In time of war, their villages were surrounded by a fence or stockade of palisades, rising ten or fifteen feet from the ground, and fastened close together.

These habitations were certainly sufficiently rude to have classed their builders among the most primitive architects; but they must not be regarded as affording the best indication of the mechanical genius of the Indians. There being no individual ownership of landed property among them, and the exigences of their mode of life compelling them to change the location of their villages at certain intervals, these edifices must be considered as of a temporary character. It was a common occurrence among them, when their corn-grounds gave out, from over cultivation, to remove

their settlements to some unoccupied and more fertile section.

The Indians were fond of display in their dress, both sexes indulging in this taste to an extravagant degree. It is said, by the early Dutch settlers, that some of the highly ornamented petticoats of the Indian women were worth eighty dollars, in the currency of the present day. This garment hung from a belt or waist girdle, made of whale fins or of the Indian money called sewant. It was made of dressed deer skin, highly ornamented with sewant. A mantle of skins was sometimes worn over the shoulders. The hair of the women was long, plaited and rolled up behind, secured by bands of sewant; pendants hung upon their foreheads, necks and arms, and handsomely trimmed moccasins adorned their feet.

The men wore upon their shoulders a mantle of deer-skin, with the fur next their bodies, the opposite side of the garment displaying a variety of designs in paint. The edges of the mantles were trimmed with swinging points of fine workmanship. The heads of the men were variously ornamented; some wearing feathers, and others different articles of a showy character. Their hair was straight, coarse, and of a jet-black color, being sometimes shaven close, except upon the top of the head. Around their necks and arms were ornaments of elaborate workmanship. They were accustomed to paint themselves in a variety of colors and patterns, according to the peculiar taste of the individual. Their appearance, "in full paint," struck the eye of the European as grotesque and frightful.

With respect to their physical proportions, they are described as being tall, small-waisted, having black or dark brown eyes, snow-white teeth, a cinnamon complexion,

and as being active and sprightly, though probably of less average strength than Europeans of the same size.

The principal employment of the Indian, in time of peace, was the procurement of food. This consisted of several varieties of the fruits of the earth, in addition to the more substantial returns of the chase or of fishing. The country abounded with game, among which may be enumerated, in addition to the varieties still common in the country, several which have entirely disappeared, such as wild turkeys and elk. The waters furnished an abundance of fish, and the shores of the bay were full of oysters and other shell-fish. The cultivated fields produced corn, beans and other vegetables, and wild fruits were abundant in the woods.

The bow and arrow were used in hunting, with which, it is said, they could bring down the swiftest animals in their flight. The singular expertness displayed by the Indian in the use of this instrument, was a wonder to the white settlers, who would sometimes excite emulation among the young Indians by making up a purse to be shot for. It is said the lads could hit a shilling at forty to fifty feet distance, five out of ten shots. The Indians used various methods of fishing. They sometimes had hooks made either of fish bones or of thorns, which were attached to lines made of grass or sinews; they also sometimes fished after dark, after the manner called by them *wigwass*, which is described as somewhat similar to that called "bobbing" at the present day. Their custom was to build a fire upon a platform laid across a canoe; and having persuaded their game toward the surface of the water by the bait which it had seized upon, the fish was secured by spearing. The effect upon the beholder, of the half-naked Indians, in the lights, shadows and smoke of the pitch fire by which the *wigwass*

was carried on, is described by European observers as being of a singularly wild character. The Indians also employed a great part of their time in gathering oysters and other shell-fish, to lay up in store for winter provender. These were carried, in their canoes, to points nearest their habitations, where the business of opening the shells, drying the bodies and stringing them for preservation, was carried on by the women. It is within the observation of persons at the present day, that considerable spots of land, remote from the shore, are found covered with shells of various kinds. This fact may, without doubt, be traced to the Indian times; and it may be considered that where such deposits are found, an Indian village has at one time been in the neighborhood. Among other localities on this island where extensive deposits of shells were found, at the coming of the whites, was one on the westerly side of the ancient "Collect," (or the fresh water pond, occupying several acres, in the neighborhood of the present Halls of Justice, in Centre street.) Among the Dutch, this point of land was called the "Kalch-hook," or Shell Point, from the quantity of decomposed shells found there. The Indians dwelt upon the shores of this pond, which formed a convenient harbor for their canoes, having access to the tide-waters through the outlet which ran toward the North river, nearly on the present line of Canal street. The name of the Kalch-hook was afterward applied to the fresh water pond itself, being abbreviated into the "Kalch" or "Collech," as it was afterward called.

There were likewise several edible roots used by the Indians as food; among them were the *hopness* (*glycine apros*;) the *katniss* (*sagittaria sagittifolia*;) the *tawho* (*arum virginicum*;) the *tawkee* (*orantium aquaticum*.) These roots

generally grew in low, damp ground, with a kind of potatoes to them, and were roasted in the fire. The huckleberries, found abundantly in the woods, were dried and preserved; hickory nuts and walnuts were pounded to a fine pulp, and being mixed with water, formed a pleasant drink, not unlike milk in sight and taste.

The Indians were extensive cultivators of corn, beans, peas and pumpkins. Around their villages have been observed three or four hundred acres, bearing luxuriant products of these grains and vegetables. Hudson, in his account of his first visit to the shores of the North river, states that he saw, at one of the Indian villages, a quantity of corn and beans sufficient to fill three ships, and that the neighboring fields were burdened with luxuriant crops. The grounds cultivated by the Indians, were unfenced, as they kept no cattle against which to guard; the field labor was generally performed by the women, their implement being simply a wooden hoe. A variety of dishes were made from their field products, among which was *yoekeg*, a mush formed of pounded parched corn, mixed with the juice of wild apples; *suckatash*, made from corn and beans boiled together. Their corn was sometimes roasted upon the ears, and sometimes beaten up with pestles and boiled with water, which latter preparation was called *suppaen*. A variety of cakes were also made by them, said by Europeans to be very palatable.

In eating, they sat upon the ground, without a table, using neither knives or forks; a wooden spoon was, however, used for some kinds of food. This style of eating gave their meals an appearance of voracity and uncleanness, which was not suited to the tastes of their European neighbors. It is said they were capable of extreme absti-

nence from food; and that oftentimes, when setting out upon a journey of several days' duration, a small bag of parched corn, at their girdle, was their sole provision.

The Indians were very superstitious, believers in dreams and observers of omens. The signs of the weather were objects of much attention among them; and the influence of the moon, with respect to the proper time to plant, was thought to be worthy of serious consideration. They believed that the spirits of the dead visited the neighborhood of their villages during the hours of night, and that they could distinguish their voices, when they heard the wind whistling through the forests, or the cries of wild animals which approached the villages in search of food. The cry of the animal, commonly called the "painter," or wild cat, —which is an exceedingly mournful sound, resembling the crying of a child—was heard by them with a sense of awe and foreboding. But on the other hand, pleasant impressions were drawn from the cheering voices of the birds, which migrated toward the north, with the coming on of summer, as they then recognized the spirits of their best beloved friends, who were favored with a pleasant residence among the good spirits in the regions of the south.

When an Indian died, they placed the body in its grave, in a sitting posture, defending it from contact with the earth by a siding of boughs, and also by a covering which was made secure against wild animals by a weight of stones and earth. At the side of the deceased, they placed various articles, to serve the traveler on the journey to the land of spirits. These were commonly a pot, kettle, platter, spoons, some money and food. The men made no noise over the dead; but the women were loud in their lamenta-

tions, and frequently visited the graves of their friends to testify their sorrow.

A common remedy for sickness among them was the use of vapor, or hot air sweating, and the cold bath. Connected with every village was a small arched cabin, entirely closed, except an opening sufficient to admit the body. Into this the patient crept, and was then brought to a state of high perspiration by means of heated stones laid around the cabin, to produce a hot vapor. Upon emerging, he was immediately plunged into cold water. There were also divers roots and herbs of medicinal properties, the preparation of which was a matter of great study among the "medicine men" and elderly females. When all the appliances of medical skill failed, it was considered that the evil one had so fastened his toils upon his victim, that nothing less than assailing the enemy with his own arts could prove efficacious. The preparations for this extreme procedure, were formal and serious, while the performance consisted mainly of violent exhortations and threats against the tormentor, accompanied by contortions of the body, and personal infliction upon the doctors themselves. These final remedies being only resorted to in extreme cases, were commonly followed by the death of the patient, leaving, however, to his friends the consciousness of having done all within their power to overcome the mighty conqueror of all.

The science of warfare was the highest accomplishment of the Indian, but, as with all other people, a spirit of aggression was only indulged by the stronger nations, to whom alone it was of any advantage. Like hunted deer, the poorer and less powerful tribes were sometimes forced

to leave their villages as plunder to some marauding band, on a foray from some distant locality. The preparation for the war path was commonly opened by a feast and a dance, in which the whole tribe took part. The march itself was conducted in single file, the chief taking the lead. This form of march, which was the only one adapted to the narrow trail through the woods, has been, from this circumstance, commonly known as "Indian file." The approach toward the enemy was made with extreme care to avoid discovery, and the first signal of the assault was a general war-whoop, followed by an immediate onslaught. The extermination which commonly attended Indian fights, gave them a ferocious character to the whites, whose principles of warfare were based upon circumstances widely different from those of the Indians. It was a theory common to both, to inflict the greatest possible punishment upon the enemy, but with the Indians the difficulty of escorting a large number of helpless prisoners, occasioned an indiscriminate slaughter, in many instances, of even women and children. This practice, however, was not without exceptions, and frequently persons of the other tribe were taken and adopted by the conquerors, being afterward treated, in all respects, as those of their own nation. In cases of prisoners, upon whom policy or revenge dictated the infliction of punishment, death by torture was sometimes resorted to.

To die without displaying weakness or fear, was one of the highest virtues in the eye of the Indian, and was early inculcated in the minds of the children. An account given by an early writer, of an assault by a party of Dutch from this city, upon an Indian village in Westchester county, strikingly illustrates this characteristic. It was in the

depth of winter, and the Christians, being led by a guide, came upon the town lying in a valley, sheltered from the north-west wind. The houses were built in three rows in street fashion. The narrator goes on to say: "The moon was then at the full, and threw a strong light against the mountain, so that many winter days were not brighter than it then was. On arriving there, the Indians were wide awake, and on their guard, so that our people determined to surround the houses, with sword in hand. They demeaned themselves as soldiers, and deployed in small bands, so that we got in a short time one killed and twelve wounded, but they were so hard pressed that it was impossible for one to escape. In a brief space of time there were counted one hundred and eighty dead outside of the houses. Presently none dared come forth, keeping within the houses, and discharging arrows through the holes. It was then resolved to fire the houses, whereupon the Indians tried every means to escape; not succeeding in which, they returned back to the houses, preferring to perish in the flames, rather than die by our hands. What is most wonderful, is that among the vast collection of men, women and children destroyed, (some five or six hundred in number,) not one was heard to utter a cry."

It is well known that the art of public speaking was highly cultivated among the Indians. Their discourse on public occasions, was grave, powerful and impressive, inso-much that many Europeans, who have heard them, have considered their oratory as distinguished for style and effect as any known in history. The Indian language differed in many respects in the various tribes, but its characteristics were generally similar. It was distinguished by sonorous and weighty phrases, several words being

joined together to complete a sentence in one expression. As an illustration of the sound of their language, arranged according to modern prosody, the following translation of the Lord's Prayer into the Indian tongue, has been handed down to us.

"Soüngwâunêkă, cāuroûnkyāwgă, tēhsēētāroān, saûhsōnēyōūsāt, êsă, sâwănēyōu, ôkettäûhsělă, êhnēăuwoûng, nă, cāuroûnkyāwgă, nûghwôn-shâûguă, nēättēwēhnēsălăûgă, taûgwăunăutorōnoăntoûgsick, toăntaûgwěl-ēēwhēyōustaûng, chēnēēyeût, chăquătaûtehwhēyōustăunnă, toûghsaû, tângwăussārēnēh, tăwăutöttēnăugăloûghtoûnggă, năsăwnē, sâchēăutaug-wăss, coăntēhsălôhăungăeckăw, êsă, sâwăunnēyōu, êsă, sâshăutztă, esă, soûngwăsoûng, chēnnēăûhăungwă, âuwēn."

While the orator addressed his audience, there was no interruption on their part, excepting a sound expressing their satisfaction, at points in the speech, resembling a guttural pronunciation of the word "yah." The gestures of the speaker were animated, his voice loud, and the effect upon an observer, of the erect figure, naked arm and flowing mantle of the orator is described as very impressive. The matter of the discourse is found, in all the speeches which have been transmitted to us, to have been well adapted to the subject, embracing every style that might readily touch the heart or affect the reason.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

AFTER the discovery of the Western Continent, by Christopher Columbus, the attention of Europe seemed to be turned toward the southern part of the new world, where the gold was found emblazoning the garments of the aboriginal inhabitants, holding a glittering temptation to the enterprise of adventurous spirits. Thus the cold regions of the north lay unvisited for more than a hundred years by any other than passing vessels, sailing along the coast, and making formal discoveries of its shores, to be mapped as the property of their royal employers.

One of these vessels of discovery, commanded by Verre-zano, in the service of the French, is believed to have entered the south bay of New York, in the year 1525, and thus may have had a distant glimpse of the island which is the subject of our history; but by some it is doubted if his description of the harbor, which is not very explicit, is applicable to the bay of New York.

The first discovery has been generally ascribed to Henry Hudson, an Englishman by birth, who, in the year 1609, being then in the service of the Dutch, sailed westward from the shores of Europe, in search of a north-west passage to the East Indies. The vessel, commanded by Hudson, was a small yacht, called the "Half Moon," manned by

from sixteen to twenty men, partly of Dutch and partly of English birth. This vessel was not over eighty tons burthen, being designed for coasting. After traversing the American coasts, between Newfoundland and the Chesapeake bay, he turned his course northward again, designing to explore, leisurely, the extent of country thus passed by. On the 1st of September, 1609, he discovered the Highlands of Neversink, described by him as a "very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see." The next day he rounded Sandy Hook, and the second day following he anchored under the Jersey shore, in the south bay.

The Indians flocking to the shore in great numbers, appear at once to have understood the designs of their visitors, for, whether by tradition or rumor from other lands, they seem to have been acquainted with the articles of trade, most in use, between the whites and the Indians, and were apt at driving a bargain. They offered tobacco and other products, in exchange for knives and beads. Their disposition seemed friendly, and the women presented such articles of food as they had prepared in that season.

On the 6th of September, a boat's crew, dispatched by Hudson, to explore the coast further inland, entered the Narrows, and came in sight of Manhattan Island. They described the land, encircling the bay, as covered with trees, grass and flowers, and the air as filled with delightful fragrance. The return of this small party was unfortunate, as, from some unexplained reason, the boat was attacked by two canoes filled with Indians, and one of the crew, named John Coleman, was killed by an arrow piercing his throat. It seems probable, from the course taken by Hudson, after this disaster, that the assault by the

natives was not without provocation, as friendly intercourse was still kept up between the parties.

On the 11th of September, Hudson weighed, and sailed up through the Narrows. Having anchored in New York harbor, he was visited by the neighboring Indians, who made great show of love, giving presents of tobacco and Indian corn. He remained at anchor but one day, and on the 12th of September, took his course up the river, which has since borne his name. In his exploration to the head of navigation, near the present site of Albany, he was engaged about three weeks, and finally put to sea on the 4th of October, making directly for Holland, with news of his discovery of this fine river and its adjacent country, which he described as offering every inducement for settlers or traders that could be desired.

Beside the fertility of the soil, which was satisfactorily shown by the great abundance of grain and vegetables found in the possession of the Indians, a still more enticing prospect was held out to the view of the merchant, in the abundance of valuable furs observed in the country, which were to be had at a very little cost. Hudson had, therefore, scarcely made publicly known the character of the country visited by him, when several merchants of Amsterdam fitted out trading vessels and dispatched them to this river. Their returns were highly satisfactory, and arrangements were immediately made to establish a settled agency here to superintend the collection of the furs and the trade with the Indians, while the ships should be on their long journey between the two hemispheres. The agents thus employed, pitched their cabins on the south point of Manhattan Island. The head man being Hendrick Corstiaensen, who was still the chief of the settle-

ment in 1613, at which period, an English ship, sailing along the coast from Virginia, entered the harbor on a visit of observation. Finding Corstiaensen here, with his company of traders, the English captain summoned him to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Virginia over the country or else to depart. The former alternative was chosen by the trader, and he agreed to pay a small tribute to the Governor of Virginia, in token of his right of dominion. The Dutch were thereupon left to prosecute their trade without further molestation.

The government of Holland did not, however, recognize the claims of England to jurisdiction over the whole American coast, and took measures to encourage the discovery and appropriation of additional territory, by a decree, giving to any discoverers of new countries the exclusive privilege of trading thither for four successive voyages, to the exclusion of all other persons. This enactment induced several merchants to fit out five small ships, for coasting along the American shores in this vicinity. One of these vessels, commanded by Captain Block, soon after its arrival on the coast, was accidentally destroyed by fire. Block immediately began the construction of another, of thirty-eight feet keel, forty-four and a half feet on deck, and eleven and a half feet beam, which was the first vessel launched in the waters of New York. She was called the "Unrest," or Restless, and ploughed her keel through the waters of Hell Gate and the Sound, the pioneer of all other vessels, except the bark canoes of the aboriginal inhabitants.

The several ships dispatched on this exploring expedition, having returned to Holland, from their journals and surveys a map of a large extent of country was made, over

which the Dutch claimed jurisdiction, and to which they gave the name of "New Netherland." The owners of these vessels, as the reward of their enterprise, were granted the promised monopoly of trade hither for four voyages, to be completed within three years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1615.

These merchants seemed to have been composed in part of those who had established the first trading post here, but having increased their number and capital, and enlarged their former designs of trade, formed themselves into a company under the name of the "United New Netherland Company." Corstiaensen was continued the principal agent here, and they likewise established a post at the head of the river, on an island opposite the present site of Albany. Forts, of a rude description, (being merely inclosures of high palisades,) were erected at both places.

The privileges granted to the "United New Netherland Company," being, however, limited in respect to time, their establishment on this island, can hardly be considered as a permanent settlement; the cabins of the settlers were nearly of equal rudeness with those of their Indian neighbors; and but few of the luxuries of civilization found their way into their habitations. The great object of the settlement was, however, successfully carried on, and stores of furs were in readiness to freight the ships on their periodical visits from the fatherland. No interruption of the friendly intercourse carried on with the Indians took place, but on the contrary, the whites were abundantly supplied by the natives with food and most other necessities of life, without personal labor and at trifling cost.

The Indian tribes in the neighborhood of this trading post, were the "Manhattans," occupying this island; the

"Pachamies," the "Tankiteks," and the "Wickqueskeeks," occupying the country on the east side of Hudson river, south of the Highlands; the "Hackingsacks," and the "Raritans," on the west side of the river and the Jersey shore; the "Canarsees," the "Rockways," the "Merrikokes," the "Marsapeagues," the "Mattinecocks," the "Nissaquages," the "Corchaugs," the "Secataugs," and the "Shinecocks," on Long Island.

The trade of this colony of settlers was sufficiently profitable to render its permanency desirable to the "United New Netherland Company," as it is found that at the termination of their grant, in the year 1618, they endeavored to procure from the government, in Holland, an extension of their term, but did not succeed in obtaining more than a special license, expiring yearly, which they held for two or three subsequent years.

In the mean time, a more extensive association had been formed among the merchants and capitalists in Holland, which in the year 1621, having matured its plans and projects, received a charter under the title of the "West India Company." Their charter gave them the exclusive privilege of trade on the whole American coast, both of the northern and southern continents, so far as the jurisdiction of Holland extended.

This great company was invested with most of the functions of a distinct and separate government. They were allowed to appoint governors and other officers; to settle the forms of administering justice; to make Indian treaties, and to enact laws.

Having completed their arrangements for the organization of their government in New Netherland, the West India Company dispatched their pioneer vessel hither in

the year 1623. This was the ship "New Netherland," a staunch vessel, which continued her voyages to this port, as a regular packet, for more than thirty years subsequently. On board the "New Netherland" were thirty families to begin the colony—this colony being designed for a settlement at the head of the river, the vessel landed her passengers and freight near the present site of Albany, where a settlement was established. The return cargo of the New Netherland was five hundred otter skins, one thousand five hundred beavers, and other freight valued at about twelve thousand dollars.

It having been determined that the head quarters of the company's establishment in New Netherland, should be fixed on Manhattan island, preparations for a more extensive colony to be planted here were made, and in 1625 two ships cleared from Holland for this place. On board of these vessels were shipped one hundred and three head of cattle, together with stallions, mares, hogs and sheep in a proportionate number. Accompanying these were a considerable number of settlers, with their families, supplied with agricultural implements, and seed for planting; household furniture, and the other necessities for establishing the colony. Other ships followed with similar freight, and the number of emigrants amounted to about two hundred souls.

On the arrival of the ships in the harbor, the cattle were landed, in the first instance, on the island now called Governor's Island, where they were left on pasturage until convenient arrangements could be made on the mainland, to prevent their straying in the woods. The want of water, however, compelled their speedy transfer to Manhattan Island, where, being put on the fresh grass,

they generally thrive well, although about twenty died, in the course of the season, from eating some poisonous vegetable.

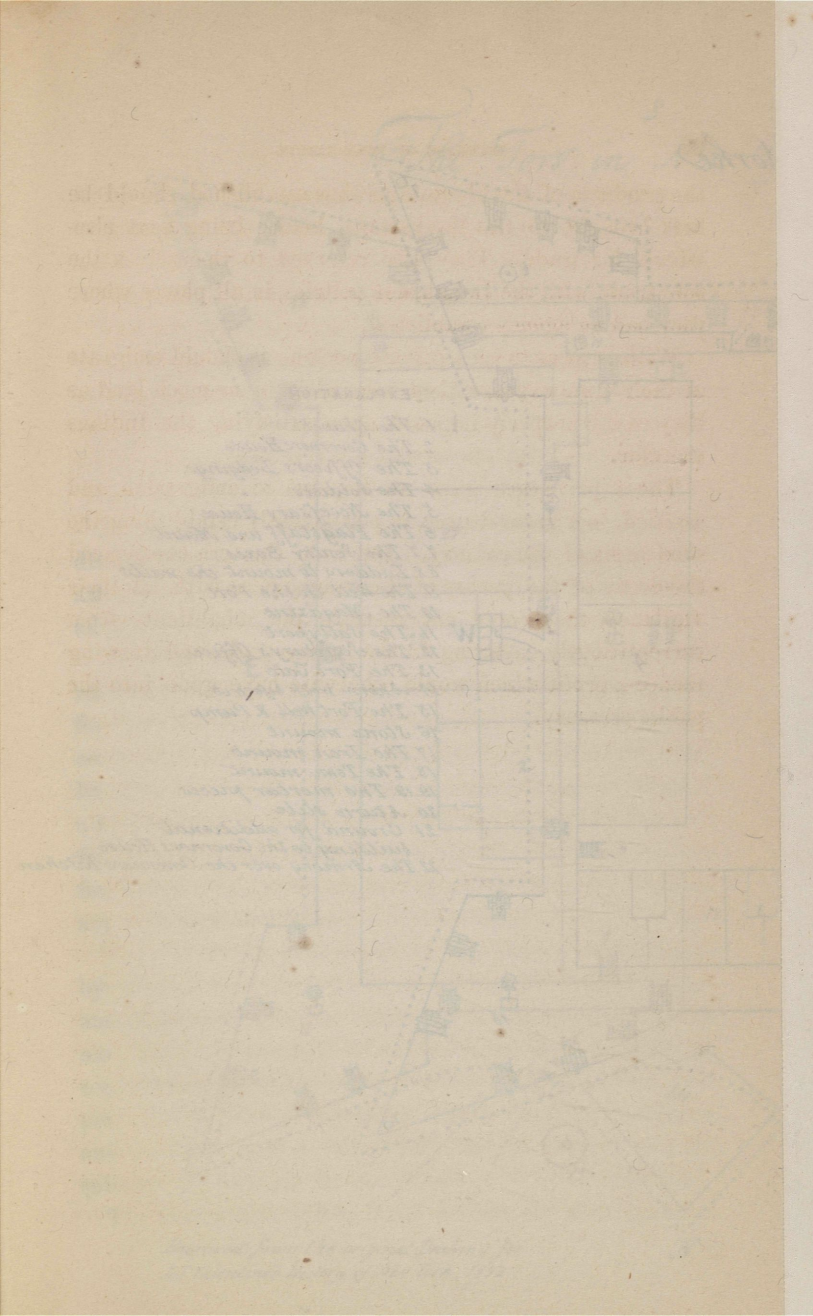
The settlers commenced their town by staking out a fort on the south point of the island under the direction of one Kryn Frederick, an engineer sent along with them for that purpose; and a horse-mill having been erected, the second story of that building was so constructed as to afford accommodation for the congregation for religious purposes. The habitations of the settlers were of the simplest construction, little better, indeed, than those of their predecessors. A director-general had been sent to superintend the interests of the company in this country, in the person of Peter Minuit, who, in the year 1626, purchased Manhattan Island from the Indian proprietors for the sum of sixty guilders or twenty-four dollars, by which the title to the whole island, containing about twenty-two thousand acres, became vested in the West India Company.

The success of the company proved itself, for a short period, by the rise in the value of their stock, which soon stood at a high premium in Holland. Various interests, however, were at work in the company to turn its advantages to individual account, and in 1628 an act was passed under the title of "Freedoms and Exemptions granted to all such as shall plant Colonies in New Netherland." This edict gave to such persons as should send over a colony of fifty souls, above fifteen years old, the title of "patroons," and the privilege of selecting any land, (except on the island of Manhattan,) for a distance of eight milse on each side of any river, and so far inland as should be thought convenient. The company stipulating, however, that all

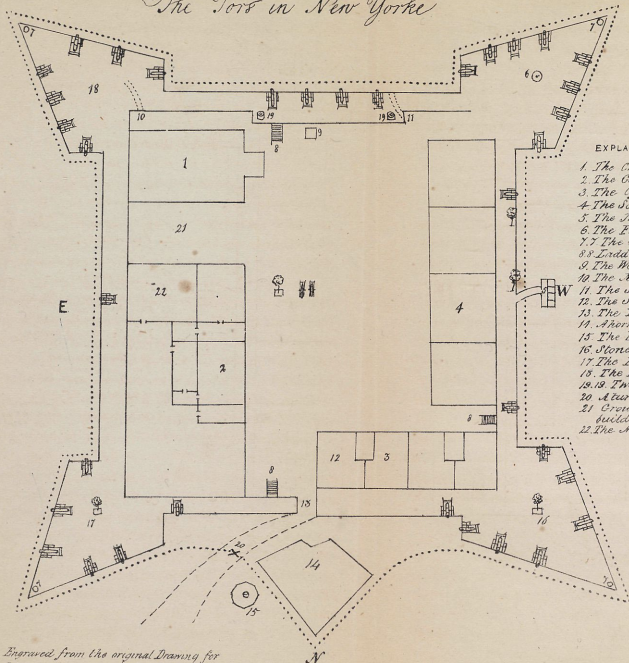
the products of the plantations thus established should be first brought to the Mannhattans, before being sent elsewhere, for trade. They also reserved to themselves the sole trade with the Indians for peltries, in all places where they had an agency established.

With respect to such private persons as should emigrate at their own expense, they were allowed as much land as they could properly improve, upon satisfying the Indians therefor.

These privileges gave an impetus to emigration, and assisted, in a great degree, in permanently establishing the settlement of the country. But from this era commenced the decay of the profits of the company, as with all their vigilance, they could not restrain the inhabitants from surreptitiously engaging in the Indian trade, and drawing thence a profit which would otherwise have gone into the public treasury.



The Fort in New York



EXPLANATION.

1. The Chapel
2. The Governors House
3. The Officers Lodgings.
4. The Soldiers
5. The Necessary House
6. The Flagstaff and Mount
7. The Sentry Boxes
8. 8. Indenters to mount the walls
9. The Well in the Fort.
10. The Magazine
11. The Sallyport
12. The Secretary's Office.
13. The Fort Gate
14. A horn work before it
15. The Fort Well & Pump.
16. Stone mount
17. The Iron mount
18. The Town mount
19. 19. Two mortar pieces
20. A turn stile
21. Ground for additional building to the Governors House
22. The Armory over the Governors Kitchen

CHAPTER III.

THE EARLY PROGRESS OF THE CITY.

As the affairs of the city began to assume a settled condition, the public authorities and citizens turned their attention to the building of public and private edifices adapted to the wants of the colony.

The fort was probably the first permanent structure raised by the company on this island; the building erected for this purpose being a block-house, surrounded by red cedar palisades, constructed in 1626. In 1633, Van Twiller, then the Director General, commenced the erection of a new fort, on a larger scale, being about three hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide, which was finished in 1635, at an expense of one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

The site of this edifice was on the blocks now inclosed by the streets called Bowling Green, Whitehall, Bridge and State streets. This extensive structure was, for the most part, a mere bank of earth, except the points, or extended corners, which were of stone. It was at first occupied as the Governor's quarters and inclosed his residence, and the several offices connected with the government; the soldiers were also quartered there.

The first church edifice, built exclusively as a place of

worship, was also commenced in the year 1633. This building was situated on the shore of the East river, at a short distance from the fort; its precise locality being on the present north side of Pearl street, about midway between Whitehall and Broad streets. This structure was of wood, and without pretension to ornament. It was occupied as a place of worship for about ten years; but in the time of the Indian war, in the year 1642, it was considered an unsafe place of meeting, from the well known practice of the Indians, in other exposed settlements, of attacking the settlers, while assembled in their churches, when the presence and affright of the females subjected the citizens to a battle at great disadvantage. Added to these cogent reasons, there seem to have been others of a different nature, as we are told by an ancient author that the proposition was discussed, in his presence, by some of the citizens, in the following manner: "It was a shame," said they, "that the English should see, when they passed, nothing but a mean barn, in which public worship is performed. The first thing they did, in New England, when they raised some dwellings, was to build a fine church; we ought to do the same. We have good materials, fine oak wood, fine building stone, and good lime, made from oyster shells."

A contract was made to erect this edifice within the walls of the fort; the church to be of rock stone, seventy-two feet long, fifty-two feet broad, and sixteen feet over the ground, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. John and Richard Ogden, of Stamford, Connecticut, were the contractors. A marble slab was placed in the front of the building, with this inscription: "Anno 1642. William Kieft, Directeur General; Heeft de gemeente Desen Tempel

doen bouwen"—the translation, in English, being thus:—"Anno 1642. William Kieft, Director General; Hath the commonalty caused this Temple to be built." This tablet was discovered, buried in the ground upon the site of the fort, at the close of the last century. It was removed to the Dutch church, then in Garden street (Exchange place,) and placed in the belfry, for preservation. On the destruction of the latter building by the great fire, in 1835, this ancient relic was lost or destroyed in the general ruin.

The expense of erecting the church in the fort, was borne partly by the citizens; a desirable opportunity having occurred for procuring subscriptions, on the occasion of a marriage of a daughter of Domine Bogardus. While the festivities were at their height, the list was handed round, and a considerable amount subscribed.

The "Old Kirke," before mentioned, on the East river shore, continued in existence nearly a century after its abandonment as a place of worship, and was occupied as a place of merchandize and dwelling.

Several other buildings, of a public character, were likewise erected by the company, at an early period, among which were the Company's Bakery, which was erected near the fort, on the present Pearl street, near Whitehall; the Company's Brewery, on the present Bridge street, north side, between Broad and Whitehall streets; a house for the preacher, Domine Bogardus, on the present Whitehall street, near Bridge street; a dwelling-house for the Fiscal, in the same neighborhood. The first church-yard, (to be referred to hereafter, more particularly,) was established on the west side of the present Broadway, a short distance above Morris street, on the level ground above the hill at the Bowling Green.

In the year 1642, it was considered desirable to afford increased accommodation to travelers on their way from New England and other places, for which purpose "a fine stone tavern" was erected, fronting the East river. This building, which was among the first constructed east of the present Broad street, was located on the present north-west corner of Pearl street and Coenties alley. After the organization of a city magistracy in 1653, it was ceded to the city, to be used for the purposes of a "stadt huys," or city hall, and was thus occupied until the year 1700.

Among the most substantial buildings erected at an early period, were the store-houses of the company. These were five in number, constructed of stone, adjoining each other, in a permanent and durable manner. These buildings occupied a position facing westward toward the fort; an open space of over a hundred feet in width, originally lying between them and the fort. A part of this space was, however, afterward built upon, leaving a small street in front of the store houses, called the "Winkle street," or Store street, extending between the present Bridge and Stone streets.

Two principal roads were established on this island at an early period. One extending from the fort northwards, through the interior of the island. For this, a space was left in front of the sally-port, or front gate of the fort, as a place for deploying and forming the soldiers, (occupied at present by the Bowling Green,) thence ascending the hill on the present line of Broadway, it pursued a northerly course, on a ridge, to the south point of the present Park, whence it followed the line of the present Chatham street to nearly the corner of Duane street. To avoid the steep descent there encountered—for a heavy hill thence de-

scended to a brook at the present Roosevelt street—it wound around to the right, making a circuit nearly on the present lines of Duane, William and Pearl streets and thence again ascended up the present Chatham square, which was formed by the necessity of leaving a wide space for a circuitous ascent of the hill. A handsome and nearly level road-way, thence continued on the present line of the Bowery.

The other road was that originally leading from the ferry landing, between Long Island and this island. This ferry, from the earliest settlement, and for many years afterward, was from the present landing on the Brooklyn side, at Fulton Ferry, to the nearest point on this island, which was at the present Peck slip. Cornelius Dircksen, was the earliest ferryman of whom the records speak, and was, probably, the first person who regularly followed that calling. He owned considerable land near Peck slip in the year 1642. From the ferry, the road ran along the East river shore, on the present line of Pearl street, as far as Hanover square. It continued its course, on the line of the present Stone street, to the fort.

The west side of the road along the shore, was a favorite locality for out-of-town residences, it being an elevated hill, with a fine river prospect, and tolerable soil. Among the original grantees of land along this section, were the following: *Henry Brazier*, thirty-three acres near Franklin square, adjoining to Wolphert's marsh, which occupied the parts adjacent to the present Roosevelt street. *Cornelius Dircksen*, the ferryman, land near the present Peck slip. *David Provoost*, *Philip De Truy*, *Cornelius Van Tienhoven*, *Laurens Cornelisen Vanderwel* and *Govert Loockermans*, all these, who were prominent men in early times, were

grantees of the lands between the ferry and the present Maiden lane, along the west side of Pearl street.

It was not until the year 1642, that any deeds or grants were made of town lots, and probably no title for lots below Wall street will date further back, through individual proprietors, than that date. Previously, the settlers had been permitted to occupy building localities by unwritten sanction, and these had been established with little respect to uniformity, except such as the natural geography of the island, at its southern extremity, suggested. Circumstances, however, led to the adoption of certain lines of thoroughfares, which afterward, upon the survey and regulation of the town, became adopted as permanent streets, and have since remained so.

Lots on the lower part of BROADWAY, then called the "Great Highway," began to be laid out and granted to individuals in the year 1643. In that year, *Martin Crigier* received the grant of a lot on the west side of the street, opposite the present Bowling Green. The successive grantees of property on the same road, below the present Wall street, about the same period, were the following: To *Allerton & Loockerman*, merchants, a lot on the east side of the road, above the present Beaver street. This lot contained one hundred feet in front, and two hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, the rear being bounded by a marsh, covering the present Broad street and adjacent parts. To *Andreas Hudde*, an officer of the company, sixty-two feet in front, on the same side of the road, and about two hundred and twenty-five feet in depth. To *Rutger Arentsen Van Seyl*, also in the employ of the company, on the same side of the road, fifty feet front, same depth as above. To *Cornelius Volckertsen*, also in the service of the company, on the same side

of the road, and adjoining Van Seyl, one hundred and twelve feet front, same depth as above. To *Thomas Sanderson*, on same side of the road, and next above Hudde, fifty feet front, same depth as the others. To *Philip Geraerdy*, a trader, a lot on the same side of the road, next above Volkertsen, one hundred feet front, and about the same depth. To *Jan Jansen Van Jorcum*, on same side of the road, about one hundred feet front. To *Leendert Arden*, also in the service of the company, on the same side of the road, about fifty feet front and two hundred feet in depth. To *Arien Pietersen Van Alkmaar*, also in the service of the company, on the west side of the road, opposite the present Bowling Green, about one hundred and thirty feet front, and ninety-eight feet in depth. To *Cosyn Gerritsen*, a lot on the east side of the road, adjoining Rutger Aertsen, about fifty feet front.

These grants were the first on Broadway, and some years elapsed before they were generally built upon. It is evident, however, that at this early period, the speculative value of property on that street was fully appreciated by the early settlers, as not more than one or two of the original grantees ever occupied the property themselves, or did more toward improving than fencing them in, but in after years sold them to persons for building purposes. The grants above-mentioned were made prior to Stuyvesant's arrival in 1647; previous to which period, the west side of the road, above the present Bowling Green and below Trinity church, was occupied solely by the burial-ground, and by the gardens and dwellings of Mr. Vandegrist and Mr. Van Dyck. Two lots above Van Dyck were granted by Stuyvesant to his sons Baltalazar and Nicholas William, each about one hundred feet front, running to the

North river shore. We may consider the grants above enumerated, as the beginning of Broadway in its character of a public street, it having previously been no more than a road through fields owned by the West India Company, under their Indian title to the island.

It was before suggested, that the favorite building localities in the outset of this city, were those immediately adjacent to the fort; and one of the earliest being on the present line of PEARL STREET, between Whitehall and State streets. This had been occupied from the time that the fort was first laid out. The situation was convenient for the kind of buildings then customary, as some protection was afforded from the cold northerly winds by the walls of the fort. Among the early occupants, ranging between the years 1643 and 1647, were the following, on the north side of the street, commencing at the present Whitehall street: *Lamert Van Valkenbergh, Jan Evertsen Bout, Barent Jansen, Michael Pauluzen, Anthony Jansen, Jochem Pietersen, Cors Pietersen, Gillis Pietersen, Claes Jansen, Joris Rapelje, Hans Hansen, Jan Snediger, Jacob Constable, Tryntje Jonas, Francis Doughty, and Paulus Heymans.* On the south side of the street were *Rem Jansen, The Company's Bakery, Jan Cornelisen Coster, Claes Jansen Van Naerden, Claes Jansen Ruyter, Cornelis Tunizen. Jan Jansen Schepmoes, Jurien Blanck.*

The early settlers upon WHITEHALL STREET, were as follows: In 1645, *Tunis Tomassen Van Naarden* was granted the lot on the present south-east corner of Whitehall and Marketfield streets, having a front on Whitehall street of about one hundred feet, and depth on Marketfield street of about seventy feet. In the following year, a grant was made to *Roelof Jansen Haes*, of the property

fronting on the present Whitehall, Beaver and Marketfield streets, containing about ninety feet on Whitehall street, by seventy-five feet in depth on the other streets. Between Stone and Bridge streets, several lots were granted in 1646, extending, in depth, to a small street fronting the store-houses of the company. The occupants were *Jan Haes, George Holmes, Robert Butler, Everardus Bogardus, Sybout Clasen, Isaac de Foreest*. The western side of this street was the line of the fort. The street had, at this time, received no distinctive name, the property being described as east of the fort, &c.

The present BRIDGE STREET, between Whitehall and Broad streets, was occupied by several residents, at an early period. In 1642-3, *Hendrick Hendricksen Kip* received a grant on the north side of the street, containing about ninety feet front and seventy feet in depth. The first private deed, on record, showing the value of property in those early times, was executed, in the year 1643, by *Abraham Jacobsen Van Steenwyck*, conveying to *Anthony Jansen Van Fees*, a lot next to Kip's, containing thirty feet front and one hundred and ten feet in depth; the price paid being twenty-four guilders, equal to nine dollars and a half of our currency. This was as valuable property as any in the town, and the almost nominal value of land, in those times may be thence inferred. Other original grantees of lots on this street, were *Pieter Van Linden, Abraham Verplanck, Anthony Jansen, and Hendrick, the smith*. The street was then without a name.

The present STONE STREET, as has been before mentioned, was the line of the first road laid out from the fort to the ferry. The early occupants of that part of the road be-

tween the present Whitehall and Broad streets, were the following, their property being generally described as on "the road:" *Adam Rolantsen*, one hundred feet front; *Arent*, the smith; *Philip Geraerdy*, a trader; *Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland*, commissary; *Harman Meyndertsen*; *Isaac De Foreest*, brewer; *Gysbert Opdyck*, commissary; *Pieter Cornelisen*. From the character of these residents, it is to be inferred that this was one of the best streets of the town. Crossing the inlet, at the present Broad street, by a bridge, the part of the road between the latter street and the present Hanover square, was vacant on the south side, until the erection of the City Tavern, in 1642. On the north side, *Jacob Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven*, a prominent citizen, established a large brewery; his lot fronting on the road, on the inlet or present Broad street, and on a street in the rear. Beyond him lay vacant ground, a grant of which was made, in 1646, to *Wessel Evertsen*, containing a front of two hundred and twenty feet and depth of ninety feet. Beyond Evertsen, toward Hanover square, was land granted to *Borger Jorisen*, about one hundred and forty feet front and one hundred and thirty feet in depth. This individual gave a name to the present Old slip, which was, for over a century after the period now referred to, known as "Borger Jorisen's Path," or Burgher's Path.

Among the other thoroughfares, occupied at an early period, was the present BROAD STREET, the names of some of the early inhabitants being as follows: *Cornelis Melyn*, on the east side, between the road (Stone street) and the river shore (about the present line of Pearl street)—his premises being about ninety feet front and sixty-five feet

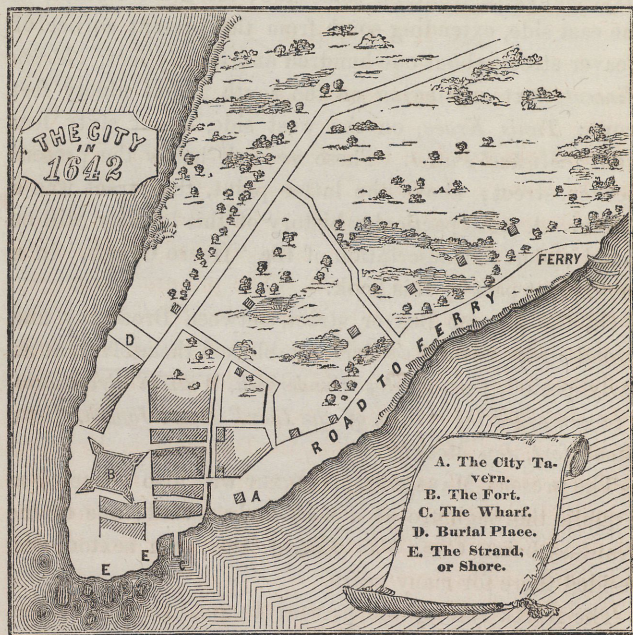
deep; *Michael Marshan*, one hundred and forty feet front, seventy feet deep; *Martin Ael*, seventy-five feet front; *Govert Loockermans*, *Gerrit Douwman*, about forty-five feet front, on the west side of the street; *Willem Cornelisen*, sixty-eight feet front, on same side; *Abraham Rycken*, on the east side, extending south from the present corner of Beaver street, about one hundred and twenty feet; *Adrian Vincent*, next adjoining on the south, about ninety feet front; *Tunis Kraey*, on the west side, about sixty feet front; *Michael Picket*. These were all below the present Beaver street; above the latter point, the street was a marsh. A more particular history of this locality will be found under the description of the "Heere Graaft," in a subsequent part of this book.

On the present Beaver street, between Broadway and Broad street, several settlers established themselves, at an early period, viz: *Paulus Vanderbeck*, *William Bredembent*, a tavern called the "*Sign of the Lion*," *Evert Jansen*, *Pieter Mountfort*, *Jan Mountfort*.

The present MARKETFIELD STREET was also occupied as a public thoroughfare at a very early period; one of the grantees being *Claes Van Elslant*, the town sexton, who resided there for many years.

The North side of the present PEARL STREET, between Broad and Whitehall streets, lay fronting the river shore; extending out into the river, on the line of the present Moore street, was a little wharf, built at a very early period. It was the only landing place in the city, but extended not far beyond low water mark, and was only suitable for the landing of goods, by means of scows and small boats, from vessels anchored in the stream.

The description of the progress of the town, given in this chapter, will, it is supposed, be better understood from the following illustrative map, drawn by the author, from the best data in his possession :



NOTE.—The upper cross road is the present Maiden Lane, then called “T’Maagde Paatje.”

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST INDIAN WAR. (1642.)

It was suggested, in a previous chapter, that the influx into the country of settlers not connected with the West India Company, had a tendency to introduce competition in the fur trade, which the company had designed to monopolize for its own benefit. The private traders, by traversing the country into distant localities and overbidding the company's officers, contrived to turn this profitable trade from the coffers of the government into their own pockets. After years of fruitless effort to restrain these illegal practices, the Directory in Holland, making a virtue of necessity, threw open the Indian trade to individual competition, simply endeavoring to counterbalance the sacrifices thus made, by increasing their duties on imports and exports.

The effect of this measure, was to open a scene in the country altogether novel, and of a pernicious tendency. For, then, nearly the whole population turned their thoughts toward the Indian trade, abandoning their former pursuits. The officers and agents, in the service of the company, resigned their places, and engaged in business on their own account. Mechanics left their trades, and a general competition ensued for the purchase of peltries. To make friends among the Indians was, therefore, the

object of all; and soon the natives began to enter as heartily into the tricks and mysteries of barter as the most expert traders among the whites. Their introduction into the families of the citizens, where they were invited to meals and lodgings; the common use of guns and ammunition, procured in trade, together with their ripening experience in the ways and customs of their white neighbors, gave them a rising notion of their own condition. They became exacting and close in their bargains, so that Van Tienhoven writes, "if they gave you a herring, they required a cod in return." They exacted civilities and attentions to an exorbitant degree, and were offended, if these were withheld.

This unnatural and constrained condition of intercourse, could not last longer than the purpose for which it was originated could be subserved, and accordingly when it was no longer found profitable to indulge the Indians in these delicate attentions, the opposite extreme was pursued; the natives were reviled and thrown back with contempt; and in place of the former unnatural familiarity, a mutual hatred grew up between the two races. "Indian dog" became the common term of reproach of the whites upon their neighbors, while the natives, on the other hand, were equally loud in their expressions of derision for the Dutch. "They might be something on the water," said they, but are of no account on land. In their own country they have neither a great sachem or chief."

The first Indian war gradually grew out of this state of feeling; and it is difficult to see how the government, under Kieft, which was greatly blamed, and finally superseded, in consequence of the war, could have allayed the causes which seem to have been the preparatory incite-

ments to hostilities. It is, however, apparent that additional fuel was added to the embers thus ignited, by Kieft, who, desirous of participating, on behalf of his employers, in the general design upon the property of the Indians, undertook to enforce a contribution from the tribes under the form of a TAX upon their corn. This movement set the natives in an uproar, and they replied in a general cry of contempt and sarcasm at this novel proceeding. "He must be a mean fellow," said they, for "*he* had not invited *them* to come and live here, that he should now take away their corn."

Matters now looked so serious that the whites began to make preparations for hostilities, by furnishing themselves with guns and ammunition, and fortifying their exposed settlements.

The first expedition from this city, against the Indians, was sent out in 1640, against the Raritans inhabiting the main behind Staten Island, who were alleged to have stolen some hogs from a settlement on Staten Island, an allegation which proved afterward to have been a mistake. This party of whites was composed of seventy men, under the command of Van Tienhoven, the secretary. Arriving at the Indian villages, at an unexpected time, they commenced slaughtering and plundering the inhabitants, and after putting several to death, and burning the crops in the Indian fields, they returned to their homes without loss. Smarting under this foray, the Raritans determined that the "Svannekins," as they called the Europeans, should have dead men instead of dead hogs to fight for, and accordingly made a descent upon the farm belonging to Captain De Vries, on Staten Island, killed four of his planters, and burned his dwelling and tobacco house.

Kieft now determined to wage a war of extermination against the Raritans, and offered a reward of ten fathoms of wampum for every head of a Raritan, and twenty fathoms for the heads of those engaged in the murder of the people on Staten Island. This measure stimulated the cupidity of some Indians, who were inimical to the Raritans, and one of the Haverstraw Indians soon after made his appearance at the fort, with the hand of a dead man dangling on a stick. It belonged to a chief who had been concerned in the Staten Island murder. After this, the troubles with the Raritan tribe ceased.

Another murder in a different quarter, now called on the Dutch for vengeance. It was perpetrated in the present Westchester county, by a young Indian of the Weckquaaskeck tribe, whose uncle had been killed nearly twenty years before, by the whites. Vengeance is considered a virtue in the Indian philosophy, and this young man, having inherited this duty, called at the house of an aged settler, named Cornelisen, on pretence of making some purchases. The old man proceeded to get the goods from his chest, and the moment he stooped the Indian struck him dead, and withdrew after rifling the house of its contents. No satisfaction could be got by the Dutch for this outrage, and it became evident that the only safety of the whites lay in retaliatory measures.

Governor Kieft, viewing the important nature of the step now proposed to be taken, sought the advice of the body of the people, whose interests and safety, were so directly concerned, and invited all the citizens to assemble in the fort to consider upon the proper course to be taken. This meeting, the first popular assembly, convened in this city, took place on the 28th day of August, 1641. Twelve

men were chosen by the people to act on their behalf, who, on the following day, resolved that war should be waged, if the murderer were still refused to be delivered up; that the attack should be made on the Indians in the harvest time, when the warriors were absent on their hunting expeditions; but meanwhile further efforts should be made by kindness to obtain justice, which was accordingly several times sought for in vain.

The harvest time being come, many obstacles arose, and operations were postponed until the year 1642, when it was resolved to avenge the perpetrated outrage. Thereupon spies looked up the Indians, who lay in their villages, suspecting nothing, and eighty men were detailed under Ensign Hendrick Van Dyck, and sent thither. The guide being come with the troops in the neighborhood of the Indian wigwams, lost his way in consequence of the darkness of the night. The ensign became impatient, and turned back without having accomplished any thing. The journey, however, was not without effect, for the Indians, who observed, by the trail, that they had narrowly escaped destruction, sought for peace, which was granted them on condition that they should either deliver up the murderer, or inflict justice themselves. This they promised to do, but without any result.

Some weeks after this, Miantonimo, principal sachem of the Narragansets, came toward this city, with one hundred men, passing through all the Indian villages, soliciting them to a general war against the English and the Dutch; thus exciting still further the enmity existing in the breast of the Indians. Hostilities were commenced against exposed settlements, and the community in the town began to be greatly alarmed, having the Indians daily in their

houses. The demands for justice for the repeated murders and depredations, were received by the Indians with sneers and laughter.

It happened that at this time a band of Mohawks, the "kings of the forest," whose hunting grounds were toward Canada, made a descent upon several Indian villages on the Hudson river, below the Highlands, and drove the affrighted population from their homes, so that running from one enemy into the country of another, already panting for vengeance, the Weekquaaskecks, hunted through the snow, half famished with cold and hunger, came for shelter to the neighborhood of this city, and built their fires on the outskirts of the town.

The whites furnished them with provisions, to keep them from starving, for a fortnight; meanwhile, however, deliberating upon the policy of availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of wreaking their vengeance, so long held in contemplation. The savages, observing the portents of this design, scattered themselves in different directions in a new affright; a large number, however, settling themselves at the present Corlaer's Hook, and a still more considerable number on the opposite shore of the North river at Pavonia. Although a generous compassion induced many of those among the Dutch citizens, who had previously counseled retaliatory measures, to take no advantage of the present afflicted condition of the Indians, yet the councils of a majority determined that the moment had now arrived to strike the blow of vengeance. Accordingly, in the middle of the night of the 25th of February, 1643, two parties set out from the city, one headed by Maryn Andriezen and Govert Loockermans, against the Indians at Corlaer's Hook. and another

against the camp at Pavonia. "I remained at the director's," says an eye-witness, "and took a seat in the kitchen, near the fire. At midnight I heard loud shrieks, and went out to the parapet of the fort and looked toward Pavonia. I saw nothing but the flashing of the guns. I heard no more the cries of the Indians." After the first cry of surprise, the Indians, as was their custom, made no exclamation in the process of their destruction.

Eighty Indians were killed at Pavonia, and thirty at Corlaer's Hook. These were of all ages and sexes, and no barbarity was too shocking to be inflicted upon them. Thirty prisoners, and the heads of several of the enemy, who had been killed, were brought in by the return parties.

These proceedings aroused the neighboring Indian nations to frenzy, and eleven different tribes proclaimed war against the Dutch. Every settler, upon whom they could lay hands, was murdered; the farm-houses and cattle were destroyed, and the country around Fort Amsterdam laid completely waste. All settlers, in exposed places, removed within the town, and the condition of the inhabitants became distressing in the extreme.

In these circumstances, the whites came almost to open war among themselves. Those who had advised and conducted the late proceedings, were charged with having brought immeasurable evils upon the whole community, many having been rendered beggars by the retaliatory acts of the Indians, and each inhabitant, in whatever circumstances he may hitherto have been, being now compelled to forego all other interests in the paramount duty of guarding the lives of the members of his family. Crimination followed recrimination; each tried to shift the responsibility

from himself. Among others, Andriezen, one of the leaders of the party that attacked the Indians at Corlaer's Hook, received a full portion of the obloquy. Hearing that Director Kieft joined in these aspersions, he presented himself at the fort, armed with a pistol loaded and cocked, and with a hanger at his side. Coming unawares into the Director's room, he presented his pistol at him, exclaiming, "what devilish lies are these you are reporting of me?" his pistol was, however, seized by one of the bystanders, and himself arrested and committed to prison. Within an hour after, the prisoner's son, accompanied by another person, entered the fort, and came into the presence of Kieft, who was walking up and down. On perceiving their approach, the director general retired, but was fired at by the young man, without effect. Upon this a sentinel, in return, discharged his gun at the intruder, and brought him down; his head was afterward affixed to a gibbet. A large crowd now collected at the fort, and demanded the release of Maryn Andriezen. This Kieft refused, offering, however, to submit the case to the citizens at large. Finally, owing to the excitement and diversity of feeling in the community, the trial of Andriezen was transferred to Holland. It is not certain whether he was actually sent thither; if so, however, he returned and engaged in business here as usual.

As the spring advanced, it became for the interest of both parties to cease hostilities, and accordingly a treaty of peace was concluded in May, 1643. But this was a hollow truce, as the Indians still took every opportunity to rob and murder those whom they could assail. The farms at Pavonia, four in number, were burnt, not by open force, but by stealthily creeping through the brush, with fire in

hand, and igniting the roofs of the buildings, which were constructed either of reed or straw. Several boats, coming down the Hudson river, with packs of furs, were boarded, and the traders killed. Nine Christians, including two women, were murdered in these captured vessels, one woman and two children remaining prisoners.

A small force, consisting of five boys and one man, having been detailed for the defence of the colony on the present Jersey shore, near Elizabethtown, was attacked by a party of savages on the night of the 17th September, and were obliged, after some resistance, to retreat, and the premises were burnt; they escaped in a canoe, saving nothing but their arms. Another small party, which had been dispatched to the same quarter, to protect another farm, was visited by the Indians; who, finding the men unarmed, murdered all but one, a boy, whom they took away with them to Tappan; the farm buildings were destroyed. Aert Thunisen, a planter at Hoboken, having gone out on a trading excursion, was killed near Sandy Hook. At the eastward, the work of destruction was prosecuted with equal violence. Among the more conspicuous victims was the celebrated Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who had taken up her residence near the present Stamford, Connecticut. All the members of her family, and a number of other persons residing in the neighborhood, were murdered.

At this period of general terror, the Dutch settlers, with women and children, gathered around "Fort Amsterdam," and lodged under its walls, in huts of straw.

In this condition of things, the citizens having, at the request of Director Kieft, deputed to a committee the power to advise and act for the best, this committee re-

solved to seek aid from the English settlements, eastward, and also to set forth their condition to the government in Holland. In their memorial, dated in November, 1643, to the latter power, they state their circumstances in these words :

“The inhabitants of New Netherland were pursued, in the spring, by the wild heathen and barbarous savages, with fire and sword. Daily have they cruelly murdered men and women in our houses and fields; and, with hatchets and tomahawks, struck little children dead in their parent’s arms, or before their doors, or taken them far away into captivity. Cattle, of all descriptions, are destroyed and killed, and such as remain must perish, this approaching winter, for want of fodder. Every place almost is abandoned.”

In this condition things remained through the winter, the most strenuous efforts being made, in the mean time, to secure aid from their English neighbors, in which they were successful to some extent. Several expeditions were sent out, at an early period. One composed of forty Dutch, under Captain Kuyter, and thirty-five English, under Lieutenant Baxter—the whole under the command of Councillor La Montagnie—went out against some Indians on Staten Island. They made a night approach to the place where they expected to come upon the Indians, but failed in their purpose, finding the village abandoned by its inhabitants. Their only booty was five or six hundred skepels of corn, with which they returned to the city, after burning the Indian village. The next expedition was directed against the Indians on the eastern borders of Westchester county, where they expected to find the natives unsuspecting of their approach. This party was

sent up the East river in three sailing vessels, and landed, in the evening, at Greenwich. They forthwith commenced their march, which they continued through the night, but missed their way; upon returning, before morning, they were met by some Englishmen, who offered to guide them to a place where they could find Indians. This journey was more successful, and resulted in the death of eighteen or twenty of the enemy, and the capture of an old Indian and several women and children.

The old Indian, thus made captive, promised, as the price of his liberty, to lead the whites to Weckqueskeech, and accordingly conducted a party of sixty-five men to the Indian castles, but found them all empty; a matter of much surprise to the whites, as these forts were of very strong construction, of plank five inches thick, nine feet high, and braced around with thick balk, full of port-holes. Two of these were burnt, and the other preserved as a place of retreat, if the necessities of the campaign reduced them to that extremity. The party returned, having killed only one or two Indians, taken some women and children prisoners, and burnt a quantity of corn. This detachment returned to Fort Amsterdam, without further operations at that time.

The next expedition was sent out upon Long Island, where it was understood that Pennawitz, a chief who had always professed friendship for the settlers, was engaged in secretly concocting a design to introduce his people, under the guise of friendship, into the houses of the Dutch, and, at one moment, to destroy the whole community. Against this tribe a detachment of one hundred and twenty men was dispatched, composed of Dutch citizens, under the command of Captain Kuyter; of Englishmen, under Cap-

tain John Underhill; and of soldiers, under Sergeant Pieter Cock—the whole commanded by Councillor La Montagnie. This party proceeded, in three vessels, up the Sound, and having landed, marched to Hempstead. Having sent forward an advance party, who dextrously killed an Indian spy, the main body advanced, in two divisions, and the battle resulted in the death of one hundred and twenty Indians; the loss, on the part of the whites, being but one killed and three wounded. The party returned with several Indian prisoners; upon whom, in imitation of the barbarous custom of the natives, the people of the city inflicted their death by torture. One of them was hacked to pieces with knives, while the other was flayed alive, strips of flesh being cut from his living body; and being chased into the present Beaver street, his head was finally cut off.

The next expedition was dispatched under Captain Underhill, who had shown himself to be an efficient ally. This design was against the Indians in the neighborhood, whence the party, before spoken of, had recently returned, on the eastern borders of the present Westchester county, information having been received that the camping-place of the Indians could now be found. In this party, one hundred and thirty men were engaged, the second in command, under Captain Underhill, being Ensign Van Dyck. The party having landed at Greenwich, commenced their march over ground covered with snow. Being led by a trusty guide, they came upon the Indian village upon a moonlight night, finding the enemy, however, upon the alert. They surrounded the village, and commenced firing upon the people as they showed themselves, and finally drove the whole within the houses, whence they continued the battle. To terminate the fight the habitations were fired, and the

whole number, not already killed outside the houses, were consumed in the flames. The number was estimated at between five and six hundred, including men, women and children, "from whom not a cry or groan escaped." The expedition returned to New Amsterdam, where a public thanksgiving was ordered for the brilliant success attending the arms of the Dutch. This battle is said to have taken place on a part of Horse Neck, called Strickland's Plain, now in the bounds of Greenwich, Connecticut.

This decisive event put an end to the war, the Indians having concluded to ask for peace. Accordingly, in April, 1644, Mamaranack, chief of the Indians residing on the Kicktawank or Croton river; Mongackonon Poppenoharion, representing the Weckquaaskecks and Wockpeem; and the Wappings, from Stamford, presented themselves at Fort Amsterdam, and pledged themselves that they would not henceforth commit any injury upon the white people of New Netherland; and having further promised to deliver up Pacham, a chief who had been very active against the Dutch, peace was concluded, the Dutch engaging, on their part, not to trouble the Indians, or molest them in their planting. Several of the Long Island tribes soon after appeared, by their chiefs, at the fort, and concluded a similar treaty. Other tribes followed, in the succeeding year, at which period the first open war, between the Dutch and Indians, may be said to have closed.

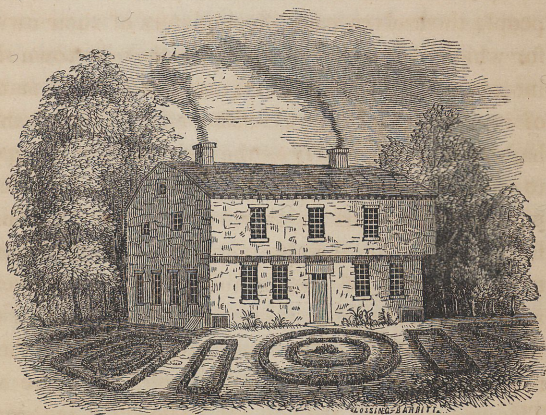
CHAPTER V.

THE ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS, AND THE EVENTS OF THE
YEARS 1653, 1654 AND 1655.

As time passed on, the citizens, whose homes had become settled in New Amsterdam; whose families were growing up, and many of whose relatives had found their last resting-place within its limits, began to feel an interest in the well-being of the place, and a desire for its advancement, as respects appearance and general comfort. These sentiments, however, could not be satisfactorily manifested, unless the people themselves were the ministers of their own bounty, for which reason it was desirable that the town should be incorporated, and its interests subjected to the management of its own inhabitants. Some effort toward this object had been made as early as the year 1642, by an application to the authorities in Holland for the establishment of municipal institutions in this town, similar to those of the father-land. No definite action, however, followed the urgent request of the inhabitants until the year 1652, when a separate magistracy was allowed to the city, and the town received a *quasi* incorporation, under the government of a schout, two burgomasters and five schepens. This organization, though not sufficiently independent of the general administration to satisfy the desires of the



City Hall of New Amsterdam, in which the Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens held their sessions. Built in the year 1642. Taken down in the year 1700. This building originally faced the East river, but at the period when this view was taken, a new street had been erected along the river, the two houses on the sides of the above view facing on Coenties slip.



The residence of Governor Stuyvesant at the time of his death, situated on his farm or Bowery.

people, was still an approach toward independence, which at once gave a turn to the affairs of the town, of a highly beneficial nature.

The powers of the magistrates were well-defined with respect to their judicial functions, having original jurisdiction of civil and criminal cases, arising within their limits, subject to an appeal from their judgments, to the director general and council. Their municipal powers, however, were wholly undefined, and being created under a special authority, independent of the general government of the father-land, they cannot be said to have had any powers whatever, not subject to the controlling voice of the director general and his council; and this seems to have been the construction put upon their functions, in some cases which brought the subject under review. Nevertheless, for general purposes, it was conceded that the town magistrates were invested with similar powers to those of the like officers in father-land; and were authorized to supervise the improvement of the town, to appoint their own officers, and to make general regulations for their observance.

The magistrates were to be appointed, in the first instance, by the director general and his council, to hold office for one year; and in course of time they were privileged to advise the government as to the appointment of their successors, and to submit a nomination for his consideration.

The separate organization of the town being thus established, it became necessary to have a city-hall or town-house for the use of the magistrates, to which purpose the city tavern, which had been built by the government in 1642, was converted, and henceforth became known as the

"stadt huys." The magistrates held their court once a fortnight, the bell ringing for its opening at nine o'clock in the morning, and for its closing at 12 o'clock. If business was unfinished, they resumed their sessions after dinner, at one o'clock. The proceedings of the court were of a very simple character; the disputing parties generally appearing in person. A lawyer from Holland, (Dirck Van Schelluyn) settled in the city, soon after the establishment of this court, but his business was not lucrative.

Provision had been made to compensate the Burgomasters, by a salary of three hundred and fifty guilders, (one hundred and forty dollars,) and the Schepens by a salary of two hundred and fifty guilders, (or one hundred dollars) per annum, but it does not seem that they ever availed themselves of their salary; indeed, it would appear that there were no funds from which their pay could be drawn, as the "chest," or treasury, was but poorly supplied, and the current expenditures for other purposes kept it at a very low ebb. At some seasons, and particularly during the progress of the survey of the town, (to be afterward adverted to,) their time was very much employed in city affairs, to the detriment of their personal interests; and looking about in vain for remuneration, they conceived the happy thought of applying to the general government, respectfully petitioning "for the arrears of their salary, so long forgotten, in order that once seeing the fruits of their labors they may be encouraged to still greater zeal." Governor Stuyvesant, however, gave no more favorable reply than his permission that they should draw their salary out of the city treasury, as he had nothing to do with the matter.

Although the position of the town magistrates was one

of little emolument, it was, nevertheless, deemed a place of great honor and respectability. They enjoyed the title of "my lord," and an elevated place on all ceremonious occasions. On Sundays, they occupied a separate place in church, their state cushions being carried by the bell-ringer, from the city-hall, and placed in their pew.

The first entry in the records of the magistrates of this city is a prayer, which, having been inserted at length in their minutes, is supposed to have been designed by them to go down to posterity, and is therefore given in full :

"O God of Gods, and Lord of Lords, Heavenly and most Merciful Father ! We thank thee that thou hast not only created us in thine own image, but that thou hast received us as thy children and guests when we were lost; and in addition to all this, it has pleased thee to place us in the government of thy people in this place.

"O Lord, our God, we, thy wretched creatures, acknowledge that we are not worthy of this honor, and that we have neither strength nor sufficiency to discharge the trust committed to us, without thine assistance.

"We beseech thee, oh fountain of all good gifts, qualify us by thy grace, that we may, with fidelity and righteousness, serve in our respective offices. To this end enlighten our darkened understandings, that we may be able to distinguish the right from the wrong; the truth from falsehood, and that we may give pure and uncorrupted decisions; having an eye upon thy word, a sure guide, giving to the simple wisdom and knowledge. Let thy law be a light unto our feet and a lamp to our path, so that we may never turn away from the path of righteousness. Deeply impress on all our minds that we are not accountable unto men but unto God, who seeth and heareth all things. Let all

respect of persons be far removed from us, that we may award justice unto the rich and the poor, unto friends and enemies alike; to residents and to strangers, according to the law of truth; and that not one of us may swerve therefrom. And since gifts do blind the eyes of the wise, and destroy the heart, therefore keep our hearts aright. Grant unto us, also, that we may not rashly prejudge any one, without a fair hearing, but that we patiently hear the parties, and give them time and opportunity for defending themselves; in all things looking up to thee and to thy word for counsel and direction.

“Graciously incline our hearts, that we exercise the power which thou hast given us, to the general good of the community, and to the maintenance of the church, that we may be praised by them that do well, and a terror to evil-doers.

“Incline, also, the hearts of the subjects unto due obedience, so that through their respect and obedience our burdens may be made the lighter.

“Thou knowest, Oh Lord, that the wicked and ungodly do generally condemn and transgress thine ordinances, therefore clothe us with strength, courage, fortitude and promptitude, that we may, with proper earnestness and zeal, be steadfast unto the death against all sinners and evil-doers.

“Oh, good and gracious God, command thy blessing upon all our adopted resolutions, that they may be rendered effectual, and redound to the honor of thy great and holy name, to the greatest good of the trusts committed to us and to our salvation.

“Hear and answer us, Oh gracious God, in these our petitions, and in all that thou seest we need, through the

merits of Jesus Christ thy beloved son, in whose name we conclude our prayer."

Events happened soon after the organization of the city magistracy, which for a time delayed the promised improvement of the town. War having been declared between the English and Dutch nations in the year 1652, it was expected by the inhabitants and government of this city, that some attempt would be made to settle the long-disputed pretensions of the English to the country occupied by the Dutch, by force of arms, and the prudence of making needful preparations for this emergency was manifest to all; the fort was therefore repaired, the citizens were enrolled in four companies, and the city was placed under military guard. The small forces of the Dutch were, however, so inadequate to meet the superior number which could be mustered in the New England colonies, should an assault be determined upon, that it was evident all attempt at defence would be fruitless, unless some artificial defences were thrown up, to maintain the town against an approach on the land side. It was therefore determined to construct a line of works along the outskirts of the town, from the North to the East river. About forty of the principal inhabitants offered a loan of over two thousand dollars for carrying on this work, which was commenced about the 1st of April, 1653.

Commissioners having been appointed to superintend the work, it was decided to build it in the following manner: posts or palisades, twelve feet in height and seven inches in diameter, to be set in the ground, and sided up on the outside with boards; on the inside of the stockade a ditch, two feet wide and three feet deep, to be dug, the ground being thrown up against the fence—thus making

a platform of sufficient height to permit the assailed to overlook the stockade. The work was completed about the 1st of May, 1653. It extended along the East river shore, from near the present head of Coenties slip, on the line of Pearl street, and crossed the cultivated fields to the North river, its line being marked by the present north side of Wall street. All trade and business was at a stand-still during its progress, every citizen lending a helping hand.

During the whole of this summer (1653) the people were under arms, not knowing the moment when an attempt would be made against the city. Rumors from New England were rife, of organizations and preparations going on there, to join in the attempt. It would seem, however, that the energetic measures adopted by the Dutch Governor, and the attitude assumed by his people, were effectual in deterring the inhabitants of New England from pursuing their designs without aid from their home government. The year 1653, therefore, passed over without any attempt having been made against this city.

With the opening of the following year, the Dutch found the danger still more imminent than in the previous season, as Cromwell, who was then in power, had been persuaded to dispatch a fleet to America, consisting of four ships, the avowed destination of which was against this city. The fleet, touching at New England to raise additional forces, remained there a short period, and in the month of June found itself, in force, nine hundred men and a troop of horse. Their arrival at New England, and the extensive preparations going on there, it may readily be conceived, caused intense excitement in this city. The commotion was very great, and occasioned not the less

disorder from the circumstance that many of the inhabitants counseled the surrender of the town, without bloodshed; but Governor Stuyvesant bore down on this class of citizens the whole force of his displeasure; and in spite of murmurs, anxieties and misgivings, the preparations for war went on, amid the removal of women and non-combatants, goods and valuables, beyond the reach of the missiles of destruction.

By a providential accident, as the English fleet was about to set sail for this city, a vessel was observed coming into their harbor, which turned out to be the bearer of news of *peace* concluded between England and Holland. On receipt of this intelligence in New Amsterdam, a day of thanksgiving was set apart, on which to offer up thanks for their happy deliverance from the devastating evils of a war.

By the termination of these difficulties, the people of New Amsterdam were relieved from the apprehensions to which they had been subject, and were left to arrange the pecuniary liabilities in which they had become involved. The settlement of these matters went further toward alienating the minds of the people from their superiors than any which had previously occurred. The West India Company had originally agreed to take all needful measures for the defence of the country at its own expense; but Stuyvesant caused a tax to be laid on the people, to defray the debt thus incurred, which amounted to about two thousand five hundred dollars.

The people of this city were, during a few succeeding years, relieved from the apprehension of an invasion on the part of the English; but in the year following that last spoken of, the note of war was sounded from another

direction. A colony of Swedes, seeking along the American coast a spot whereon to plant themselves, and finding none more promising than the head of Chesapeake Bay, where a small Dutch colony was already established, expelled that colony from its quarters, and settled themselves in its place. This proceeding having been communicated by Stuyvesant to his superiors in Holland, he received orders to move, with all his disposable forces, against the intruders; and due preparations having been made, on the 5th of September, 1655, the governor, at the head of his forces, set out on this expedition, which resulted in full success.

But while the city was thus left nearly destitute of forces, and slumbering without any other fear than that which might arise for the welfare of their friends on the expedition to the south, the amazement and dismay of the inhabitants may be imagined, when, on the morning of the 15th of September, before day-break, the town was awakened to find itself in possession of the Indians. These, to the number of nearly two thousand men, in sixty-four canoes, having drawn up on the shore, spread themselves through the streets of the town, offering, however, no violence. Hastily rising from their slumbers, the inhabitants gathered themselves in the fort. Messengers were sent, to learn from the Indians the occasion of their visit; but they gave little satisfaction, pretending that they were in search of some Indians from the north, whom they supposed to be concealed in the town. This answer, however, was evidently evasive, and that some other motive induced so strange a visit, was apparent. It soon became manifest that they had come hither to obtain vengeance for the death of one of their women, who, having been discovered

by Hendrick Van Dyck, stealing peaches from his orchard, on the shore of the North river, a few rods below the present Rector street, had been shot at and killed by him. Every effort was now made to pacify the natives, and to make amends, by apology, for the mishap; and finally, toward evening, the Indians were persuaded to leave the city, and take quarters, for the night, on Nutten Island (now Governor's Island,) whither they accordingly departed. Soon after nightfall, however, the fires of subdued passion again getting the mastery, they returned in a body, and seeking out their victims, they wounded Van Dyck, in the breast, with an arrow, and cut down his neighbor, Captain Vandiegrist, with an axe. But the citizens, having congregated in the fort, made a desperate assault upon the Indian band, and drove them to the shore, into their canoes, leaving three dead, and carrying with them several wounded; the citizens lost two killed and a number wounded. Passing over the North river, the Indians killed all the inhabitants of Pavonia except one family; on Staten Island, between twenty and thirty settlers fell victims. In all, twenty-eight farms were destroyed, with their cattle and crops, over one hundred Christians were killed, and one hundred and fifty taken captive.

The whole country was in alarm, and the country people flocked to the city from all quarters. The Indians were hovering around the outskirts of the town, and threatening universal destruction. The inhabitants made preparations for a desperate warfare, raising the city palisades to a still greater height, to prevent the "over-loopen" or escalading of the Indians, and mustering all their available forces under arms. But Governor Stuyvesant, on his return from the south, profiting by the experience of his

predecessor, pursued the most peaceful means of establishing quiet in the country, and by presents instead of blows, succeeded in effecting the release of the captives, and in restoring amicable feelings between the races. The Indian tribes, engaged in this foray, were those inhabiting the country south of the Highlands, on both sides of the North river.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CITY.

AFTER the quiet of the country was restored, and events appeared to justify the inhabitants in the expectation that no further apprehension need be felt with respect to the designs of England against the Dutch possessions in America, the progressive welfare of the city received the attention of the magistrates.

The city then contained several thoroughfares, irregularly laid out, having been adapted to the nature of the ground in its original state, diversified by hills, valleys, marshes and streams; all the thoroughfares being yet in the condition of country roads, without pavement or other improvement. To establish some regularity with regard to the streets, was a primary object, with which intent a survey of the town had been ordered in 1654; but the more stirring events of that year had caused the subject to drop for that time. In 1656, however, this survey was completed; and the city was laid down upon a map, and confirmed by law, "to remain, from that time forward, without alteration."

Most of the houses were then built of wood, and many of them in such a rude manner as to have chimneys made of boards, and merely plastered, and roofs thatched with

reeds; these were ordered to be improved, so as to avoid the danger of fire. When new lots were granted by the public authorities, which were only to actual settlers, and upon condition that they should be improved without delay, the magistrates were strict in enforcing performance of the conditions; and as several persons had previously received grants of large lots, for gardens, which they were now disposed to keep in their original condition, for speculative purposes, these were ordered either to sell or build on their lots, and in case of refusal, the lots were taxed. The burgomasters also enacted orders against casting filth into the streets; for the removal of hog pens and hay barracks from the fronts of the streets; and for the building of fences so as to leave no lots open on the highway.

The streets established by this original survey of the city, were named as follows: *T' Marckvelt; De Heere straat; De Hoogh straat; De Wall; T' Water; De Perel straat; Aghter de Perel straat; De Brouwer straat; De Winckel straat; De Brugh straat; De Heere graft; De Prince graft; De Prince straat; De Bever graft; T. Marckvelt steegie; De Smee straat; De Smits Valey.* The locality of these streets, with particulars of their early history, will be found in a subsequent part of this book.

In the year 1658, stone pavements were first laid in the streets of this city; the street earliest improved in this manner, being the present Stone street, between Broad and Whitehall streets. The pavement of Bridge street followed, in the same year; and within the subsequent two years several of the other streets, most used, and situated in low ground, were likewise paved. These pavements were of cobble stones, without foot-walks for passengers—

the gutter, for carrying off the water, running through the middle of the street.

Among the most important improvements of that day, was that undertaken for the protection of the shore along the East river, from the washing of the tide. This work had been partially done by the inhabitants whose lots fronted on the water, but so imperfectly as to occasion the necessity of a general ordinance. At some places rough stone walls had been built along the shore; at others, planks had been driven into the ground, and at others, no improvement had been made. It was designed to extend the whole distance below Wall street, on the present south line of Pearl street. The general ordinance under which this work was constructed, was as follows: "*Whereas*, the sheeting in front of the city hall, and before the city gate, (at Wall street,) on the East river, and some other places thereabout, is finished, and some is also begun by others, therefore, for the uniformity of the work, all who have houses on the water side, between the city-hall and the gate are ordered to line the banks with plank, according to the general plan and survey; to be completed between this and 17th December, 1656."

Up to the period of which we now write, there had been but one wharf in the town; the ships were in the custom of mooring in the East river, and sending their cargoes ashore in scows. This wharf, which was on the present line of Moore street, running out from Pearl street, was of small dimensions, extending but little further into the stream than low water mark, and scows were compelled to come up at the head of the pier. We find mention of this wharf first in 1644, though it had, probably, existed from the first settlement of the town. To this pier an

addition was made, in the year 1659, by an extension of fifty feet. The vicinity of this place was the centre of trade for many years, several of the principal merchants, in the times of the Dutch, occupying the present north side of Pearl street, between Broad and Whitehall streets.

The first establishment of public markets may be set down at this period. Some attempt, without permanent success, had been previously made toward this object, and the custom had, until this time, commonly prevailed of country people bringing their products to town, and retailing them from door to door, or waiting at convenient localities for transient custom. In the spirit of progress, which prevailed in 1656, it was enacted that "whereas, divers articles, such as meat, pork, butter, cheese, turnips, cabbage, and other country produce, are from time to time brought here for sale by the people living in the country, and oftentimes wait at the strand, (foot of Whitehall street) without the people living out of that immediate neighborhood knowing that such things are for sale in town; therefore, it is ordered that from this time forward, Saturday in each week shall be appointed as market day, the articles to be brought on the beach, near Mr. Hans Kiersted's house, of which all shall take notice." The house of Dr. Kiersted, here referred to, occupied the present north-east corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets. The country market, or place for the standing of country wagons, remained at this place for many subsequent years.

In the year 1658, a meat market was established, and a small house erected for that purpose on the plain in front of the fort, or the present site of the Bowling Green; and in 1659 a great yearly fair for the sale of cattle, was established in this city, the exchange or meeting-place for the

buyers and sellers being at the present Bowling Green. The cattle were ranged along the west side of Broadway, posts having been driven in front of the church-yard, (near Morris street) to which the animals were fastened. This great fair commenced annually, on the 20th of October and closed the last of November; its continuance, therefore, being about six weeks. It was the principal season of trade in New Amsterdam. Strangers from all the neighboring country, extending to the English settlements in Connecticut and on Long Island, being then attracted to the city. During that time no stranger was liable to arrest for debt, and every encouragement was given, to induce the assemblage of a large concourse of people. This yearly fair continued to be held in the city for more than thirty years subsequently.

With respect to the condition of the island, beyond the immediate limits of the city—there were, at this time, a considerable number of farms under cultivation, but the greater portion of the island still lay without inclosures, used as commons for the running of cattle. A part of these common lands lying in the neighborhood of the fresh-water ponds, on and adjacent to the present Park, was fenced in and appropriated to the pasturage of the cows belonging to the inhabitants of the town. These were driven forth in the morning, through the gates of the city, along the present Broadway, and through Pearl street and Maiden lane, and were returned in the evening. A person named Gabriel Carpesy, residing on the present William street, near Hanover square, followed, for some years, the business of a herdsman, and was employed by many of the inhabitants to take charge of the morning and evening

journeys of their cattle. The manner of collecting the droves was by perambulating the several streets, and blowing a horn at the gates of the inhabitants, whose business it then was to have their cows in readiness to be turned out to join the drove. On the return, at evening, the animals, accustomed to their own domicile, left their company and awaited at their gate the attention of the family, the herdsman blowing his horn as he passed along.

There was a large portion of the island without inclosure, and generally covered by woods, in which were running a large number of domestic animals, of every kind and all genders, placed there to multiply and to replenish the land. These animals were the property of individual owners, the marks of whom were branded upon them, at certain seasons, by officers specially authorized for that purpose. On these occasions, public notice was given by the "brand-masters," and the animals, with their young, were driven into one section of the island, where the whole being branded anew, were turned loose again into the woods.

The road to Harlem, in those times, lay mostly through the woods, and was in a condition hardly fit for travel in many seasons. Some years subsequently, (1671) a new road was found necessary, the first having become impassable. The village of New Harlem, as it was then called, was composed of a community of farmers, the flat and fertile section in that vicinity, having been early chosen as the most desirable farming lands on this island. A small tavern stood on the banks of Harlem river, from which boats took passengers to the opposite

shore. This tavern was the occasional point of excursion for riding parties from the city, and was generally known as the "Wedding-Place."

On the road to Harlem, near the Governor's farm or "Bouwery," a small settlement of three or four houses sprung up, about the time of Governor Stuyvesant, a tavern having been set up there by a Mr. Jansen. This place became a resort to pedestrians from the town, the road having been handsomely laid out, of unusual width, and greatly improved under Stuyvesant's direction. One or two small taverns were on the road between the town and the "Bouwery," the principal of which was that of Wolfert Webber, near the present Chatham square, who was, probably, the earliest settler on that road between the city and Harlem. Webber's house was built in the year 1648, and had been the centre of many scenes of stirring incident, having frequently been assaulted and robbed in times of Indian troubles.

The only other hamlet or village on the island, was at "Sapokanican," afterward called Greenwich, and now in the Eighth and Ninth Wards of this city. Plantations were established here soon after the settlement of the island, and at the time of Governor Stuyvesant, a few houses formed a small village there.

It was before observed that several plantations on this island, were under cultivation by individuals. The West India Company also owned several large farms which they had selected and reserved to themselves, soon after the settlement of the island. One of these, commonly called the Company's Farm, lay on the present west side of Broadway, between Chambers and Fulton streets, and

extending to the North river shore. It was confiscated by the English, and became afterward known as the King's Farm. Subsequently it was ceded to the Trinity Church. Three other farms were let out to tenants. They lay along the high road, at present known as Chatham street and the Bowery.



Engraved by J. J. Valerius.

Nieuw AMSTERDAM een stedken in Noord-Amerika's Nieuw-Hollant, op het eiland Manhattan, namaels *Nieuw-York* genaemt, te en het geruchte in 't gebied der Engelsen. 1667.

By G. Heyward. 166 Water-st.

New AMSTERDAM a small City on Manhattan Island, *New-Holland*, *North America*, now called *New-York* is a part of the English Colonies. about 1667.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY AT THE TIME OF THE CAPITULATION TO THE ENGLISH IN 1664.

To illustrate the early condition of the city, it is proposed to adopt the period at which the rule of the Dutch terminated, after the city had been under their auspices between thirty and forty years, and had grown up to be a considerable town, of about fifteen hundred inhabitants; and for the purpose of presenting the Dutch city in its precise aspect, we shall conduct the reader through every street, and particularize the several residents.

It has been observed that the boundary of the city was principally defined by the stockades erected, in 1653, on the present line of Wall street; and also, that along the west side of the road, on the shore of the East river, on the present line of Pearl street, several of the citizens had established their residences, at a very early period. This road, between the city gate and the ferry, at the present site of Peck slip, was known as "De Smit's Valey," or "The Smith's Valley. The origin of this name is ascribed to the circumstance that Cornelius Clopper, a blacksmith, established himself on the present corner of Maiden lane and Pearl street. Here he intercepted the country people from Long Island, and pursued a profitable business; mak-

ing his shop a point of sufficient attention to give a distinctive appellation to the road on which it lay. The "Smit's Valley" was, for a long period, the common name of that part of the town lying between Wall street and the present Franklin square; it was, in subsequent years, known as the "Valey," "Vly" or "Fly." At the period here referred to, the road ran along the shore, near the high water mark, and there were, consequently, no buildings on the east side. The inhabitants were—

Thomas Hall. The residence of Mr. Hall was on a hill near the present Beekman street. He was an Englishman by birth; but having joined, with others from New England, in an attempt upon the Dutch colony at the mouth of Delaware river, had been taken prisoner, and sent to this city. Himself and companions were leniently treated by the authorities, and were permitted to enjoy the rights of Dutch citizens. Mr. Hall and his partner, in the year 1639, established a tobacco plantation at "Deutle Bay," (Turtle Bay,) on the East river. In the year 1654, he purchased the property on which he afterward resided. He died in the year 1670, leaving no children. His widow sold the property to William Beekman; it consisted of a considerable farm, the present Beekman street running through it. Mrs. Hall, after the death of her husband, resided in Wall street, and died in the year 1686.

Abraham Verplanck occupied premises next below those of Mr. Hall, his property lying in the neighborhood of the present Fulton street. Mr. Verplanck had, at this time, become somewhat advanced in years, having been a resident of this place from a very early period. He had married a step-daughter of Jan Jansen Damen, a man of note in the early times in this city. His wife died in the

year 1671; he survived her many years, and died at an advanced age. Mr. Verplanck left two sons, Guleyn and Isaac, and several daughters. The latter son established himself in Albany; Guleyn, having served his clerkship with Allard Anthony, an eminent merchant of this city, engaged in business about the year 1656, and married Hendrica Wessells. He died in 1684.

Lambert Huybertson Mol. Next adjoining the premises of Mr. Verplanck, was the residence of this gentleman; who, in company with his brother, carried on the business of ship-builders.

Abraham Lamberzen Mol, occupied the premises adjoining.

John Vinjé, (pronounced Vangee.) This citizen resided near Maiden lane, at some distance back from the road, on property originally granted to Jan Jansen Damen, in 1644. The Damen farm extended between the North and East rivers, and between Wall street and Maiden lane. Mr. Vinjé was one of the heirs of Damen's property; he was a married man, but had no children. On his decease, in the year 1691, his name became extinct in this city.

Stoffel Elsworth, was a boat-builder of respectable standing, who resided on this street many years.

Joost Carelzen, a ship-carpenter; his premises being a short distance above Maiden lane, where he resided nearly fifty years.

Henry Brazier, came to this city many years previous to the time now referred to. In 1644 he patented thirty-three acres of land, near the present Franklin square, extending down to the meadow called Wolfert's Valley, in the vicinity of the present Roosevelt and adjacent streets. He resided, for many years, in the Smith's Valley, near

Maiden lane, and died at an advanced age, in 1691, leaving a widow and three sons, Abraham, Henry and Isaac.

Widow Lawrenzen and Pieter Lawrenzen, occupied two small houses adjoining Mr. Brazier.

John Adriance, a ship-builder, occupied the adjoining premises, which fronted on Maiden lane.

Cornelius Jansen Clopper, who had long resided on the corner of Maiden lane, was considered, in his day, as one of the wealthy citizens. At his death he left two sons—Johannes and Cornelius—and four daughters.

Pieter Harmenzen, a ship-carpenter, occupied premises fronting on Maiden lane.

Pieter Jansen, also a ship-carpenter, occupied premises on Maiden lane.

Martin Clasen, a blacksmith, in good circumstances, resided near Maiden lane.

Jan Jansen Bush, a tailor, adjoining the above.

James Wel.

Augustyn Heermans, a native of Bohemia, came to this town about the year 1633, in the employment of the West India Company, and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits. He held several offices of importance, and acquired a large real estate in this city. Mr. Heermans had cultivated a taste for drawing, and, in 1656, made a sketch of this city, a copy of which is given on the map fronting the title page of this work. His residence embraced an orchard and an extensive garden, situated on the west side of the present Pearl street, covering the line of Pine street. After the surrender of the town to the English, he removed to Maryland, where he had extensive interests; his son, Ephraim, remained here to close his father's business, and held, for some time, a clerkship in the City Office. The

property now spoken of was sold to George Heathcott, an English merchant, who established his residence in this city.

We have thus far traced the road from Franklin square to Wall street, and have come to the "Water-poort," or Water gate, being the entrance within the line of the city palisades, on the present line of Wall street. This gate was a heavy wooden structure, which was closed at bell-ringing in the evening (9 o'clock,) and opened at sunrise in the morning.

After we have thus entered within the fortified limits of the city, we have still the water upon the left hand, and a line of buildings upon the right, not very compactly built. This was the beginning of what was, at the period now referred to, called the "Hoogh straat," or High street; which name was then applied to a part of the original road along the water side, extending between Broad and Wall streets, the line being now marked by the north side of Pearl street, between Wall and William streets, and both sides of Stone street, between William and Broad streets.

Annekin Litschoe occupied the first house within the city gate. Daniel Litschoe, her late husband, was one of the earliest emigrants to this city, having come hither in the military service, as ensign. Having married a widow in this place, he established an inn at the spot now spoken of, then on the outskirts of the town. His tavern became the resort of the country people from Long Island, who visited the city, and approached it along the road at the water side. Mr. Litschoe having died about the year

1660, his widow continued the business for a number of years, but having become advanced in life, sold her property. She died in the year 1679, leaving a son by her former marriage, and a daughter of Mr. Litschoe. His name, therefore, became extinct among his descendants.

John Lawrence occupied the adjoining premises, in which he carried on business as a merchant. Mr. Lawrence was an Englishman by birth, and one of three brothers who emigrated to this country in the time of Charles I. He resided, for some time, at Flushing, Long Island, of which he was one of the patentees, and afterward engaged in business in this city. He became a prominent man in public life, and held various offices of importance. In the years 1673 and 1691 he was mayor of the city. He died in the year 1699, at the age of eighty years and upward.

Andries Joghminen, a sail-maker, occupied the adjoining premises, containing thirty-one feet front and eighty-one feet in depth. He died about the year 1675.

Abraham Lubberts, residing next adjoining; he subsequently removed to Elizabethtown, N. J.

Reinhout Reinhoutsen occupied the adjoining premises, forty feet front and one hundred and eighty feet in depth. After the surrender to the English, he sold his property, and removed elsewhere.

Govert Loockermans, the original patentee of property in this neighborhood, resided on the present north side of Hanover square. He was a shipping merchant and general trader, and one of the wealthiest citizens of his time. He died in the year 1671, leaving his widow, Mary, and three children. One daughter married Cornelius Dircksen; another married, first, Pieter Cornelisen Vanderveen,

and secondly, Jacob Leisler; and one son, Jacob. The widow died in 1678; her son Jacob, who was a physician soon after sold the property to his brother-in-law, Jacob Leisler, and left this part of the country, establishing himself at St. Mary's, Maryland, where his father had acquired large possessions.

Johannes Pietersen Van Brugh occupied the adjoining premises, one of the best in town, near the corner of the present William street. Mr. Van Brugh was, in early life, connected with the establishment of the West India Company, in this city, and married a daughter-in-law of Domine Bogardus. He held various stations of a public nature, and was one of the leading citizens of his day. He died in the year 1699, leaving several children.

The present north-west corner of Hanover square and William street was then a vacant lot, owned by Borger Joris, a blacksmith, who was the grantee of property at and adjacent to this spot, at a very early period. From him came the name once applied to the present William street and Old slip, of "Borger Joris' Path"—afterward, for many years, known as "Burgher's Path." Joris, after many years residence in this city, removed to Long Island.

Continuing down "Hoogh straat," between the present William and Broad streets, on the present line of Stone street, we find the following inhabitants:

Warner Wessells was a hatter by trade. His mother, Mettie Wessells, kept an inn in this city for many years.

Dirck Jansen Vandeventer, a ship-carpenter, died in 1686.

Jeremias Jansen.

Abram Clock occupied the south-west corner of the

present Stone and William streets, extending to Pearl street. He died soon after the period now referred to, leaving a widow, Tryntje, and several children.

Isaac Bedlow was engaged, in this city, in mercantile pursuits, from an early period, and became one of the most extensive traders. He died in 1672.

Evert Duyckink came to this country at an early period, in the service of the West India Company, in whose employment he resided, for some time, on the Connecticut river. On his return to the city, he procured the grant of a lot on the south side of the present Stone street. He died about the year 1680, leaving a widow and several children.

Christopher Hooghland was, in his youth a clerk for Govert Loockermans, in the mercantile trade, and commenced business on his own account about the year 1658. He died in the year 1686, having previously occupied several public stations of importance. His widow and children subsequently resided on the south-east corner of Broadway and Maiden lane.

Abigail Verplanck.

David Joghimsen, a sloop captain and trader on the North river, died in the year 1682.

Asser Levy subsequently purchased the property of Mrs. Litschoe, near the gate, and continued the old tavern at that place. He died in the year 1682; his family, soon after, removing to Long Island.

Barent Coerten, a merchant, in good circumstances, died in 1689.

Arien Huyberzen.

Wessell Evertsen, the original patentee of between two and three hundred feet in front, on the north side of this

street, (then, in 1546, a road,) had built a dwelling, in the year 1662, in which he resided.

Arent Isaacksen, a shoemaker, resided on the south side of the street.

Cornelius Jansen.

Cornelius Pluvier, a baker, had recently established his residence in this city, where he acquired a considerable property, and left several descendants.

Cors Jansen.

Hendrick Asueris.

Johannes Nevius was in early life, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and married a daughter of Cornelius de Potter, a shipping merchant in this city. In the year 1655 he was appointed one of the city magistrates, and, in 1658, on the resignation of Jacob Kip, Secretary of the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, Mr. Nevius was appointed his successor, and held the office until after the surrender to the English, when he retired from public life, and subsequently resided at the ferry landing on Long Island.

Pieter Jansen Schol.

Nicholas de Meyer, a merchant, married, in the year 1655, Luda, a daughter of Hendrick Vandyck, formerly Attorney General. Mr. de Meyer held several stations of public trust, among others, that of mayor of the city, in 1676. He died in the year 1690, leaving six children.

Hugh Barenzen Clem.

Walraven Clearhout, a merchant.

Frerick Hendricksen, a cooper.

Alexander Stultke.

Sybout Clasen, a carpenter, then residing on the south side of the street, near Broad street, was among the early emigrants. He married in the year 1646, and resided ad-

joining Domine Bogardus. He removed to the place now spoken of, in 1654, and died in the year 1679, in prosperous circumstances.

Adrian Van Laar, a tanner and shoemaker.

Aldert Coninck, a tailor, resided on the North side of the street, his premises being twenty-one feet front and ninety in depth.

Jacob Van Couwenhoven was one of two brothers, (the other being named Pieter,) step-sons of Wolfert Gerritsen. In 1645 a grant was made to Mr. V. C., of property on the present north-east corner of Stone and Broad streets, where he erected extensive buildings of stone, and engaged in the brewing business. His business operations were not prosperous, and his property became encumbered with mortgages; he, however, held its possession until his death, in the year 1670.

Joannes Van Couwenhoven resided on the same premises, afterward a prosperous brewer.

Lambert Barenzen.

Hendrick Vandewater, soon after this period, removed to the vicinity of the present Franklin square, where he died. The property of the family, at that place, consisting of about eight acres, gave the name to the present Vandewater street.

Lawrence Vanderspeigle, a man of considerable property.

Walter Salter removed from this city in 1666.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONDITION OF THE CITY AT THE TIME OF THE CAPITULATION TO THE
ENGLISH IN 1664, CONTINUED.

WE have thus far, in the previous chapter, conducted our readers within the city walls, through the ancient "Hoogh straat," which, as has been stated in former parts of this book, was originally the line of a road from the fort to the ferry, along the river shore. At the period of which we are now writing, there had been constructed a street, facing the water between Broad and William streets, on the present line of the north side of Pearl street. This street was called the "Waal," from the circumstance of the river shore being faced with a siding of boards, to prevent the washing of the tide on the street—its history being as follows: After the conclusion, on the part of the authorities, to build a city tavern, in the year 1642, its site was selected close to the shore, south of the road to the ferry. The building was of considerable dimensions and cost; and this place was chosen for its situation, as giving a good appearance to the town from the harbor. The building was erected near high water mark, on the present north-west corner of Pearl street and Coenties alley. After the organization of the city magistracy, in 1653, this building was ceded to the city for the purposes of a city-hall, and

was used as such until the year 1699. A view of this building at about the time of its demolition, when the river had been encroached upon, by filling in, and other buildings erected opposite the city-hall, is given on another page.

On the shore of the river, other buildings were, in course of time, erected, to correspond with the line of the city tavern, thus forming the street called the "Waal." It having been found necessary to protect the shore in front of the city-hall against high tides, which sometimes approached the building, a stone wall was at first constructed, and the street filled in. The tide still washing between the crevices, it was resolved, in 1654, to drive plank into the shore, and to make a uniform "sheet-pile" between Broad street and the city-hall, in which the individual lot owners were compelled to join. This work was, soon after, still further extended, to Wall street; and, in the year 1656, an ordinance was adopted, in the following words: "*Whereas*, the sheet-piling, in front of the city-hall and before the water-gate on the East river, and in some other places thereabout, is finished, and some is also begun by others; therefore, for the uniformity of the work, all who have houses and lots between the city-hall and the water gate, are ordered to line their banks with plank, according to the general plan and survey, to be completed before the 17th December, 1656." But even after this improvement, the road along this part of the shore was frequently in an impassable condition. In the year 1671, (some years after the period to which our present description relates,) a "strooke," or foot path, was paved with stone, from Broad street to the city-hall; and in the following year (1672,) it was resolved that "*Whereas*, the high-

way at the water side, between the city-hall and Tryntje clock," (at Hanover square) "is so washed away that passengers are in danger of mischief; *Ordered*, that the owners of property shall cause a foot-path, of six feet wide, to be made."

This is, perhaps, a proper place to give a brief history of the first city-hall, to which reference has been made. Its principal use was for the sittings of the Burgomasters and Schepens, and for the prison. It was built originally at the cost of government, as a city tavern, but was presented to the city in 1655. The chamber occupied for the sitting of the magistrates was on the south-east corner of the second story, the prison chamber being in the rear, on the other side of the house, facing a yard which extended to "Hoogh straat." Upon the roof was a cupola, in which was hung a bell, in the year 1656, which was rung for the assembling of the magistrates, and also on occasions of the publication of proclamations, which was done in front of the hall. The bell-ringer, for a number of years, was one Jan Gillisen (familiarly called "Koeck.") This ancient edifice, which was substantially built of stone, stood until the year 1699, 1700, nearly sixty years, when it gave place to the city-hall at the head of Broad street, in Wall street. The old building—having survived the nationality of its founders, and witnessed some generations of their descendants, living under foreign laws and speaking a foreign language within its walls—was sold, to one of the citizens, for one hundred and ten pounds sterling; and probably its stones are still to be discovered in the foundations of some of the adjacent buildings.

We shall proceed to mention the inhabitants living on the street at this period (1665,) called the "Waal," ex-

tending on the north side of the present Pearl street, between Hanover square and Broad street.

Guilliam D'Honneur (William D'Honneur,) in early life followed the trade of a glazier; but finding the superior profits of the peltry trade, engaged in that business, and also opened a store of general merchandize. He occupied a fine house, the lot extending through to Hoogh straat. Mr. D'Honneur died in 1689, leaving, it is believed, no children to perpetuate his name in this city.

Hendrick Hendricksen Obe commenced business in this city as a tavern-keeper. He was the first constable of this city, under the English, having been appointed in 1665, and continued during the two subsequent years.

Balthazar de Hart. Mr. de Hart was a wealthy merchant, who commenced trade here about the year 1658. His business was principally in shipping, and was connected with the West Indies and settlements on this coast. He had three brothers residing in this city, Daniel, Matthias and Jacobus. The former, a physician, married, but died without children; from the other brothers numerous descendants of the name are found among us. Balthazar de Hart was a bachelor, but left, at his death, several illegitimate children in this city, for whom he provided liberally, out of his large estate. Among other extensive tracts owned by this gentleman, was the land called Haverstraw, on the Hudson river, which he purchased originally from the Indians. He died in the year 1672.

Carel Van Brugh was commissary in the service of the West India Company. His premises were adjoining the city-hall, where his wife carried on a small trade in merchandize. Mr. Van Brugh acquired considerable real estate in this city.

Gerrit Jansen Stavast and Claes Jansen Stavast left the city the following year.

Hans Stein, a deputy jailor, resided, for a period, in the city-hall; but is not found to have continued in this city after the surrender to the English.

Sybrant Jansen (sometimes called *Galma*) was a carpenter. His premises were twenty-five feet front on the water, extending back to *Hoogh straat*.

Cornelis Jansen Van Hoorn occupied the adjoining premises, and is understood to have been a hatter.

Adolph Pietersen was a carpenter, of considerable property. His premises were of a good description, extending through to "*Hoogh straat*."

Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger, a physician, who had already been established here many years. He acquired a considerable property, principally real estate.

Rynier Rycken occupied the premises nearest to Broad street, which had been granted to him as early as the year 1646, his lot being then described as "on the ditch," He was among the principal inhabitants, with respect to wealth, and lived to a venerable age.

We have thus finished our brief description of the inhabitants on the "*Waal*," or sheet-piled street; and in continuation of the same thoroughfare, we shall cross the bridge over the canal, running up Broad street, and continue our description of what was then called "*The Water*," and sometimes "*the Water-side*," designated at present as the north side of *Pearl street*, between *Broad* and *Whitehall* streets, the history of which is as follows: The first church built in this city was erected in 1633, on the present

north line of Pearl street, about the middle of the block between Broadway and Whitehall street. This church presented its prominent front to the water; but the entrance was mainly from the rear, at the present Bridge street, which was then a wagon road, leading to the bridge across the ditch at Broad street. It was a frame building, of very plain appearance, and in 1642 was abandoned as a place of worship, and turned into a store, being owned and occupied, at one period, by Allard Anthony, a prominent merchant. Several other buildings were afterward erected on a line with the "Old Kirk," along the water, and formed a thoroughfare which, at the time of which we are writing, was a prominent place of business. The first public wharf or dock built in this city, for the landing of goods, extended out into the river in front of this street, on the present line of Moore street, as far as Water street.

Hans Dreper occupied premises on the north-west corner of Broad and Pearl streets, where he kept tavern. His premises extended twenty-two and a half feet on Broad street. He commenced business here in the year 1656; in 1666 or 7 he removed to Albany.

Frans Jansen Van Hooghten was a carpenter, and had been established in this city for several years; his premises extended through to Bridge street.

Nicholas Jansen, a baker, occupied the adjoining premises, containing in front, on Pearl street, two rods and five feet, (about thirty feet;) in rear, on Bridge street, about the same; in depth, about fifty feet.

Samuel Edsall, was an Englishman, originally a hatter, but gave up that calling for the more profitable one of a merchant, which he followed with success, his trade ex-

tending to all the neighboring settlements and marts. Mr. Edsall married a daughter of his neighbor Metje Wessells, He built here a brick house about the year 1660, where he afterward resided when his business did not call him into foreign parts. Mr. Edsall lived in this city many years after the period to which we now refer, and left descendants who have perpetuated his name to this day.

Joannes De Witt. Mr. De Witt, an eminent flour merchant and miller, had not been long a resident of this city at the period to which we now refer. He died about the year 1668, leaving a widow named Jannetie, who married again in the year 1670, Matthias De Hart, a wealthy merchant of this city.

Jurien Jansen Van Auweryck, a cooper.

Herman Wessells, a son of Metje Wessells, and brother of Warner Wessells, occupied the adjoining premises. He died about the year 1668. His widow "Greetje," afterward married Gerrit Huygen Deklyn.

Timotheus Gabry, commenced business in this city as early as 1665, as agent for his brother Daniel, a merchant in Amsterdam. He was a man of education, and filled several civic offices. He was not as successful in his business affairs as some of his neighbors, but continued his residence here until a very advanced age.

Metje Wessells, was the widow of an old citizen. She kept one of the most respectable public houses in the city, patronized by the magistrates on occasions of public import. Her daughters married respectable merchants of this city.

Paulus Richard was of French descent; his father residing in France, but was concerned in some commercial relations with Holland, which induced the settlement of his

son in this colony. He came here but a short time previous to the period to which we now refer. His premises were near the corner of Whitehall street. The property was afterward, (1667) purchased by him of the owner, Mr. Steenwyck, containing about twenty feet in front and sixty feet in depth. He subsequently purchased property in Broadway, where he lived to an advanced age, and died a wealthy man. His son Stephen became a prominent merchant, and married a daughter of Johannes Van Brugh. Paul Richard, a descendant, was mayor in 1735.

Laurens De Sille. This gentleman was born in the old country, but came out here with his father, Nicasius De Sille, a widower. The elder De Sille was a man of education, who was sent here in the year 1653, as a member of Governor Stuyvesant's council, upon a salary of one thousand two hundred guilders, or about four hundred dollars per annum. He married here Tryntje Crœzens, with whom he lived in good understanding for some years, but finally, in the year 1658, differences had grown up between them, so that they separated, and he applied for a divorce, which, however, was not decreed. The premises formerly occupied by them were on the south-east corner of Broad street and Exchange place; which property, it appears, was owned by Mrs. De Sille before her marriage. She resided at this place after the separation, while he removed to New Utrecht on Long Island. The property on Exchange place was of considerable extent, and embraced a large garden and orchard. Laurens De Sille married a daughter of Captain Martin Crigier, a prominent citizen. The descendants of the family are understood to bear the name of Sill, at the present day.

Hans Kierstede occupied the adjoining premises, and the

last on the block. He was a physician, and was one of the early settlers in this place, being one of the surgeons of the West India Company in 1638. In 1646 this property was granted to him by Governor Stuyvesant, and he was, probably, one of the first settlers on that block. The lot was about eighteen feet in front by sixty in depth. He married, first, Sara, a daughter of Annetje Jans and step-daughter of Domine Bogardus, and secondly, Jannetje, daughter of Govert Loockermans, an eminent trader. In 1666, Dr. Kiersted died, leaving his widow surviving, and eight children, Hans, Roelof, Blandina, Jochem, Luicas, Catherine, (married Johannes Kip) Jacobus and Rachel. The descendants of the family are numerous, many of them having followed the profession of the ancestor to whom we now refer.

Continuing on the present line of Pearl street, between Whitehall street and the Battery, we find

Peter Wolferzen Van Couwenhoven, who was a step-son of one of the earliest pioneers in this country, (Wolfert Gerrisen;) he was the youngest of two brothers, both conspicuous citizens in their day. Mr. Van Couwenhoven commenced business in this city at an early period, as a general trader and brewer. He was Schepen of the city for six years; and lieutenant of the militia company, in which position he rendered active service against the Indians in the neighborhood of Esopus. Mr. Van Couwenhoven was married to a lady of French descent, who died in 1666, and was buried in this city. It seems that for some unexplained reason, Mr. Van Couwenhoven was in bad favor with the English, who had just taken the city;

and also in equal disfavor with some of his ancient neighbors and countrymen, who had joined the English cause, and held office under that government. His fall seems to have been decided upon by a conspiracy of those in power, and for that purpose, knowing the high spirit of Mr. Van Couwenhoven, the Sheriff, Allard Anthony, presented a formal charge against him of selling a half pint of brandy to an Indian for sixteen stuyvers, which was not according to the established price. The defendant denied retailing any liquors at all, and demanded proof, but the court ordered him to give bail for his good behavior, and to appear at the next Court of Assizes, (a high court, held at periodical intervals) to answer the complaint. Mr. Van Couwenhoven refused to give bail, and the sheriff was ordered to imprison him, which was accordingly done. The Court of Assizes came on, and the judges gave judgment against the defendant. The course of proceedings thus taken, was exceedingly annoying to the defendant, although the fine was a trifle, and he pronounced the judgment to be unjust. For thus saying, he was charged by the sheriff with speaking words in contempt of the high Court of Assizes, and he was ordered to pay a fine of thirty guilders wampum, (about three dollars) and to take heed to speak no more like words for the future. These proceedings drove Mr. Van Couwenhoven from the ancient home of his fathers to New Jersey, at a place then called "Aghter Coll," (behind the Coll,) the present situation of which is at Elizabethtown, of which place Mr. Van Couwenhoven became one of the earliest settlers. At the time of which we are writing, (1665) Mr. Van Couwenhoven's residence was still in the city, on the north-west corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets.

Hendrick Jansen Vandervin was a merchant in good standing, who acquired considerable real estate in this city. He held the office of Schepen, and was a prominent dignitary in the Dutch Church.

Jaques Cosseau was a Frenchman by birth, who had been engaged in trade between Rochelle and Amsterdam, and about the year 1658 or 1659, emigrated to this country, and established himself on the north side of Pearl street. He became one of the most extensive shipping merchants in the city. He was a public-spirited man, and true to the interests of his adopted city, for the benefit of which his means were liberally furnished. Mr. Cosseau was married, but is believed to have left no children. He died about the year 1682.

Pieter Aldrich, was a merchant of respectable connections, who, however, was but a temporary resident here.

Thomas Coninck.

Henry Bush, a cutler.

Gerrit Van Tright, a merchant, engaged in shipping and general trade, acquired a large estate. He afterward purchased property on the west side of Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green, to which he removed his residence and store.

Pieter Cornelisen.

Claas Bordingh, was a respectable mariner, occupying a good house at this place. He was a politician of some influence, and though several times nominated, is not found to have been appointed to any crown station. He continued his residence on this street for many years subsequent to this period.

Jan Gerritsen Van Buytenhuysen, a baker.

William Kock.

Etienne Guineau.

Walewyn Vanderveen, a merchant; married, about the year 1656, the widow of a trader named Vandewater, by whom he acquired a considerable property.

Thomas Franzen, cartman.

Jurien Blanck resided on the south side of Pearl street, his premises having a front of about thirty feet; in rear twenty-eight feet; depth about one hundred feet on the other side; this property was granted to him in 1647. Mr. Blanck was in this country as early as 1633, and was by profession a mariner. He was called the "schipper," or ship-captain, and for many years sailed a vessel out of this port, on the coasting trade. He left descendants in this city, who have perpetuated his name to the present time.

Pieter Jacobs Marius occupied premises on the south side of Pearl street, where he carried on trade as a merchant. His dealings were extensive with Boston and other ports on the coast, and he acquired a considerable estate, though commencing poor. He was an alderman for several years, and lived to an advanced age in this city.

Thomas Lambertzen, a carpenter, occupied the premises adjoining Mr. Marius, on the south side of Pearl street; containing about fifty feet front on the street, fifty-six feet in depth on east side, next Mr. Marius, and thirty-eight or forty feet in depth on west side. Mr. Lambertzen continued his residence here until about the year 1678, when he removed to Bedford, Long Island. His premises in Pearl street were sold, in 1684, to Philip Smith, an innholder, for one hundred and fifty pounds.

Thomas Lawrens, a baker, continued his residence on

this street for many years subsequently. He was a man of property.

Having gone through the line of Pearl street to the present Battery, we shall continue our course of the circumference of the town by describing a few scattered buildings which were south of the fort, and in the neighborhood of the present Battery.

Jacob Leisler occupied premises on the present west side of Whitehall street, between Pearl and State streets. In front of his house was a vacant space used as a market stand for country wagons. Mr. Leisler was originally from Frankfort, and came to this country in the year 1660, as a military officer in the service of the government. He married the wealthy widow of Pieter Cornelisen Vanderveen, who had deceased in 1661. She was a daughter of Govert Loockermans, a man of large fortune. The widow of Mr. Loockermans, at her decease in 1677, left her property to her three children; subsequently Mr. Leisler purchased the interests of his brother-in-law and sister-in-law in that part of their estate lying in this province; and he was rated among the wealthiest inhabitants of the city. In the year 1678, while on a voyage to Europe, Mr. Leisler was taken prisoner by the Turks, to whom he paid a ransom of two thousand and fifty pieces of eight, for his freedom. The name of this citizen is well known in the history of New York, from his connection with the revolution of the year 1689, an account of which will be found in a subsequent part of this volume. His execution, on a conviction of treason, took place in May, 1691. He left two children, Jacob and Mary, the latter of whom married Jacob Milborne, who

suffered death with his father-in-law; she subsequently married Abraham Gouverneur, a prominent citizen. The widow of Mr. Leisler subsequently resided in this city, near Hanover square, for many years, and his son, Jacob, who for a time resided in another part of the country, finally returned to this city and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Arien Appel, a merchant, was tenant of property belonging to Governor Stuyvesant, adjoining the premises of Mr. Leisler, on the present Whitehall street, between Pearl and State streets.

Daniel D'Honde Coutrie, a temporary resident here, occupied a fine mansion erected by Governor Stuyvesant, on the present corner of Whitehall and State streets.

Simon Barenzen.

Jan Schouten.

Isaac Greveraet, a merchant, came to this city at an early period, and married Elizabeth, a daughter of Skipper Jurien Andriezen. Mr. Greveraet was a Schepen of this city in 1644, and in the year 1671 was appointed Schout of Esopus. He died, leaving three children, Andrew, Henry and Elizabeth.

Jan Everzen Bout resided on premises adjoining Mr. Greveraet. He arrived in this country in the year 1634, having formerly been in the employment of the West India Company, in Holland, whence he was sent by Mr. Pauw, patroon of Pavonia, to superintend his colony on the west side of Hudson river, opposite this city. He was the first settler (1638) of the present town of Bergen, New Jersey, where he resided for several years. In the time of the Indian wars, he was driven thence to this city. In the year 1658, he sold his plantation at "Gamoenepa"

(Communipaw) to Michael Jansen, for three thousand two hundred dollars. He passed the close of his life on a farm granted to him, at Gowanus, where he died in the year 1670.

Pieter de Rymer resided on the east side of Whitehall street, north of Bridge street.

Jan Dircksen Meyer.

Lodowick Post, a trader, resided on the present Whitehall street, near the fort.

CHAPTER IX.

CONDITION OF THE CITY AT THE TIME OF THE CAPITULATION TO THE ENGLISH IN 1664, CONTINUED.

WE have now come to the part of the town anciently called "T'Marckvelt," or the Marketfield, so called from the circumstance of the line of buildings facing the open space now in part occupied by the Bowling Green. It was then, however, an uninclosed space lying in front of the fort, and occupied at stated intervals for a fair or market, to which the country people brought their cattle for sale. The buildings forming the street called the "Marketfield," commenced on the east side of the present Whitehall street, above Stone street, and extended as far as the present Beaver street; and on the opposite side they occupied the west side of the present Broadway, running toward Morris street. The number of buildings fronting on the "Marketfield" at that period, being ten or eleven.

Metje Greveraant, a widow, occupied a small house on the east side of Whitehall street, north of Stone street.

Jonas Barteltzen, a store-keeper, occupied premises on the east side of Whitehall street, between Stone and Marketfield streets. Mr. Barteltzen, became afterward a man of considerable property. Amongst other real estate owned by him was a house, barn and plot of ground on

the east side of Broadway, north of Wall street, containing two hundred and twenty-nine feet in front, and about one hundred and fifty feet in depth.

Lysbet Ackermans occupied a small house adjoining Mr. Barteltzen.

Frerick Arenzen occupied the south-west corner of the present Whitehall and Marketfield streets. Mr. Arenzen was a turner by trade, and came here about the year 1656, when, finding little employment at his trade, he engaged himself in service to a drayman, but soon left his employer and married. He afterward, in his trade, became a prosperous citizen, and owner of a valuable real estate.

Allard Anthony, a merchant, occupied premises on the north-east corner of the present Whitehall and Marketfield streets. He was one of the most active and conspicuous citizens of his day in the civil walks of life. No citizen exercised greater influence in the community, yet none was more unpopular with the majority of the people. Mr. Anthony's mercantile transactions were, at one period, tolerably extensive. He was the consignee of a large firm in Holland, and carried on a considerable domestic trade; but it seemed to be his fortune to fall out with those with whom he was most intimately connected. Amongst others, he had a high dispute with Abraham Verplanck, whose son Gulian had been in Anthony's service as clerk. The elder Verplanck went so far, at one period of the difficulty, as to commit a personal assault upon Anthony. He also maintained a long law-suit with the heirs of a merchant named Vandewater, of whom he had been the agent, and to whom he refused to render any account. In the latter years of his life he held the office of Sheriff, in the execution of the duties of which he was exacting and

severe, so that he was commonly called, among the lower classes, "the hangman."

Mr. Anthony, soon after the period now referred to, removed his store to the "Old Church," on the present line of Pearl street, north side, between Broad and Whitehall streets. He died in the year 1685, leaving his wife, Henrietta, surviving, and one son, Nicholas, who, having previously proved disobedient to his father in his marriage, was cut off with a shilling. This son died ten years after, having been sheriff of Ulster county. Many of the family are to be found at the present day.

Anthony De Milt, occupied premises on the present south-east corner of Whitehall and Beaver streets. He carried on the business of a baker, at this place for many years. In 1673 he was appointed sheriff, which office he held for one year. Mr. De Milt died in 1689, leaving five children, Isaac, Maria, Anna, Pieter and Sarah. His wife, Elizabeth Van Der Liphorst, had previously deceased. From this person the numerous families of that name now among us are descended.

This was the extent of the east side of the "Market-field." On the opposite side, beginning at the corner of Broadway and Battery place, we have

Annetje Kocks, a widow, who occupied the premises on the corner of Battery place—a large and fine house.

Martin Crigier, a notable citizen of that period, occupied the premises next above Mrs. Kocks. He was one of the earliest emigrants to this city, and the original grantee of this property, which was patented to him in 1643, but had not been built upon until 1659, after which he resided on

this spot, having previously lived on the "graft" at Broad street. Mr. Crigier, it is understood, was originally in the service of the West India Company; after his separation from which, he engaged in the business of a trader and sloop captain on the North river, between this city and the settlements at Esopus (Kingston) and Albany. He was an efficient officer in the several Dutch wars; in 1659 he commanded an expedition against the Swedes on the Delaware river, and also commanded in the expedition against the Esopus Indians, in the year 1663.

Mr. Crigier had several children. His son, Francis, a merchant at the Delaware Bay settlement, died in 1665; one of his daughters married Laurens de Sille, a merchant of this city. The name of Mr. Crigier is perpetuated, through his descendants, to the present day.

Francois Boon, a merchant of French birth, occupied, at this period, the premises next north of Mr. Crigier; the lot being thirty-two feet front, bounded on the east by the street, on the north by the property of Cornelius Van Ruyven, on the west by the North river, and on the south by the premises of Martin Crigier. This property he purchased, a short time previous, of Mr. de Hart, and in the year following that of which we now write (1666,) he sold it to Gerrit Van Tright, who established himself in business there. Mr. Boon was formerly a resident at Fort Orange, or Albany. He married there, against her parents' wishes, Lysbet, a daughter of Cornelis Segers Van Voorhout, who resided on one of the islands in the Hudson river, called Castle Island. After the surrender of the city to the English, Mr. Boon removed from this country, and became a resident of the island of St. Christopher,

being connected with merchants here in the shipping business between this city and that island.

Cornelius Van Ruyven came to this city with Governor Stuyvesant, as his secretary, in the year 1647, being then a young bachelor. He soon after married a daughter of Domine Megapolenis, and set up trade in the dry goods and general store business.

We have now come to the street, at that period, called the "Heere straat," or principal street, now Broadway; beginning at a point nearly opposite the north side of the Bowling Green, and extending to the "land gate," at Wall street.

We may here remark that the first church-yard of this city, and the spot where the ashes of most of the inhabitants of New Amsterdam now lie, was situated on the west side of Broadway, on the rise of ground above the Bowling Green, and not far north of the present Morris street. This ancient church-yard had become, at this period, very full; as ten years previously (1656) Governor Stuyvesant proposed to abandon it as a place of burial, the fence having fallen, and the whole become dilapidated through age; and as a substitute, he proposed tearing down several old houses which then stood south of the fort, and to make a burial-place there. This, however, did not meet the views of the citizens, who suggested the establishment of the burial-place on the hill west of the fort, near the windmill, (part of present Battery,) which they represented as "a good hill, clear of timber." Between the conflicting propositions, no action in the matter was then taken; but about

the period of which we now write (1665,) a new fence was set up around the old grave-yard, which had, for some time previous, laid quite open to the encroachment of animals along the street. About ten years subsequently (1676,) the old church-yard was divided up into four lots, twenty-five feet front by a hundred feet in depth, and sold at auction, a new burial-place being established near the present Trinity Church.

Lucas Andriezen, on the west side of Broadway, was a sloop captain on the North river. He had long been established in this country, and afterward became a man of considerable property.

Dirck Wiggerzen, a carpenter, occupied the next adjoining premises, on the north.

Paulus Leenderzen Vandiegrist had a fine house and garden, being the next habitation north of the church-yard, and about midway between Morris and Rector streets, on the west side of Broadway; his property extending, in the rear, to the river shore. Mr. Vandiegrist was one of the early pioneers; we find his name among property-holders in 1644, and in 1646 he commanded one of the four ships composing the fleet of Governor Stuyvesant, at his arrival here. He was a prominent trader, and a man of wealth; he was likewise an efficient military commander, being captain of one of the city companies, and doing service in several military and naval expeditions; he filled prominent stations also in the councils of the city and province. His place of business was on Pearl street, near Broad. After the capitulation of the city to the English, Captain Vandiegrist commenced preparations for removing to Holland. In 1671 his agents here sold the property on Broadway to Francis Rombouts, an eminent merchant, who became

mayor of the city in after years. It was then described as a house, garden and orchard on the west side of Broadway, between John Hawkings and Hendrick Van Dyck. (The house of Mr. Hawkings, which had then been recently built, was erected on a lot sixteen feet front, part of which had been within the old church-yard. It was afterward owned and occupied by Mr. West, the city clerk.) The widow of Mayor Rombouts resided on the Vandiegrist place more than thirty years subsequent to the purchase by her husband. Mr. Vandiegrist had a brother in this city, who continued his residence here, and left descendants.

Henry Van Dyck occupied premises next adjoining Mr. Vandiegrist, on the north; the house being considerably inferior to that of Mr. Vandiegrist, but having a large garden attached, upon which he afterward erected two or three houses. Mr. Van Dyck came to this city at a very early period, in the service of the West India Company, in which business he acquired a considerable property. After Stuyvesant's arrival, Van Dyck officiated, for a period, as attorney-general, or public prosecutor; but on account of some differences between himself and the governor, he soon after resigned, and retired from public life. He died in the year 1688, leaving his wife, whose maiden name was Duvertie Cornelisen, and several children living. One of his daughters married Nicholas de Myer, a merchant, who was subsequently mayor of the city; another married John Cooley, a merchant.

The property north of Mrs. Van Dyck was vacant. Governor Stuyvesant, soon after his arrival, granted to his son, Nicholas William Stuyvesant, a plot next north of Van Dyck, containing ninety-three feet front and about two hundred and forty-eight feet depth, to the North river,

and a lot next beyond, of the same size, to his son, Balthazar Stuyvesant. The north bound of the latter was adjoining what was then the garden of the West India Company, which was in the vicinity of the present Trinity Church-yard.

Commencing on the east side of Broadway, at Wall street, we shall follow the street to its lower extremity.

Jacob Swart occupied a small house nearest to Wall street.

Thomas Major occupied a small house; the lot contained about twenty-five feet front and sixty-five feet depth.

Abraham Pieterzen, molenaar, (or the miller,) occupied the adjoining premises.

Gerrit Fullwever, a butcher.

Pieter Simkam, a tailor.

Jan Fries.

Jan Gillisen, called "Koeck," the town bell-ringer.

Jan Hendricks Van Gunst, a butcher.

Peter Ebel, a temporary resident.

Paulus Turck, a tailor.

Albert Jansen, a carpenter.

Martin Hoffman, a trader.

Altje Unstaples, a widow.

Jan Joosten, a trader and boatman on the North river.

Adam Onclebagh, a tailor.

Pieter Jansen.

Adrian Andriezen.

The part of Broadway above described, it will be observed, applies to that section lying below Wall street, or "within" the city, as it was termed. At the head of the

present Wall street, in Broadway, then stood one of the two city gates; the other being at the foot of Wall street, on the present Pearl street. The one on Broadway was called the "land gate," as contradistinguished from the other, which was commonly known as the "water gate." These gates were of wood, and were nightly closed, in times of trouble, by the city watch. Beyond the "land gate" lay the farm originally granted to Jan Jansen Damen, in the year 1644, by Governor Kieft. This farm extended, with some slight variations, from Wall street to Maiden lane, from the North to the East river. In very early times, Damen became a trader in this city, and was one of the most active and prominent citizens of his time; he acquired a considerable estate. Having procured the grant of this farm—which was a rolling piece of land, forming a sort of ridge, falling off toward Wall street on the south and Maiden lane on the north—he erected a substantial house, and fixed his residence there. Mr. Damen had previously married the widow of Guleyn Vinjé (Vangeé,) whose maiden name was Adriana Cuvilje; she had then several children, the issue of her first marriage. Mr. Damen left no direct issue; and upon his death, which happened soon after his settlement on this farm, his widow succeeded to the property, and survived him several years. Her four children coming into the inheritance of the property, a division was made among them in 1659. Her son, John Vinjé, has been mentioned on a preceding page; her daughters married neighbors—Maria having become the wife of Abraham Verplank; Rachel married Cornelis Van Tienhoven, and Christina married Dirck Volkertson.

At the period to which we now refer (1665,) the residents above Wall street were as follows :

Cornelis Aertzen, a farmer, was tenant of a large farm, house and garden, east from Broadway, a short distance above the city gate, on the old Damen farm. Mr. Aertsen had previously been the tenant of Governor Stuyvesant's farm, on the Bowery, and had long supplied the families of the city with country produce. He died two or three years subsequent to this period.

Peter Stoutenburgh, at this period, was tenant of a small house on the same property. This property had been thrown into one of the shares of the heirs of Mrs. Cuvilje; the orchard was about one hundred and fifty feet distance from the street, and was approached by a lane on the present line of Cedar street. The property ran north and south about four hundred feet, and east and west about one hundred and thirty feet; it was subsequently purchased by Mr. Stoutenburgh. He left, at his death, several children—Tobias and Isaac; Wyntie, who married Evart Byvank; Jannetie, who married Albert Ringo; Engeltie, who married William Waldron.

Gerrit Jansen Roos occupied the premises next above Mr. Stoutenburgh. He was a relative of the Vinjé family, by marriage. He was a carpenter by trade, and died, at an advanced age, in 1698, leaving a considerable property.

Dirck Siecken, a husbandman, occupied premises on Broadway, a short distance from Wall street.

The only other house on Broadway, besides those enumerated, was a small dwelling inhabited by a Frenchman, whose name is unknown.

Continuing our course around the city, we shall follow the present line of Wall street, the southerly side of which

was occupied by several dwellings, generally of a small size. The northerly side of the street was the line of the city wall, above which lay the fields belonging to the heirs of the Damen estate.

On the south side of Wall street, in 1665, we find

Jan Jansen Van Langendyke, who occupied small premises. He died in 1691.

Jan Teunizen occupied a small house; he was a miller. The wind mill of Mr. Teunizen was situated at some distance from the limits of the city, on the public road; the precise spot being near the present north-west corner of Chatham and Duane streets. The land attached to the mill was about two hundred and fifty feet square. This ancient wind mill was standing sixty years afterward. Mr. Teunizen removed to Long Island the year following that to which we now refer, and sold his wind mill to William Aertsen, of this city.

Jan Videt, a French tailor, occupied a small house.

Abraham Kermer.

Greetje, chimney-sweep.

Jacob Jansen.

Dirck, a wool-spinner.

Barent Egbertzen, a tailor, occupied a small house, the lot being twenty-one feet front and seventy-seven feet deep, which he sold, in 1608, to Jacob Leisler.

Pieter Jansen.

Dirck Van Clyff. This gentleman was, at this period, a merchant of considerable property. The Van Clyff farm, adjacent to the present Cliff street, afterward belonged to him, and was the place of his residence at the time of his death. It was pleasantly situated upon an elevated hill, overlooking the East river, near the present John

street. Dirck Van Clyff died in 1694, leaving his widow, Geesie Hendricks, and several children surviving.

Having thus far been engaged in tracing the circuit of the town, we shall turn our attention to several streets in the interior.

CHAPTER X.

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY AT THE TIME OF THE CAPITULATION TO THE
ENGLISH IN 1664, CONTINUED.

THE *Heere Graft*, was that part of the present Broad street, between Beaver street and the river, which then ran along Pearl street. The centre of this street was originally a brook, forming the natural outlet of a marshy section occupying a considerable space above Beaver street. Lots had been granted at an early period along the sides of this outlet, which, from time to time, was deepened and somewhat improved. Its condition being, however, a serious detriment to the street, it was determined, in the year 1657, to side the banks of the drain with plank, at the expense of the owners on the street. This proposition met with great opposition from those who were to be assessed, they alleging that it was a public improvement, in the expense of which the whole city should bear a part. The work, however, was proceeded with, and finished in the year 1659, at an expense of two thousand seven hundred and ninety-two florins, or about one thousand dollars. The collection of the assessment was enforced by the imprisonment of several of the delinquents.

A similar improvement was made in that part of the present Broad street, above Beaver street, which became known as the "*Prince Graft*.."

In 1671, an ordinance was passed to improve the graft in the following manner: From the shore of the river upward to the bridge at Stone street, to be repaired, of the same width and in the same manner as before; from the bridge upward to the corner of Beaver street, to be improved in a manner which had been tried by Mr. De Peyster, and found of service; from Beaver street up to the house of Mr. Kip, (near Exchange place) in the same manner as before.

In the year 1676, the inhabitants of the Heere Graft, were ordered forthwith to fill it up level with the street.

The inhabitants on the "Heere Graft," (or the present Broad street, between Beaver and Pearl streets,) in 1665, were as follows:

On the east side, the property between the present Pearl and Stone streets, was owned by Cornelis Melyn, who had a few years previously returned to Holland. That between the present Stone and South William streets was owned by Jacob Wolferzen Van Couwenhoven, referred to among the residents on Hoogh straat.

Thomas Davidson, was an Englishman who, coming hither to seek his fortune, purchased a schooner in the year 1661, and with a negro slave to assist him in navigation, commenced his trips on the Hudson river, to the settlements of Esopus and Albany. He purchased of *Adrian Vincent* a lot on the north-east corner of Broad and South streets, about twenty-five feet front upon which, having built a dwelling-house, he resided at the time now spoken of. Mr. Davidson died in the year 1688.

Adrian Vincent was an early emigrant from Holland, but of French descent. He was employed, for a considerable period, in the public service. The property on the

east side of Broad street, between the present South William street, (then a mere lane) and the present Beaver street, (then a road) was originally granted to two persons, one of whom was Adrian Vincent, and the other Abraham Rycken. They were intended as garden plots. That of Rycken extended from Beaver street south about one hundred and twenty feet front on the ditch, forty feet on Beaver street, and fifty-six feet on the south adjoining Vincent. The grant to the latter extended from Rycken's land to the present South William street, having about eighty-five feet front on the ditch. The former of these grants was made as early as 1646. The latter somewhat earlier. Mr. Vincent had, at the time of which we now write, (1665) sold part of this property and now occupied a narrow front. Next to Vincent's property, on the north side of the present South William street, was a horse-mill, which had long stood there. Mr. Vincent's descendants are numerous at the present day.

Simon Felle, was a Frenchman, who is found to have been here in the year 1654, having then some concern or interest in a barque trading with this place. He married Annekin, a daughter of Adrian Vincent, and built a house upon part of the property which had been originally granted to his father-in-law.

Albert Reuninck occupied the adjoining premises.

Jacobus Backer was a merchant, in good standing. He occupied about fifty-one feet front on the east side of Broad street, part of the lot originally granted to Rycken, near Beaver street. His warehouse adjoined his residence. Mr. Backer was Schepen of the city for several years, and held other prominent places of trust in the community. In 1660 Mr. Backer left this city to reside in Holland, his

business being still carried on here by his wife, Margaret. The new arrangement would not seem to have prospered, as his property, which had been mortgaged before his departure, for eight thousand pounds tobacco, was foreclosed by the creditors in 1670, to whom his wife was unable to make payment. The property was sold out at private sale in 1671, to Balthazar De Hart; but Madam Backer continued her residence there for many years subsequently.

Jochem Beekman, a shoemaker, occupied the next adjoining premises, which were on the south-east corner of Broad and Beaver streets. His front on Broad street was about thirty-six feet, on Beaver street about forty feet. Mr. Beekman was not among the earlier emigrants of his name, with whom he does not seem to be a family connection. He was, however, made a citizen as early as the year 1657.

Nicholas Dupuy occupied the premises on the west side of Broad street, between Beaver and Marketfield streets, about forty-four feet on Broad street. He died in 1691.

Pieter Van Naarden was situated on the south-west corner of Broad and Marketfield streets, his premises containing about twenty-two feet front. He died a short time subsequent to this period, but his widow remained there for a number of years.

David Wessells occupied the premises next south. He was an old resident. His front on the graft about twenty-three feet.

Coenraet Ten Eyck. Mr. Ten Eyck was a tanner and shoe dealer and manufacturer. He occupied the next adjoining premises, about twenty-seven feet front. The tan-pits of Mr. Ten Eyck were on the same side of the

street, above Beaver street, where he owned a number of lots, the ground being marshy and suitable for tanning purposes. Mr. Ten Eyck was considered one of the influential citizens as early as 1653. His business was prosperous, and enabled him to build a fine house at the place to which we refer. The tannery and business were carried on, after his death, which took place in 1680, by his three sons, Dirck, Tobias and Coenraet.

Pieter Winster was a shoemaker, occupying the next adjoining premises, formerly occupied by R. Reinoutsen.

Nicholas Verbrauck was skipper (captain) of the ship "New Albany," sailing out of this port.

Claes Pauluzen. Mr. P. sold his property, on the west side of the Heere graft, in 1666.

Bartholdus Maan was a merchant, who had been a long time in business in this city; he died the following year. The business was afterward carried on by his son, Richard. Numerous descendants of this family are found among us at the present day.

Lucas Dircksen, a tavern-keeper, occupied the adjoining premises, on or near the north-west corner of Broad and Stone streets. He had long been a resident here.

Simon Jansen Romeyn, a merchant, occupied premises between Bridge and Stone streets, on the west side of Broad street; containing about seventeen and a half feet front and forty feet depth. He was a man in good circumstances. His descendants are numerous.

Tunis Kray, a tavern-keeper, occupied premises between Bridge and Stone streets, about twenty-five feet front. Mr. Kray was the original grantee of this property, in 1647; he built his house in 1655. He held several subordinate public offices, among which was measurer of apples and

onions brought to market; tally master of the bricks and tiles imported from Holland. His wife was also superintendent of the market.

Ambrosius de Weerham, a carpenter by trade, became a cartman.

We shall continue our description of Broad street, north of Beaver street, as far as the present Exchange place; which part was known as the "Prince graft." The part of the present Broad street, above Exchange place, was a common, lying open, and commonly known as the "Schaape waytie," or sheep pasture, which was, at that period, unoccupied by any buildings. The centre of the Prince graft, for a considerable distance above Beaver street, was occupied by an open drain, somewhat smaller than the part below, in the Heere graft. It was before observed, that in this neighborhood the ground was originally marshy, and part of it is found, in some of the most ancient grants, to be termed "the swamp." One or two hundred feet north of Beaver street, on the west of Broad street, the diagonal course of a brook seems to be pointed out in the grants, as running in a course nearly parallel to the present line of Beaver street.

On the west side of the street, several shoemakers established themselves, for the convenience of tanning, that being, in those times, a legitimate part of their trade. At the period to which we now refer, there were but few dwellings on this street.

Cornelis Barents, a baker, lived on the west side of the street, on or near the north corner of Beaver street.

Boile Roelofsen, next adjoining.

Nicholas Delaplaine, next above, was the ancestor of the present family of that name.

Beyond him were situated Coenraet Ten Eyck's tan pits. Mr. T. owned here a considerable parcel of land.

Jacob Mens.

Paulus Andriezen.

Abel Hardenbrook, a shoemaker, came here in 1661; he married, and commenced business on the Prince graft; his tan pits were on the premises. Mr. H., and other shoemakers, were joint owners of a bark mill, to grind their bark, used in tanning. This property was on the north-west corner of Broad street and Exchange place; containing, on Broad street, eighty-three feet; on Exchange place, one hundred and one feet; on New street, eighty-three feet. Soon after the period now referred to, Mr. Hardenbrook removed to High street.

Thomas Lodowycksen was captain of a barque, sailing to Delaware Bay.

Johannes Hardenbrook was a merchant.

Jacob Kip was a son of Hendrick Kip, one of the oldest settlers, who, at this period, was still living in this city. Jacob was the first clerk or secretary of the city magistrates, to which office he was appointed, at a youthful age, in 1653; he resigned in 1658, and turned his attention to brewing, and subsequently to the business of a merchant. He married the widow of Guleyn Verplanck, by which marriage he added to his property, which was very considerable. He lived to an advanced age.

Jan Arenzen.

Rutger —, a drayman.

Frerick Hendricksen de Boogh was the captain of a vessel on Hudson river. He died in 1686.

Claes Tysen, cooper.

Denys Isaacsen.

William Abrahams.

Bay Croosvelt (sometimes called Crossfield) was a hatter, living on the east side of the street, near Exchange place.

William Deturnier.

The *Brouwer straat* was the name given to that part of the present Stone street, between Broad and Whitehall streets. It was among the earliest streets built upon, and was the line of the first road laid out along the East river, the ancient grants commonly terming it "the road," while its neighboring thoroughfares were described with reference to their situation, as "east of the fort," "south of the fort," &c. The name of "Brouwer straat," or Brewer's street, was given to it from the circumstance of two or three breweries having been erected upon it. It was the first street in this city paved with stone, the ordinance for which passed in 1657. It afterward came to be called Stone street, probably from this circumstance.

Frederick Philipse resided on the north side of this street, near Whitehall street. He is celebrated as being the richest man of his time in this country. The first mention of Mr. Philipse's name, in the ancient documents, occurs in 1655, when, on an occasion of public exigency, contributions being called for, Mr. Philipse tenders twenty guilders. This sum was far below those of the wealthy class of burghers, and it is supposed that he was then a young man, who had, in common with the other citizens of that period, wended his way hither, to seek his fortune in the wilds of the west. After trying several pursuits, he

seems to have settled in that which afforded the best returns for the adventurous youth, viz: the Indian trade in furs. But his fortune was more rapidly increased by his marriage with Margaret Von Hardenbrook, the widow of Pieter Rudolphus, a trader, who had been established here during a number of years, and died in 1661. From this period the fortune of Mr. Philipse rapidly increased under his prudent management and eminent business talent, and was still further augmented, after the death of his first wife, by his marriage with Catharine, one of the daughters of Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland, a wealthy citizen. This lady had, in addition to her patrimonial fortune, inherited that of her first husband, John Dervall, a rich merchant of this city. Thus, by a fortuitous chain of circumstances, the united avails of several large individual fortunes centred in Mr. Philipse, and he stood far beyond his compeers in point of wealth. In the later years of his life, Mr. Philipse resided on his estate of Philipse Manor, the manor house being situated near Tarrytown, Westchester county. He filled several prominent official stations in the government, at different periods. He died in the year 1702, leaving several children. Philip died in the West Indies; Adolph resided for many years in this city; Eva married Jacobus Van Cortland, and Annetje married Philip French.

Rinier Williamson, a baker, occupied the premises adjoining Mr. Philipse, on the north side of Brouwer straat. His lot was about thirty-one feet front and ninety feet in depth. Mr. Williamson was, at this period, but recently established in business. He married Susannah, a daughter of Aert Teunisen, a farmer at Pavonia, who was killed by the Indians some years previously, and grand-daughter of

Sybout Clasen, a carpenter, one of the old inhabitants. He became a man of considerable property.

Mattheus De Vos, occupying the adjoining premises, had been a resident here for many years. In 1656 he was keeper of the city-hall, and was soon after appointed marshal. He exercised the office of public notary, and frequently appeared in the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens as attorney for litigant parties. He married the widow of Philip Geraerdy, a trader of considerable property; he continued in the business of notary, drawing deeds, wills, &c., for many years afterward. The property on Stone street, occupied by him at this period, belonged to the estate of his wife's first husband; it contained forty-five front and one hundred and twenty five feet depth.

Jeronimus Ebbingh. Mr. Ebbingh was a trader, his principal business being carried on along the Hudson river, at Esopus and Albany, which places he was accustomed to visit, at stated intervals, to gather his furs and peltry. He was a man of large property, partly acquired by his marriage to the daughter of De Laet, one of the original patentees of Rensselaerswyck. His support of the Church was a commendable trait in his character, and he was a church-warden for many successive years. Mr. Ebbingh had been in this country a long period; as early as 1658, he was chosen as "an old and suitable person for the privilege of the great citizenship. He frequently held office among the city magistrates; a few years after the period above referred to, he settled in Esopus, or Kingston. He sold his house in this city in 1676, to Mr. Philipse, for two hundred and ten beaver skins, the value of which was about seven hundred dollars; the lot contained about

twenty-six feet front and one hundred and eight feet in depth.

Isaac de Foreest was one of the early settlers, having come here about the year 1636. He was the original grantee of considerable property in the neighborhood of his present residence, and also of a farm at Harlem; among other property owned by him was the "old kirk," or old church, in Pearl street, which was sold, after his death, to Allard Anthony; the property in Stone street was granted in 1645, and was built upon by him. In 1658, being then an "old and suitable person, who had been a resident here more than twenty years, and had made many improvements," he was privileged with the "great citizenship." He took an active part in public affairs, and in the improvement of the town, having, for some years, been one of the magistrates. He died a few years subsequent to the period to which we now refer, leaving his widow, Sarah, surviving, and several children, who have perpetuated his name to the present day.

Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland was one of the prominent citizens of New Amsterdam. He came to this city in 1637, attached to a military company. In the summer of that year, he was transferred to the civil service as commissary of cargoes, at a salary of thirty guilders, or about twelve dollars per month; in 1648 he left the company's service, and embarked in the brewing business at the place now referred to. He was a politician of influence. In 1650 he was president of a body called the "Nine Men," representing the citizens at large; as such, he opposed the policy of Governor Stuyvesant with considerable effect. Stuyvesant retaliated by turning the "Nine Men" out of their pews in

church, and tearing up the seats. Mr. Van Cortland became one of the most considerable men in town, and acquired a large property, amongst which was a plot on the west side of Broadway, two hundred and thirty-eight feet front, extending to the North river, and adjacent to the present *Cortland* street. He held various offices of distinction, and took a lively interest in the advancement of the city. Mr. Van Cortland died in the year 1683, and his property was apportioned among his children in the year 1684. He had several children—Stephanus, who married Gertruyd Schuyler; Maria, who married Jeremias Van Rensellaer; Catharine, who married, first, John Derval, and secondly Frederick Philipse; Cornelia, who married Brandt Schuyler; Jacob, who married Eva Philipse; Sophia, who married Andrew Teller: and John, who died unmarried.

Jan Jansen Van St. Obin, an old resident on this street.

Isaac Kip was a son of Hendrick Kip, one of the early emigrants. He married a daughter of Gillis Pietersen, who resided on the site of the present Wall street, his house fronting the public road along the East river, now Pearl street. The city palisades on the northerly line of Wall street, were constructed a few feet above Pietersen's house. It being found convenient to have a passage along the palisades, the heirs of Pietersen were requested, in 1656, to narrow their garden so as to allow the passage of a wagon-way next the wall. They refused this, and finally, the city, in 1657, purchased the house and lot of the Pietersen's, which was much dilapidated, for about two hundred dollars, and demolishing the buildings, threw the lot into the public street, now Wall street. Isaac Kip was a trader, doing business along the Hudson river, at the various settlements upon its banks.

Frerick Gysbertsen was a merchant. He took the surname of *Vandenbergh*, by which his descendants are now known.

Hubert Hendricksen.

Evert Pieterzen was a schoolmaster, having been employed in that capacity by the Dutch West India Company. He continued teaching here for many subsequent years, but the era of Dutch school-teaching declined after the permanent establishment of the English in authority; the principal inhabitants bestowing on their children an English education.

We have now come to a street which has disappeared from the modern maps of the city. It was anciently known as the "Winckel street," or street of the stores; the origin and site of which may be described as follows: After the establishment of the West India Company in this city, their great trading interests required the erection of extensive edifices for the storage of their goods. For this purpose they erected five stone buildings at a short distance from the fort and under the immediate protection of its guns. These buildings occupied a line facing eastwardly toward the fort, between the present Stone and Bridge streets, running parallel with the present Whitehall street. In course of time the open space between the stone houses and the present Whitehall street, was granted out in building lots, the depth between Whitehall street and the line in front of the stores, being about sixty feet, leaving a passage-way which was called the "Winckel straat." Of course only the westerly side of this street

was built upon by individuals. The persons residing there at the period now referred to were

Hendrick Jansen, a baker, who had long been a resident of this city.

Arent Juriensen Lantsman, kept a small store for retailing fruits and vegetables.

Johannes De Peyster, a merchant of wealth and respectability, had long been established in business at this place. He subsequently purchased property on the east side of Broad street, above the present South William street. He held various offices in the magistracy and the church, and was the ancestor of a long line of descendants, distinguished for their public spirit and activity in the affairs of the city. In 1677 he was appointed deputy-mayor, but finding his knowledge of the English language inadequate to the proper performance of the duties, he resigned his place. After a long life of activity and usefulness, he died, previous to the year 1686, leaving his widow, *Cornelia*, who survived him many years, and several children, two of whom, *Abraham* and *Johannes*, afterward filled the mayoralty chair of this city.

Mighiel Esnel.

Ægidius Luyck was, at this period, a school-master. He was a man of learning and piety, and at times officiated as a preacher in the Dutch church. Mr. Luyck, in 1673, held the office of Burgomaster of the city.

The "Brugh straat," or Bridge street, still retains its name; the circumstance from which it was derived being, that it led to the bridge crossing the ditch at Broad street.

Cornelis Steenwyck occupied the corner of the present

Bridge and Whitehall streets. His business was that of a general merchant or store-keeper, in which pursuit he amassed a large property, and was, at the time of his death, esteemed the second person, in point of wealth, in the province. The wife of Mr. Steenwyck was Margareta De Riemer, whom he married in this city. His mother-in-law, a lady of excellent character, married, after her first widowhood, Domine Samuel Drissius, the Dutch clergyman in this city. The property of Mr. Steenwyck, on the corner of Bridge and Stone streets, consisted of a good stone house, occupied in part by his store, and in part for his dwelling. It was worth from four to five thousand dollars of the present currency. Attached was a kitchen of two stories and a cellar. In the main house was the dwelling room, furnished with twelve rush-leather chairs; two velvet chairs with fine silver lace, one cupboard of French nut-wood, one round table, one square table, one cabinet, thirteen pictures, a large looking-glass, a bedstead, (containing two beds and the necessary linen) five alabaster images, a piece of tapestry-work for cushions, a flowered tabby chimney cloth, a pair of flowered tabby (curtain calico) window curtains, a dressing box and a carpet. In the room called the "foreroom" was a marble table, eleven pictures, seven Russia leather chairs, a crumb cloth, three muslin curtains and a clock. The kitchen furniture was of an abundant character; the rest of the house was occupied by his merchandize.

Mr. Steenwyck, in the course of his life, was conspicuous in public position, and probably exercised a greater influence on the public mind in this city than any other man of his time. He frequently was a member of the city magistracy, as well under the Dutch rule as subsequently

under the English. He was mayor of the city for five years, (viz., in 1668, 69-70-82-83,) and in the year 1671, during the temporary absence in Virginia of the governor of the province, (Lord Lovelace) he was deputed to conduct the government. Mr. Steenwyck died in 1684. His widow afterward married Domine Henricus Selinus, the Dutch clergyman.

Barent Jacobsen Cool was in this city as early as the year 1633, and held an office in the service of the West India Company.

Jacob Vermont.

Jacob Tunisen De Kay was a baker. He was a prominent man in the Church, and was in high esteem as a man of probity and honor. Mr. De Kay died in the possession of a large property. He left several children, among them two sons, Jacobus and Tunis, from whom the present families of that name are derived.

Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, a tailor, was one of the early emigrants. In 1642 a grant was made to him of property east of the fort, containing forty-four square rods. Mr. Kip was always an active politician, and in particular was a determined opponent of Governor Kieft's administration. At his death he left three sons surviving, viz., Isaack, Jacob and Hendrick, from whom the family of that name are derived.

Jan Adrianzen.

Hendrick Williamsen, a baker, occupied the present north-west corner of Bridge and Broad streets, having a front of sixty-three feet on Broad street. He purchased the property of Joost Tunizen, a baker, in the year 1658. After taking his deed, he fancied the lot to be somewhat short in size, and having summoned Tunizen to court,

demanding that he should measure the property. To this, Tunizen replied that he did not measure other people's property, but Williamsen might measure it himself, if he desired so to do; which position was sustained by the court. Under these circumstances, Williamsen preferred a new complaint, charging that in the time of the Indian war both himself and Tunizen had grain at the mill at Newtown, and some of the enemy making a descent on the mill, carried off part of the grain from Tunizen's sacks, upon which the latter filled up his sacks from those of Williamsen's. This complaint, however, having no proof, was likewise thrown out. On the improvement of the ditch in Broad street, an assessment was laid on the property owners, in 1660, which Williamsen, among others, refused to pay, maintaining that he was not benefited more than the rest of the citizens. As the delinquents made an obstinate resistance to the magistrates, Governor Stuyvesant ordered them to be locked up in the prison room, to be kept there until they repented. Before nightfall, the parties prayed to be released, promising to pay at an early period. In 1660, Mr. Williamsen built a mill at Gowanus. He continued his residence here for many years.

Pieter Jansen, a mason, died four or five years subsequent to the period now referred to.

Pieter Nys, a wine merchant.

The present Beaver street, between Broadway and Broad street, known at this period as the "Beaver graft," was originally called "The Company's Valley," and was the course of a ditch running through the centre of the present street. It is frequently referred to, in the original

grants of lots along the Company's Valley, as "the old ditch." Commencing at the premises on the north side of the street, nearest to Broad street, we have

Jacob Leunizen, a carpenter, who had been long a resident of this city.

Tunis Tomassen Quick occupied the adjoining premises.

Thomas Sanderson, a smith, had been long a resident; as early as 1643 this property was granted to him. It was described as lying on the west end of the ditch (on Broad street;) in front, on the south side, four rods one foot; on the west side, six rods three feet; on the east side, six rods five feet.

Egbert Meinderzen, a butcher, hired premises owned by *Paulus Vanderbeeck*. This property he purchased the following year, and sold it again in 1672. It was on or near the easterly corner of New street; in front thirty-two feet, and in depth about one hundred and fifty feet; easterly from him lay a vacant lot, belonging to the deacons of the poor.

Egbert Woutersen owned the property on the north-west corner of the present Beaver and New streets. He was one of the earliest emigrants, and in 1647 received a grant of land called *Apopcallyck*, on the west side of the North river. Mr. Woutersen died about the year 1680. His heirs, in 1683, sold off many lots in New street, which had before that been unoccupied.

John Jansen Van Brestede was a cooper. He was appointed marker of beer barrels in 1658, and in 1667 inspector of pipe staves. His two sons, Andrew and Simon, followed the same calling; the family, in later years, have been known as *Bresteede*. The common ancestor of this

name, to whom we now refer, died, it is supposed, about the year 1675.

Dirck Storm removed from this street in the year 1666.

Hendrick Van Bommel, a tailor, had been, for a number of years, a resident here. He held the place of public crier, in performance of which duty he was accustomed to go to the corners of the several streets, and after ringing a hand-bell for some time, for the purpose of calling the attention of the inhabitants, he proclaimed, with a loud voice, the subject of public notice, (such as that there would be a special meeting of the court—that there would be a public auction—that there were pigs in the pound to be redeemed, and other matters of like general interest.)

Roelof Jansen Van Meppelen, a butcher.

Proceeding on the present Beaver street to that part of it which lies east of Broad street, we find but three houses upon it at this period. It was then known as “De Prince straat.”

Albert Pietersen Swart.

Daniel Verveelen, a brewer, originally resided at Fort Orange, or Albany. The family of Verveelen was one of the earliest emigrating to this country; their descendants are numerous at the present time.

Gerrit Manate.

The street now known as Marketfield street was originally called “the oblique road;” and afterward, upon the

streets being named, was designated as the "Marckvelt steegie," or the "Marketfield path." The lots between this street and south side of Beaver street, were first granted to individuals about the year 1646. Roelof Jansen Haas was given the front on the present Whitehall street, and extending about seventy-five feet toward Broad street; next him was Claes Van Elslant, whose front on Beaver and Marketfield streets was about one hundred and fifty feet; next him was Evert Jansen, whose front was about one hundred and ten feet. The inhabitants of the "Marckvelt steegie," in 1665, were as follows :

Claes Van Elslant, senior, was one of the earliest emigrants; he came hither in the service of the West India Company, in the capacity of a clerk. He was an active and intelligent young man, and rendered good service in the wars and expeditions of early times. Mr. Van Elslant settled a family at this place, and was appointed court messenger, and held various other offices of a subordinate character, among which was that of the town sexton and undertaker. He lived in the time that the old grave-yard in Broadway, above Morris street, was the receptacle of the dead of this town; and probably, judging from the duration of his official career, he officiated at most of the burials in that ancient cemetery, which was abandoned about the same time that the ancient sexton departed this life. Mr. Van Elslant died about the year 1670. His son, Claes Van Elslant had, for many years, held the place of court messenger, formerly occupied by his father, who had become unfitted, by age, for the discharge of the active duties of the place, and after the death of his father he was likewise appointed, in 1670, the town sexton and undertaker, and also auctioneer of sales.

Isaac Abrahamson.

Andries Clasen.

John Van Gelder, a grain measurer.

Elsie Barens.

Lambert Hendricksen Van Campen, a tavern-keeper.

Jan Adamzen.

Jan Meinderzen, cartman.

That part of the street, now known as William street, between Wall and Pearl streets, was then called the "Smee straat;" having formerly been known as "the glass-maker's street," and subsequently as "Smith street." At the period now referred to, it contained a few houses. We are unable to give the reason, with positive certainty, why the name Smee straat was applied to this street, unless from the circumstance that Jan Smeedes, a glass-maker, was one of the first, if not the very first settler upon the present line. He owned considerable land, and resided on the east side of the street, a short distance north of the present Pearl street and Hanover square. The common pronunciation, in Dutch, of Smeede's straat, would be the same by which it was known at the period now spoken of.

Meindert Barenzen, cooper.

Geetje Jans.

Andries Rees, an inn keeper.

Jan Roelofsen.

Joris Dopsen, an innkeeper.

Immitje, widow of Frans Clasen.

William Vanderschuyl.

Andries Andriezen, a mason.

Cornelius Hendricksen, drummer, owned the premises on the south-west corner of Wall and William streets, containing twenty-six feet on Wall street and thirty feet on William street. This property he sold in 1699.

Gerrit Jansen Van Aarnhan.

CHAPTER XI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SEVERAL OF THE EARLY RESIDENTS IN NEW AMSTERDAM, NOT ENUMERATED IN THE FOREGOING CHAPTERS.

Maryn Andriezen originally settled on the patroon Van Rensselaer's estate, about the year 1632. He subsequently engaged in the North river trade, and established himself in New Amsterdam, where he owned a considerable property near the present Pearl and Wall streets. Mr. Andriezen was a man of violent passions, and in common with many other traders whose pursuits had brought them in constant commerce with the savages, he regarded that race with feelings of antipathy. Being a resident of the city at the time of the Indian war in 1642, he was foremost in counseling violent measures against the savages, and an efficient minister in their destruction. The deplorable results of that war to the Dutch, raised a high feeling in the community against the violent counselors whose impetuosity had brought about so many disasters. These persons endeavored to shift the responsibility of their acts from one to another, and the governor (Kieft) charged Andriezen with the odium of these misfortunes. The latter, upon hearing this, visited the fort, and presenting himself in the council-room, assaulted the governor, then sitting in council. He was seized by those present,

and lodged in prison. Several of his friends, headed by his son, soon after came to demand his release, and attempted to force an entrance to effect their object, when young Andriezen was shot down by a sentinel. The prisoner was afterward sent to Holland for trial, but is subsequently found residing in New Amsterdam. Mr. Andriezen died in this city a few years afterward, his widow, Lysbet Tysen, surviving him many years, having subsequently married Geerlief Michielsen.

Isaac Allerton, one of the New England pilgrims, arrived at Plymouth, in the *May Flower*, in 1629. He soon after engaged in the coasting trade, principally between the Dutch settlements and those of New England, and established extensive interests in the town of New Amsterdam, having formed a business connection with Govert Loockermans, a thriving Dutch trader. Mr. Allerton was a resident of this city for a considerable period, and in 1643 was one of the representatives of the citizens in the council called "the eight men," and held other offices under the Dutch administration. His trade increasing, he engaged in shipping, himself sailing on most of the principal voyages, extending along the Virginia coast and to the West Indies. The tobacco trade principally occupied his attention. His son Isaac attended to his father's business in this city during his absence on trading voyages. Mr. Allerton, senior, died in the year 1659. After his affairs in this city were closed, his son removed to New England.

Everardus Bogardus, domine, the first established clergyman in this city, arrived here in 1633. A church, constructed of wood, was erected for him on the present north side of Pearl street, between Whitehall and Broad streets. This edifice being exposed to an assault, should the Indians

surprise the community while at their devotions, was abandoned in the time of the Indian war of 1642, at which time a church was erected within the walls of the fort, where Domine Bogardus afterward officiated. He married in this city the widow of Roelof Jansen, one of the earliest settlers. This lady owned, in right of her former husband, a farm on the North river, in the neighborhood of the present Canal street, containing sixty-two acres, which had been granted to Mr. Jansen in 1636. At the time of her marriage to Domine Bogardus she had four children, and by Domine Bogardus she had also four children. This farm was, in the year 1671, conveyed by the heirs, with the exception of one of her sons, Cornelius, to Governor Lovelace, and became afterward the property of Trinity church. Her son Cornelius, not having joined in the conveyance, his heirs claim one-eighth interest in this valuable property, which has been the subject of litigation for many years, and is well known as the "Anneke Jan's suit." The residence of Domine Bogardus in this city was on the present Whitehall street, east side, between Bridge and Stone streets. Having embarked on board the ship Princess in the year 1647, on a visit to his father-land, the vessel was cast away on the English coast, and Mr. Bogardus, with more than eighty others, perished. He was succeeded in the pastoral charge of the Dutch congregation in this city by the Rev. Johannes Backerus. It is to be remarked that the original name of the family was Bogard or Bogaert, the termination *us*, assumed by him being then a common custom among clergymen and other professors of learning, as giving a classical distinction to the ordinary name. The name of his successor was originally "Backer," or as it would be called in English, the

Rev. John Baker. Subsequently, in this city, the Rev. Messrs. Megapolensis, Drissius, Selinus and others, held the pastoral charge of the congregation.

William Beekman was born at Hasselt in 1623, and came to this city in 1647, at the commencement of Governor Stuyvesant's administration, being then in the employment of the company. He married Catharine, a daughter of Frederick Hendricks de Boogh, captain of a Hudson river trading vessel, and a lady of great personal attractions. In 1652 he purchased of Jacob Van Corlaer his plantation at Corlaer's Hook, where he resided for some time. At an early age he filled the office of Schepen of this city, and other municipal offices of distinction. In 1658 Mr. Beekman was appointed vice-director of the Dutch colony at the mouth of the Delaware river, where he resided until the year 1663, when he was transferred to the settlement at Esopus in this State, of which district he was appointed sheriff. After officiating there for several years, he removed to this city. In 1670, he purchased the farm formerly owned by Thomas Hall, and then occupied by his widow in the vicinity of the present Beekman street, and fronting on the road along the East river shore, (now Pearl street.) This property then lay between the farm formerly belonging to Cornelis Van Tienhoven on the south, and Bestevaar's swamp on the north. It covered several of the present blocks in that vicinity. Mr. Beekman here continued the brewing business, which had formerly been established by Mr. Hall. He resided at that place, in high repute among the citizens of his day until his death, which occurred in 1707, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His descendants at the present day are numerous.

William Breedenbent, under-sheriff in 1633, was the original grantee of a lot, and among the first settlers on the north side of the present Beaver street, between Broad and New streets.

George Baxter, an Englishman, was appointed, by Kieft, in 1642, his English secretary, and was a conspicuous character in the different negotiations with New England, for several years. In 1646 he patented lands at Canarsie, on Long Island, where he resided for some time. He was continued as English secretary by Stuyvesant, but soon turned against the Dutch, and became concerned in intrigues to subvert the Dutch authority, and was suspected to have acted the part of a spy in his intercourse with the Dutch. Being a magistrate at Gravesend, he was dismissed from office in 1654, and soon after hoisted the English flag at Gravesend, and, in company with several of his neighbors, proclaimed the jurisdiction of Great Britain. He and the others were then seized and sent to prison at New Amsterdam; here he lay over a year, when, through lenity, having been removed from the dungeon to a more comfortable apartment, he seized an opportunity to escape. His property was, however, confiscated. Baxter now became more active than ever in his efforts to free Long Island from the dominion of the Dutch, and, in 1663, appeared before the ministry in England, to give an account of the affairs of New Netherland. He afterward returned to New Amsterdam with the English forces which captured the city in 1664; he subsequently removed to Nevis, in the West Indies.

Jaques Cortelyou was originally the agent of the Hon. Mr. Van Werckhoven, a magistrate of Utrecht, in Holland, who, in the year 1651, purchased several large tracts, for

the purpose of planting colonies in New Netherland. Cortelyou was a man of good education, and was offered the place of Sheriff of New Amsterdam, in 1654, but declined to act. He was the first surveyor of the city, and made the first map of the town in 1656, at the time the streets were first established. In 1657 he became the patentee of New Utrecht, so named after the city of which his patron, Van Werckhoven, was a magistrate, and himself probably a native.

Johannes Delamontagnie, doctor, arrived in this country in the year 1637, being then about forty-five years of age. He was appointed, by Governor Kieft, the following year, as a member of his council, an office the second in authority in the government. Mr. Delamontagnie (whose name was sometimes abbreviated to "Lamontagnie" and "Montagnie") was a French Huguenot, and sought these shores to escape the rage of religious persecution in France. He purchased a farm, of about two hundred acres, at Harlem, on this island, which he named the "Vredendal," or Valley of Peace, paying therefor seven hundred and twenty dollars. It lay east of the present Eighth avenue, and between Ninety-third street and the Harlem river. In 1644 he commanded a party from this city, against the Indians on Staten Island, and soon after another, against one of the Long Island tribes at Scout's Bay. At the time of Mr. Delamontagnie's arrival here, he was a widower, with four children. One of his grand-sons, named Vincent Delamontagnie, was born on 22d of April, 1657, and died 26th of May, 1773, at the age of one hundred and sixteen years.

Samuel Drissius, domine, was sent out from Holland in the year 1652, to assist Domine Megapolensis, then

the officiating Dutch clergyman in this city; he was, at that time, about forty years of age. Soon after his arrival he married Lysbet Juriaensen, widow of Isaac Greveraats, formerly a Dutch trader in this city, by which marriage he acquired a considerable property; his own salary was about six hundred dollars. The residence of Mr. Drissius was on the present north side of Pearl street, between Whitehall and Broad streets (next to corner of Whitehall street;) the lot was about twenty feet front, and extended to Bridge street. He subsequently removed to the west side of the present Broad street, near Wall, his premises embracing a large garden. Mr. Drissius officiated as clergyman here until his decease, about the year 1681; he left no children, and bequeathed his property, one half to his wife and one half to his sister, Mrs. Jane Slade, of London.

Jan Jansen Damen, a trader, settled originally at Fort Orange, or Albany, about the year 1631, but subsequently removed to New Amsterdam, where he took a prominent part in the public affairs of his time. He was the original grantee of a large farm, extending from the North to the East river, and bounded partly on Maiden lane. The city wall cut through a part of this property, when erected in 1653, and laid the grain fields open; it then belonged to his heirs. Having visited the father-land, on public business, in the year 1651, Mr. Damen died on his return. Some further account of his family will be found in other parts of this book.

Philip De Truy, court messenger or marshal, was one of the early settlers. He resided on the road called the Smith's Valley, now Pearl street, north of Maiden lane, where he owned a considerable property.

Arnoldus Van Hardenburgh, a trader, was among the earliest inhabitants, and occupied a conspicuous position among the merchants of his day.

Pieter Hartgers came to this country in 1643, in the service of the company, and first settled at Fort Orange, or Albany. He married Fytje, daughter of Annetje Jans. Having engaged in trade on his own behalf, he established a temporary place of business on the present Broad street. He died in Holland, in 1670.

Andries Hudde was one of the officers employed by the West India Company in this city, from a very early period. He was a considerable property-holder as early as 1636. He held the office of first commissary of wares. In 1646 he was transferred to the Dutch settlements at the mouth of the Delaware river, to superintend the company's commercial interests in that quarter. He afterward (1655) was appointed secretary and attorney-general of that colony. Hudde having died, his property in this city, on Broadway, east side, above Beaver street, sixty feet front and two hundred and twenty feet in depth, was sold to Mr. Aertsen, in 1667.

George Holmes, an Englishman who had settled in New England, went thence, in 1635, with thirteen or fourteen others, to make a settlement on the Delaware river, where the Dutch had established a colony. They were, however, made prisoners by the Dutch, and sent to New Amsterdam. Holmes then expressing his willingness to become a subject of the Dutch, was permitted to establish himself in trade here, as other citizens. He received a grant of land for a tobacco plantation; "in breadth, from Deutel Bay, (Turtle Bay) along the East river to the hill of Schepmoes, where the beach tree lies over the water, and in depth one

hundred rods into the woods." He also received the grant of a town lot, near the fort, on the present Whitehall street. He died here, and left several children. The property was afterward sold to Cornelius Steenwyck.

Wolfert Gerritsen, one of the earliest Dutch settlers, who, with his family, permanently remained in the colony, came here in 1630, in the service of Patroon Van Rensselaer, and acted as overseer of the farms in the colony. Subsequently entering the service of the company at New Amsterdam, a residence was built for him by the company in 1633, near the fort; it is believed, on the present northwest corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets. In 1636, in company with three other prominent officials (Governor Van Twiller being one,) he purchased from the Indians a tract of ten to fifteen thousand acres, on Long Island, near the present town of New Utrecht, where he afterward resided for many years, and where, it is supposed, he died. His step-sons, Jacob Wolphertsen Van Couwenhoven and Pieter Wolphertsen Van Couwenhoven, were, for many years, among the most prominent citizens of New Amsterdam.

Philip Geraerdy, a trader, was among the earliest settlers, and received a grant, in 1643, of a house lot on the north side of the road now called Stone street, between Whitehall and Broad streets. He was also the original grantee of a lot on the east side of Broadway, between Beaver street and Exchange place, one hundred and ten feet front and about two hundred and thirty feet in depth. His property was inherited by Jan Geraerdy, who afterward resided at the homestead, in the present Stone street.

Michael Jansen emigrated from Broeckhuysen, to this country in 1636, and first settled at Rensselaerswyck. He

was accompanied by his wife and two children. Turning his attention from farming pursuits to the fur trade, he amassed a considerable fortune, and, in 1646, removed to the vicinity of New Amsterdam, having purchased the plantation of Jan Evertsen Bout, called *Gamoenepa* (Communipaw,) on the west side of New York Bay. The Indian wars which devastated the settlements contiguous to this city, compelled Mr. Jansen, in the year 1655, to remove his family, for greater safety, within this city, where, although not privileged as a citizen, he was permitted, in consequence of his having lost his all by the Indian war, to open a tavern. This business he followed until the occurrence of a more settled condition of Indian affairs, when he returned to the Jersey shore, and re-erected his farm buildings, and renewed his farming operations. He was one of the first magistrates in that part of the present State of New Jersey.

Jochem Pietersen Kuyter had, previously to emigrating to this country, been a commander in the Danish service, in the East Indies; he came hither, from Darmstadt, in the year 1639, accompanied by his family. His intention being to turn his attention to farming, he procured a grant of a large farm at Harlem, on this island, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, on a large scale. He also had a house in this city, on the present north side of Pearl street, on the block between Hanover square and Broad street, where he engaged in trade to some extent. Mr. Kuyter, from an early period, took a prominent part in the public affairs, and may be said to have been the leading man of his day on the side of the citizens' party, or that part of the community in favor of extending privileges to the people, and of restraining the arbitrary powers claimed by

the officers of the West India Company. His opposition to Kieft's administration was one of the leading causes of its downfall. Upon Stuyvesant's advent to power, he was courted by the two factions, existing under the former administration; he chose to favor that of Kieft, as necessary to sustain the prerogatives of his own power, and caused Kuyter and others to be brought to trial for seditious conduct. He was found guilty of having threatened Kieft "with his finger;" which, with other similar acts of contempt, were adjudged worthy of exemplary punishment, and he was sentenced, in 1647, to be banished for three years, and to pay a fine of about sixty dollars. He sailed for Holland, and immediately brought the matter before the authorities there, and procured a reversal of the judgment. He then returned to this city, and continued to reside on his farm until the year 1654, when he was unfortunately murdered by the Indians. A commission was at that time on its way from Holland, appointing him sheriff of this city. The widow of Mr. Kuyter married again, and died within a year after his death. The patronymic name of Kuyter was Pietersen, by which he was commonly known.

[*Cornelis Melyn*, of Antwerp, arrived in this city in 1639; in 1640 he procured an order in Holland that a grant of the whole of Staten Island (except a farm which had been previously granted to another) be made to him, which was done in 1642; he had previously established his residence there, and settled a number of persons upon the island. Mr. Melyn was, at that time, of middle age; his daughter married Jacob Schellinger, a merchant of this city. The Indian war of 1643 completely frustrated all Melyn's designs for the establishment of a settlement on Staten Island,

and made him one of the leaders of the party opposed to Kieft's government, to which the evils of that war were ascribed. During that war he resided in this city, having procured the grant of a lot on the Heere graft, which may now be particularly pointed out, as extending on the east side of Broad street, between Stone and Pearl streets, with sixty feet depth on both those streets. The opposition of Melyn to Kieft's administration was very violent. On Stuyvesant's arrival, in 1647, Kieft brought charges against Melyn and others, of seditious conduct; he was convicted, and sentenced to seven years' banishment and to a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars. He appealed from this sentence, and went to Holland; where, having brought the matter to the attention of the authorities, the sentence was virtually reversed, and Melyn returned to this city; here the differences between Melyn and Stuyvesant were renewed, and continued for several years, he meanwhile residing on Staten Island. The Indian troubles having been revived, an assault was made upon his plantation; himself and whole family were taken prisoners, and all his buildings, crops and farming utensils were destroyed by the natives. In 1659 he made over his property in Staten Island to the government, and removed to Holland. It is believed that his sons, Jacob and Isaac, afterward resided in this city.

Johannes Megapolensis, domine, at the age of thirty-nine years—with his wife, Macktelt Williamson, aged forty-two years, and his children, Helligond, Derrick, Jan and Samuel, aged fourteen, twelve, ten and eight years—was sent from Holland, by Mr. Van Rensselaer, in the year 1642, to officiate as minister of the gospel at Rensselaerswyck. Having resided there until the year 1649, and at that time

differences having arisen to make him dissatisfied with his residence there, he was preparing to return, with his family, to Holland; but the church at New Amsterdam being then vacant, by the departure of the Rev. Mr. Backerus, Governor Stuyvesant prevailed on Domine Megapolensis to establish himself in New Amsterdam. His wife had previously left the country, and it was with difficulty he was persuaded to remain. His salary was fixed at four hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Domine Megapolensis resided here for many years subsequently; he owned considerable property on the present east side of Broad street and on Beaver street. He was living as late as 1663; but his subsequent history is not known to us.

Lady Moody and her son, Sir Henry, having left the New England colonies on account of religious persecution,—she having laid herself open to the charge of heresy, in maintaining the erroneous doctrine that infant baptism was a sinful ordinance—took refuge, in the year 1642, among the Dutch, and, for a short time, resided in this city. She soon afterward purchased a considerable tract on Long Island, in the present village of Gravesend; her plantation was, at the time of the Indian war in 1643, attacked by the Indians; but having a guard of forty men, escaped injury. She died previous to the year 1660. Her son, Sir Henry Moody, for a time, resided at Gravesend, but removed, it is believed, to Virginia. He was appointed, in 1660, ambassador from that colony, to negotiate with the authorities of New Netherland respecting some commercial regulations, and remained in this city a considerable time, residing at the tavern kept by Litschoe, on the present north side of Pearl street, a few doors below Wall street. He departed, leaving an account due for his board, to defray

which his library, left at the house, was ordered to be sold. After his death, which occurred in 1662, the baronetcy, created in 1621, became extinct.

Gysbert Opdyck, employed at an early period in the service of the company in this city, resided here for some time, and procured the grant of a lot on the north side of the road, now called Stone street, between Whitehall and Broad streets. He was also the original patentee of Conynen Island or Coney Island. In 1638 he was sent as commissary in the company's service to the settlements at the mouth of the Delaware, and was not subsequently a resident of this city.

David Provoost was in the service of the company in this city from an early period, and in 1638 acted as commissary of provisions. He was afterward placed in charge of the establishment at Fort Good Hope, or New Haven, where in 1646, he was engaged in altercation with the English settlers. He was the original grantee, in 1639, of a considerable parcel of land on the present west side of Pearl street, near Fulton street, where he resided for some time, and afterward removed to Long Island. He died in the year 1656, leaving his widow surviving, named Margaret, (born Jellisen or Gillisen) and several children, who afterward became prominent citizens; and his descendants are now numerous in this state.

Pieter Rudolphus, who became a prosperous merchant in this city, was one of the few eminent citizens of early times, who did not owe his advancement, in some degree, to a connection with the West India Company. Mr. Rudolphus conducted a large trade here for several years. He was a leading man among the citizens of that day, and although of a comparatively youthful age, was several

times nominated for the city magistracy, but did not receive the sanction of Governor Stuyvesant. He died about the year 1660; and the fortune left to his widow, Margaret Hardenbrook, became the foundation of the most extensive private fortune in this country. His widow married Frederick Philipse, at that time a young man of small means residing in this city. Mr. Philipse succeeded to the mercantile business of Mr. Rudolphus, and by prudent management amassed immense wealth.

Joris Rapelje, it is said, came to this country as early as the year 1625, and settled at Wallabout, on Long Island. where his daughter Sara, the first white child born within the limits of this State, was born on June 9th, 1625. Joris Rapelje resided for a considerable period of time in this city, on the present north side of Pearl street, between Whitehall and State streets, his lot containing about twenty-six feet front and one hundred feet deep. In 1637 his property on Long Island was confirmed to him by a deed from Kakapeteyno and Pewichaas, the Indian chiefs of that section. His land was known in the Indian language as "Rinnegachonck."

Adam Roelantsen, the first schoolmaster in this city, arrived here in the year 1633. He resided on the north side of the road, now called Stone street, between Whitehall and Broad streets, having there a house and garden, the latter fronting about one hundred feet on the road.

Cornelis Schut, a merchant, resided here for some time, without, however, establishing his permanent residence in this country. He was a man of influence in Holland, and connected with some of the partners in the West India Company. Mr. Schut having fallen out with Governor Stuyvesant, to whom he became personally inimical, for

the purpose of undermining Stuyvesant's influence with the Directory in Holland, wrote to some of his friends in that body, adverting in severe terms upon the governor's character. This coming to Stuyvesant's ears, he prosecuted Schut for libel, and having no proof at hand, called on him to answer whether he had written such letters. Schut refused to answer; he was therefore placed in charge of an officer, who was told to bring him daily before the court until he should answer yes or no. This dispute between two magnates was a theme for sport among the inhabitants, who had a great taste for things of this kind, and we find Schut to have been escorted on his daily visits to the city-hall by a crowd of people who demanded of him if he was going to give in yet. This irritating state of things was not to be endured, and Schut demanded to be released on bail, but his application was denied, and finally, to relieve himself of his dilemma, by advice of his friends, he sent to the governor, acknowledging that he had written some harsh things in a time of bad feeling, but regretted it. The governor received the apology, but demanded that it should be made publicly in court, and further requested that if Mr. Schut could say any thing against him, he desired to hear it, that he might clear himself before the community against secret libellers. Mr. Schut, therefore, signed a public refutation of his aspersions, and having declared that he knew nothing ill of the governor, the matter dropped. Soon after this period, (1656) he departed for father-land.

Cornelis Jacobson Stille resided on a farm eastward of the present Chatham square, called the "Bowery, No. 6." He died about the year 1680. His son, Jacob Cornelisen

Stille, born in this city, married in 1671, Aaltje Fredericks, and occupied the farm after his father's death.

Cornelis Van Tienhoven was employed, from a very early period in this city, in the company's office. In 1633 he was book-keeper of wages, which place he held until 1638, when he was promoted to the office of secretary of the colony. He afterward held the office of "fiscall," or public prosecutor, and schout or sheriff of New Amsterdam. Van Tienhoven married Rachel, a step-daughter of Jan Jansen Damen, and established his residence on a plantation, which was granted to him, on the west side of Pearl street, above Maiden lane, his land extending toward Broadway. He was a man of great subtlety of mind and strength of will, and may be said to have controlled the policy of government under the early governors; and although not holding the same sway under the more vigorous character of Stuyvesant, still maintained an influence with that functionary, second to no other man in the province. He advocated an aggressive policy against the Indians, and brought on a war of the most devastating character to the inhabitants. He was by far the most unpopular man in office; but nevertheless continued his successful career in power, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the citizens to have him unseated. To follow his personal history would cover the whole political history of the country until the time of his disappearance from the stage of action. It was at length found impossible to disregard the public clamor; and although sustained by all the force of Stuyvesant's personal influence, the Directory in Holland dismissed him from office in 1656. His spirited nature could not brook the triumph of his enemies, and he either

absconded or committed suicide, the former of which seems probable. His hat and coat were found floating in the river, which was the last vestige seen of him in New Amsterdam; his property was administered upon as if he were dead. His wife, Rachel, continued her residence here for several years, and died, in this city, in 1663, leaving three children, Lucas, Joannes and Jannekin. Lucas practiced physic in this city until his death, in 1714.

Jacob Van Corlaer was in the service of the company in this city, as early as the year 1633, as one of their clerks. He received a grant of about two hundred acres of land at Harlem, on this island, where, however, he did not long reside, but sold it, in 1639, to a merchant of Holland. He next procured the grant of a farm near the present Corlear's Hook, in this city, to which point he gave the name it now bears. After leaving public employment he engaged in school teaching in this city, which pursuit he was following in 1658, soon after which period he either died or left the city, having previously sold his land, partly to William Beekman.

Nicholas Verlett was a trader, and resided on the west side of the present Whitehall street, between Pearl and State streets, which property he purchased in 1658; his store, fronting the wharf, he afterward (1669) sold to Jacob Leisler. Mr. Verlett also owned a farm in the vicinity of the present Chatham square. He was, from early times, a prosperous merchant here, principally in the tobacco trade with Virginia. In 1658, being then "an old and suitable person," he was invested with the "great citizenship." On his retirement from active trading pursuits, he settled in Bergen, New Jersey, where he owned a large plantation, and was a magistrate.

Adrian Vanderdonck, of Breda, was appointed, in 1641, sheriff of Rensselaerswyck, which office he held for several years. After being superseded in office, he removed to this city, and about the year 1646, received a patent for a tract, called by the Indians Nepperham, now known as Yonkers; bounded by Spuyten-duyvel creek on the south, the Bronx river on the east, the Saw Mill creek on the north, and the Hudson river on the west. He resided, however, in this city, and took a conspicuous part in public affairs, being one of the leading men in opposition to Governor Stuyvesant, and a delegate to Holland on the part of the opposition party. He died in the year 1655, leaving to his wife the property at Yonkers. He was the author of a description of New Netherland, as it was in 1650.

Lubbertus Van Dinclage. This gentleman, who was a lawyer, was schout-fiscaal or attorney-general of New Netherland in 1633, under Van Twiller's administration. Having disagreed with the director-general in respect to his conduct of the government, he was dismissed from office by Van Twiller in 1636. His salary was withheld from him, and he was ordered to proceed to Holland, to justify his conduct. For several subsequent years, Mr. Van Dinclage resided in Holland, but continued to importune the Directory for satisfaction of his demands, wrongfully withheld by Van Twiller. In 1644 Kieft, then being in authority in New Netherland, and his administration having become unpopular in this country, and ruinous to the interests of the company, in consequence of the Indian war, which was ascribed, in a great measure, to his indiscretion, Van Dinclage was provisionally appointed director-general of New Netherland, to supersede Kieft;

but before the appointment was consummated, by delivery of his commission, Peter Stuyvesant who had been director of the company's colony in the West Indies, returned to Holland to be cured of a wound in the knee, received in an action among the islands; and his vigorous character and talents being highly appreciated by his superiors, it was concluded to invest him with the appointment to New Netherland, and Van Dinchage's commission was consequently annulled. He was, however, appointed vice-director under Stuyvesant, and entered upon his office in 1647. After two or three years' concert of action, Van Dinchage became dissatisfied with Stuyvesant's course, and joined the party in opposition. He was immediately expelled from the council; he refused to acknowledge the power of Stuyvesant to supersede him, and insisted upon taking his seat at the government board. Upon this, Stuyvesant directed a military sergeant and file of soldiers to take him from the room; and he was accordingly dragged out and placed in a guard-house, where he remained for several days. Upon his release he was ordered home, to report to the authorities in Holland; but he had meanwhile retired to Staten Island, where he set at defiance the missives of the director-general. He employed himself at Staten Island as agent of the Lord Vandercapellen's colony. He died about the year 1656.

Van Schelluyne Dirck was, previous to his emigration to this country, a notary at the Hague. Having in 1650 received a license to practice his profession in New Netherland, he established himself in this city. His practice here was hardly remunerative, although he was the only professional attorney in the city, and he turned his attention to farming, having purchased a plantation of Isaac

Deforest at Midwout on Long Island. In 1655, he was appointed conciergerie, or bailiff, of the city, and resided for a time in the city-hall. He resigned that place in 1656, and continued the exclusive practice of his profession until the year 1660. He then removed to Rensselaerswyck, of which colony he was appointed secretary. Some of his descendants are residing at Albany at the present time.

Cornelius Pietersen Vanderveen, an eminent trader, married Elsie, daughter of Govert Loockermans. Mr. Vanderveen resided in Pearl street, near Whitehall street. In 1658, being then described as "an old and suitable person," he was made a great burgher of this city. He was a Schepen of the city, and held other offices of trust in the Church and in the community. Mr. Vanderveen died in the summer of 1661, and left a considerable property. His widow subsequently married Jacob Leisler.

THE DUTCH GOVERNORS.

Peter Minuit, of Wesel, in the kingdom of Westphalia, arrived in this city in the year 1624. The name of Governor Minuit is identified with this city as having negotiated on behalf of his employers, the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indian proprietors. This island estimated to contain twenty-two thousand acres, was bought in the year 1626 for the sum of sixty guilders, or twenty-four dollars; and the title thus became vested in

the West India Company. Governor Minuit established his residence in a block-house on the south point of the island, around which he raised a defence of red cedar posts or palisades of sufficient height to prevent the Indians from scaling the inclosure. The principal incidents of Minuit's history in this place were those connected with the trading affairs under his charge. He, however, was in some correspondence, respecting the territorial limits with the New England Pilgrims, who first landed in that country during his administration. The imports into New Netherland, in 1624, amounted to ten thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars, and the exports (solely of skins and furs) to about eleven thousand dollars; in 1625, the imports were three thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars, and the exports to fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars; in 1626, the imports were eight thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars, and the exports about nineteen thousand dollars; in 1627, the imports were twenty-three thousand four hundred and four dollars, and the exports five thousand and ninety-two dollars; in 1631, the last year of Minuit's government, the imports were about twenty-three thousand dollars, and the exports twenty-seven thousand two hundred and four dollars.

Governor Minuit having been recalled from the government, he left this city, on his return to Holland, in the spring of the year 1632, in the ship *Union*. This vessel was forced, by stress of weather, to put into the port of Plymouth, where she was seized by the English, on the ground that the Dutch were illegally appropriating to themselves the country and trade belonging to the English, "interloping between the plantations of Virginia and New

England." Minuit was, however, allowed to depart, and on his passage homeward, stopped at London, where he brought the aggression to the notice of the Dutch ambassadors. The vessel was finally released, but saving and without prejudice to his Majesty's rights.

Wouter Van Twiller, of Nieuwkerke, the second Dutch governor, had previously been employed as a clerk for the West India Company. He was a relative of Mr. Van Rensselaer, one of the prominent directors of the company, and the owner of a large tract in New Netherland, to which family connection he probably owed his appointment. He arrived at Fort Amsterdam in April, 1633, in the company's ship, the *Salt Mountain* (*De Soutberg*), of about two hundred and eighty tons burden, manned by fifty-two men, and carrying twenty guns. Accompanying the director came one hundred and four soldiers, the first military force detailed for New Netherland.

The administration of Van Twiller is notable for several interesting facts in connection with the city. It was in his time that the first clergyman was settled here, in the person of Domine Everardus Bogardus, who, it is supposed, came out at the same time with the governor; the first schoolmaster, Adam Roelantsen, came to this city about the same time; a church was built during his time, of wood, on the present Pearl street, near Broad. Van Twiller caused the block-house and palisades which had been erected by his predecessor, to give way to a fort of more imposing structure, which was finished in 1635. His administration lasted until the year 1637, and was marked by no important events affecting the interests of the city, other than those above-mentioned. He became the purchaser, from the Indian proprietors, of "Pagganck," or Nut Island,

known in after years as Governor's Island, which contained one hundred and sixty acres of land; he also purchased two islands in Hell-gate—the greater containing about two hundred acres, called "Tenkenas," the smaller about one hundred and twenty acres, called "Minnahanock." They became known afterward, from one of their Dutch proprietors, as "Barent's" great and little islands, whence the name of "Great Barn" island, which the larger now bears; the other is known as Randall's Island, from one of its subsequent proprietors. In Governor Van Twiller's time this city had not attained a condition beyond that of a hamlet of thatched cottages, placed without much regard to uniformity of thoroughfares.

William Kieft arrived in this city on the 28th of March, 1638, in the ship *Herring*. The chief incidents connected with the progress of the city, during his administration, were the following :

In 1642 a stone tavern was built on the present Pearl street, opposite Coenties slip, afterward ceded to the city, and established as the city-hall.

A new church, of stone, was built within the fort.

Building lots were granted to settlers on different thoroughfares in the city.

An Indian war prevailed for several years.

The citizens were first allowed a voice in the conduct of the public affairs, and were permitted to delegate a body of representatives called "The Eight Men," to advise the government in the emergencies of the Indian troubles.

The administration of *Kieft* became unpopular in this country, and unprofitable to his employers, mainly owing to the Indian war. It was computed that the country had cost the West India Company, between the years 1626 and

1644, over and above the returns received from thence, over two hundred thousand dollars; and at the conclusion of the war in 1645, it was computed that there were, in this city, not more than one hundred men, exclusive of the company's officers and servants.

Governor Kieft having been superseded in office, set sail from this city in July, 1647, on board a ship called the *Princess*. He was accompanied by several prominent citizens, among whom was Domine Bogardus, who had obtained permission to visit the father-land, leaving his family here. On the passage home, the pilot mistook the channel, entered the Severn, and the ship was cast away on the coast of Wales, near Swansea. All on board, consisting of eighty-one persons, were lost, and of the cargo nothing was saved but a few furs.

Peter Stuyvesant, the fourth Dutch governor, arrived in this city on the 11th May, 1647. He had previously been the director of the Dutch colony at Curacao, and having become involved in a dispute with the neighboring Portuguese settlement on the island of St. Martin, he laid siege to the capital, and in the course of his operations at that place, was wounded in the knee, so severely as to make amputation necessary, his lost limb being supplied with a wooden one. Stuyvesant was a man of great force of character, and probably the most fitted, of any of his predecessors, to conduct the affairs of a remote settlement, where the machinery of government was necessarily of a very inadequate character to control and keep in order the elements of a society whose interests were manifestly in conflict with those of the trading company which exercised the functions of government. Like those of his predecessors, his administration was one of disputation, opposition and turmoil between the governors and the governed; but

the arbitrary character of Stuyvesant carried him vigorously through, to the conclusion.

The era of his administration is full of important incidents concerning the rise and progress of this city, several of which we will briefly recapitulate.

In 1647, Domine Johannes Backerus, formerly a clergyman at Curacao, superseded Domine Bogardus in the pastoral charge of the Dutch Church.

In 1648, a general fair was established in this city, to continue ten days, commencing yearly on the first Monday after the feast of St. Bartholomew.

In 1648, a weekly market was established in this city, to be held on Monday.

In 1649, Domine Backerus having resigned and returned to Holland, Domine Johannes Megapolensis was appointed in his place.

In 1652, the city was incorporated.

In 1653, the city was inclosed by palisades, on the line of Wall street.

In 1657, a "a burgher-recht" or citizenship was established.

In 1657, the city was surveyed and the streets regulated and named.

In 1657, several of the streets were paved, the first in the city.

In the year 1664, the city having capitulated to an English force, Governor Stuyvesant visited Europe to confer with his superiors. He returned to this city in the year 1668, and lived here for the four succeeding years, on his farm or "Bouvery." He died in the year 1671, and was buried at his chapel in the Bowery, or present St. Mark's Church.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY TO THE ENGLISH IN 1664, AND THE SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, UNTIL ITS RECAPTURE IN 1673.

THE English had, from the earliest settlement on the Hudson river, asserted that the occupation of the country by the Dutch was a usurpation, the country being properly an appendage of Virginia; but the claim was not maintained to extremity, and the Dutch and English colonies on this coast had grown up together—their respective limits, though not precisely defined, being between themselves generally recognized.

But as time passed on, it became yearly more apparent to the inhabitants of New England that the continued occupation of the territory then held by the Dutch, must prove more and more detrimental to the interests of their own section. The importance of the question was pressed by them, at every opportunity, upon the administration of the government in England; but the unsettled condition of that country, in and about the times of the civil war, had occupied the attention of the home government, to the exclusion of minor questions of colonial policy.

No sooner, however, had King Charles II. become fairly seated on his throne, than this subject received the attention of his government, and the disputed territory, occupied by the Dutch (together with other tracts on the

American coast) was granted, by the king, to his brother James, Duke of York. The date of this patent was on the 12th of March, 1664. An expedition was immediately fitted out, against the city, consisting of two frigates of forty and fifty guns, and a fly-boat of forty guns; the force of men being about six hundred. The rumor of this expedition reached New Amsterdam, and some effort was made, on the part of the government and of the citizens, to put the city in a condition of defence. The fleet having touched at New England, and procured reinforcements, set sail for New Amsterdam; but being separated by stress of weather, one of the vessels entered the harbor, though several days before the others, in the month of August, 1664; and as soon as they were all come up, Governor Stuyvesant sent on board a civil message, to inquire the objects of such an expedition within a friendly port. The English commissioners answered this message by a letter, informing the governor that his majesty of Great Britain, whose right to these parts was unquestionable, and knowing how much it derogated from his dignity to suffer any foreigners, how near soever they might be allied, to usurp a dominion without his royal consent, had commanded him to require a surrender of the country possessed by the Dutch; concluding by a formal demand for the delivery of the fort into the hands of the English, and assuring the governor that all submissive inhabitants should be secured in their liberty and estate, while those who opposed his majesty's gracious intention, must expect all the miseries of a war, which they should thereby bring upon themselves.

Governor Stuyvesant, having promised to return an answer to this summons on the following morning, con-

vened his council and the city magistrates, to advise with them on the emergency.

It had long been manifest to the inhabitants of New Netherland, that the government of the Dutch West India Company was not conducive to the best interests of its subjects. The company was a commercial association, and without those intimate ties which should bind a government to its people. It sought not merely that which, in ordinary cases, is considered the only claim of the government upon the governed, namely, a respectable support of its necessary agents, but endeavored to realize a margin as a dividend among the stockholders. Thus, in the form of high duties, in restrictions upon individual trade, in monopolizing many of the sources of mercantile profit, and in various other contrivances, fettering progress and restraining enterprise, the people were heavily burdened, and were in almost constant altercation with the public authorities.

At the assembly, called by Stuyvesant, after he had communicated the demand of the English commanders, the magistrates requested to see the letter itself, for the purpose of ascertaining more fully what terms had been offered by the enemy. This request, however, was refused by Stuyvesant, and after a stormy debate, he dissolved the sitting. The magistrates thereupon called a public meeting at the city-hall, and having been fortified in their position by an expression of public opinion, they, on the following morning, waited on the governor and informed him that they could give no advice, nor promise any support on the part of the citizens, unless they were informed of the full nature of the terms offered. Stuyvesant, angry at the state of insubordination thus manifested,

tore the letter in pieces in their presence, and sent a positive refusal to accede to the demand of a surrender.

The English were, however, well informed of the condition of affairs in the city, and sanguine of a bloodless victory, notwithstanding the unyielding position taken by Governor Stuyvesant. They published a proclamation in the following words :

“ Forasmuch as his majesty hath sent us, by commission, under the great seal of England, among other things to expel or reduce to his majesty’s obedience all such foreigners as, without his majesty’s leave and consent, have seated themselves amongst any of his dominions in America, to the prejudice of his majesty’s subjects and diminution of his royal dignity; we, his said majesty’s commissioners, do declare and promise that whosoever of any nation soever, will, upon knowledge of this proclamation, acknowledge and testify themselves to submit to his majesty’s government, as his good subjects, shall be protected in his majesty’s laws and justice, and peaceably enjoy whatsoever God’s blessing and their own honest industry have furnished them with; and all other privileges with his majesty’s English subjects. We have caused this to be published, that we might prevent all inconvenience to others, if it were possible, and at the same time to clear ourselves from the charge of all those miseries that may any way befall such as live here, and will not acknowledge his majesty for their sovereign, whom God preserve.”

This artful proclamation being followed by vigorous measures to recruit forces in the country, and a final order to the admiral having command of the squadron, to weigh anchor and bring his ships before the city, satisfied Stuyvesant that to delay the surrender would be a useless waste

of time. He chose, however, on the 25th of August, to send a delegation to the English, with a letter, in which he states that, although he had made up his mind to stand the storm, yet to prevent the spilling of blood he had sent several of his friends to consult, if possible, upon an accommodation. But the English refused to treat upon any other proposition than a surrender; and on the following day commissioners met at Governor Stuyvesant's mansion, in the Bowery, where the terms of capitulation were agreed upon.

By these articles the Dutch inhabitants were confirmed in their property and liberty. If any chose to leave the country, they were permitted to do so. The ships of the Dutch merchants were permitted to trade with the Netherlands; the people were to be allowed liberty of conscience in religious matters; they were exempted from impressment to serve in war against any nation whatsoever; their customs of inheritance were to be sustained; they were allowed to choose inferior officers and magistrates, together with other privileges of a liberal character.

Colonel Richard Nichols then took possession of the government, for which he bore a commission from the Duke of York. The peaceful submission of the population to the change of government was so manifest, that he felt himself justified, within a few days, in discharging the greater part of the forces with which he entered the harbor; he, however, had previously disarmed the population of the town. His measures were well calculated to conciliate the minds of the people; and although there were some outbreaks in the town, no attempt was made to instigate a rising of the population against the new government.

A sufficient illustration of the fact that the change of government was not unacceptable to the Dutch population of this city, is furnished in the following petition of the city magistracy, (being the same persons who had been in office before the surrender,) written on 22d November, 1664, within three months after the capitulation, asking for additional privileges to the city:

“To his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the grace of God, our most gracious Lord, greeting :

“It hath pleased God to bring us under your R. H.’s obedience, wherein we promise to conduct ourselves as good subjects are bound to do, deeming ourselves fortunate that his Highness hath provided us with so gentle, wise and intelligent a gentleman for Governor as the Hon’ble Col. Richard Nichols, confident and assured that under the wings of this valiant gentleman we shall bloom and grow like the cedar on Lebanon, especially because we are assured of His Royal Highness’ excellent graciousness and care for his subjects and people.

“The Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens of this City New York on the Island of Manhattan, Your Royal Highness faithful subjects and humble liegemen, hereby request that his Highness would be pleased to benefit and favor this place with the same rights and privileges that his Majesty our King and most gracious Lord is conferring on all his subjects in England, that is that ships of all nations may come hither and take into England the products of our own Country, and may sail thence back again free and without impost on condition of paying the Kings duty. But inasmuch as this place hath been some years impoverished by onerous recognitions which we have been heretofore obliged to pay. We therefore through regard for

this our Commonalty and the prosperity of his Highness our most gracious Lord's lands in this Province, and not only for our, your Royal Highness humble loyal subjects eternal praise but also as a general renown for his Royal Highness throughout all Christendom, pray that no more be paid here for five or six years than ships and goods pay which come from other places out of England, or even from England to Boston, or any place in New England, or else go to their own countries, which being so long free of all burdens, or at least paying but few, we doubt not but his Royal Highness will at the close of these years learn with hearty delight the advancement of this Province, even to a place from which your Royal Highness shall come to derive great Revenue, being then peopled with thousands of families and having great trade by sea from New England and other places out of Europe, Africa or America. And in order that every thing may be taken in hand with greater pleasure, zeal and courage, we respectfully request that all privileges and prerogatives which his Royal Highness may please to grant this place in addition to those inserted and conditioned in the capitulation on the surrender of this place may be made known by letters patent from his Royal Highness, and his Majesty of Great Britain our Lord, not only in the United Provinces but also in France, Spain and other Hanse and Eastern places.

"Praying then his Royal Highness to be pleased to take the interest and welfare of this country into serious consideration, and if his Highness would please to vouchsafe to write a letter to us his dutiful subjects, he will oblige us more and more to pray for his Royal Highness

our most gracious Lord, that God the Lord may spare your R. H. in long continued health and prosperity.

"We are and remain your Royal Highness dutiful Subjects, Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens.

"By order.

"JOHANNES NEVIUS, *Secretary.*"

While Governor Nichols was scrupulous in recognizing and maintaining the rights and property of the individual inhabitants, in accordance with the terms of the surrender, his measures were stringent, on the other hand, to eradicate all vestiges of the former power, by a general confiscation of the effects of the West India Company. This property, being sold at auction, became distributed among individual purchasers, who thus became personally interested in the stability of the new power. He also issued new patents, or confirmed those formerly issued by the Dutch Governors, for lands throughout the city and country, thus connecting the new government with all the titles to real estate, adjusting apportionments among heirs, and giving the impress of his acts to the validity of heavy interests. The name of the city was changed to that of New York.

Governor Nichols did not interfere with the established magistracy of the city, for several months after the surrender, but on June 12th, 1665, deeming the period to have arrived when the English forms of municipal government could be introduced without affecting the sensibilities of his Dutch subjects, he issued the following proclamation:

"The governor's revocation of the form of government of New York, under the style of Burgomasters and Schepens.

"By virtue of his Majesty's letters patent, bearing date the 12th day of March, in the 16th year of his Majesty's

reign, granted to his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York, wherein full and absolute power is given and granted to his Royal Highness, or his deputies, to constitute, appoint, revoke and discharge all officers, both civil and military; as also, to alter and change all names and styles, forms and ceremonies of government; to the end that his majesty's royal pleasure may be observed; and for the more orderly establishment of his Majesty's royal authority, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws and customs of his Majesty's realm of England. Upon mature deliberation and advice, I have thought it necessary to revoke and discharge, and by these presents do revoke and discharge the form and ceremony of this his Majesty's town of New York, under the name or names, style or styles, of Schout, Burgomaster and Schepens. And also, for the future administration of justice by the laws established in these, the territories of his Royal Highness, wherein the welfare of all the inhabitants, and the preservation of all their due rights and privileges, granted by the articles of this town upon surrender, under his Majesty's obedience, are concluded, I do further declare that, by a particular commission, such persons shall be authorized to put the laws in execution; in whose abilities, prudence and good affection to his Majesty's service, and the peace and happiness of this government, I have especial reason to put confidence; which persons so constituted and appointed, shall be known and called by the name and style of Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff, according to the custom of England, in other of his Majesty's corporations.

“ Given under my hand and seal at Fort James, in New York, the 12th day of June, 1665.

“ RICHARD NICHOLS.”

The first commission issued under this form of magistracy, bears date on the same day, (12th June, 1665) and ordains "that the inhabitants of New York, New Harlem, with all other his Majesty's subjects and inhabitants upon this island, commonly called and known by the name of Manhattan Island, are and shall forever be accounted, nominated and established as one body politic and corporate, under the government of the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff," and appoints, for one whole year, commencing from the date thereof, certain persons as such magistrates; "giving and granting unto them, or any four of them, of whom the Mayor or his deputy to be always one, and upon equal division of voices, to have always the casting and decisive voice, full power to rule and govern, as well all the inhabitants of this corporation, as any strangers, according to the general laws of this government, and such peculiar laws as are, or shall be thought convenient and necessary for the good and welfare of this his majesty's corporation; and also to appoint such under officers, as they shall judge necessary, for the orderly execution of justice," enjoining all persons to obey their lawful orders.

This was a more specific grant of powers than had hitherto been vested in the town magistrates, and has been called Nichols' Charter. The bench of civic functionaries received the fostering care of the Duke of York, and assumed many of the forms and ceremonies of municipal corporations in England. In the year 1670, the Duke sent the members seven gowns, to be worn on state occasions, and a mace, to be carried by a mace-bearer at the head of their processions. A seal of the city was also presented to the corporation at the same time. A city

livery was worn by beadles and other subordinate officers of the city, the colors being blue, tipped with orange.

It was at this time that jury trials were first established in this city.

The administration of Colonel Nichols was, in the main, peaceful, and undisturbed by any events of importance. In the year following the capture of the city, (viz., in 1665) war having broken out between the states of Holland and England, it was expected in this city that some attempt would be made by the government of the Dutch "fatherland" to recover the territory of New Netherland; and the rumor that one of the famous Dutch admirals, De Ruyter, had actually set sail with a large squadron for this place, caused great commotion in the city, and revived amongst a portion of the population, the national spirit, which had been permitted to slumber for some time previous. Colonel Nichols made vigorous preparations for the enemy, and determined to repair and extend the old city fortifications, and to place them in defensible condition. For the purpose of observing the tone of the public mind amongst his Dutch subjects, he called a public meeting, and inquired what the people were willing to do toward repairing the works. The general feeling, however, was rather in favor of permitting events to take their own course, and of leaving the great powers to pursue the contest on their own resources. A majority of the citizens excused themselves from an active participation in the quarrel, some saying they thought the place strong enough; others that they could not work unless their arms were restored to them. Some of the leading citizens were, however, disposed to assist the English governor, in his preparations for defence; and among

these none was more distinguished than Cornelius Steenwyck, a wealthy Dutch merchant. The Dutch fleet, however, being otherwise engaged, failed to make its appearance before this town, and the rupture between the European powers, was soon after temporarily healed.

Colonel Nichols, after governing the province about four years, prepared for his departure, having solicited and obtained his recall. His administration had proved as popular among the inhabitants as, from the circumstances, could have been anticipated. The stringent measures which his position had demanded in the first instance, had been gradually mitigated, as the European political atmosphere indicated a settled condition, and at the time of his departure, the Dutch inhabitants in New York were in no respect under greater restraint than English subjects of their American colonies. Out of respect for him, the citizens organized two militia companies, the officers of which, being among the most respectable Dutchmen, received their commissions from him. These, accompanied by the great body of citizens, complimented him by a respectful leave-taking, and Colonel Nichols departed for England in August, 1668.

Colonel Francis Lovelace, an English officer, succeeded Governor Nichols in the province. He was a man of great moderation, and the people lived very peaceably under him until the events of the year 1673, which we shall proceed to narrate.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE RECAPTURE OF THE CITY BY THE DUTCH IN 1673, AND ITS FINAL
CESSION TO ENGLAND, BY TREATY, IN 1674.

THE temporary truce between the Dutch and English nations was destined to still another rupture; one of the consequences of which was that the city again became, though only for a short period, subject to the dominion of the States of Holland.

War against Holland having been declared by the King of England, in the year 1672, the Dutch, soon after, fitted out a small fleet, to cruise on the American coast, with instructions to inflict such injuries upon the English settlements and commerce as should be found practicable.

The authorities here were apprised of some such purpose on the part of the Dutch; but the governor, Col. Lovelace, seems to have made light of the matter, and to have furnished no adequate resources to meet such an emergency, paying indeed so little regard to the subject that he did not hesitate to leave the city for distant parts of the country, on visits of friendship or business, confiding, meanwhile, the command of the fort to Captain John Manning.

While so absent, in February, 1673, a rumor reached the city of the appearance of an enemy's fleet off the coasts of Virginia; and Manning forthwith sent an express to

the governor, who was then visiting at Mr. Pell's residence, on the western borders of Westchester county. The governor immediately returned to New York, and mustered forces in the city and the neighboring counties, to the number of four or five hundred men; no enemy, however, appeared, and the recruits were suffered to disband and return to their homes. In the early part of July, the governor again departed for Connecticut, and had been but a few days absent when two ships were observed off Sandy Hook, having the appearance of men-of-war. A dispatch was immediately sent to the governor, and hasty attempts were made by Manning to collect recruits—drafts being made upon the officers of the country militia, and the drums beating up for volunteers through the streets of the city. The returns, however, to this summons were unavailing in the country places, and those in the city who joined the recruiting parties were principally of Dutch descent; who, instead of strengthening the forces in the fort, proceeded to spike up the guns on the battery, in front of the city-hall. Meanwhile the enemy's ships sailed into the bay, on the 29th of July, 1673, and Manning found himself in a helpless condition. His soldiers, in the fort, did not number, he says, over fifty men, exclusive of officers, and not one half of these had ever put their heads over the ramparts, and the common cry was "where are the country people? what shall we do for men?"

The Dutch ships having anchored, Manning—who appears to have been wholly wanting in resolution and spirit to meet this occasion—immediately sent messengers to the ships, to inquire "why they came in such a hostile manner to disturb his Majesty's subjects in this place?" These messengers, while on their way, met a boat from the enemy;

the boats passed each other without communication—one continuing its journey to the ships, the other approaching the city. The latter proved to convey a trumpeter, bearing the following message to the English officer in command :

SIR :—The force of war now lying in your sight, is sent by the High and Mighty States and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, for the purpose of destroying their enemies. We have sent you, therefore, this letter, together with our trumpeter, to the end that upon sight hereof you surrender unto us the fort called James, promising good quarter; or, by your refusal, we shall be obliged to proceed, both by land and water, in such manner as we shall find to be most advantageous for the High and Mighty States.

“Dated in the ship *Swanenburgh*, anchored betwixt Staten and Long Island, the 9th of August (30 July, O. S.) 1673. Signed by Cornelis Evertsen and Jacob Benckes.”

To this summons an answer was returned by Manning, acknowledging its receipt, and informing the Dutch admirals that he had already dispatched messengers to communicate with them, upon the return of whom he would give a definite answer to their summons.

The ships immediately after weighed anchor and stood up the bay, anchoring opposite the fort, and word was sent to Manning, giving him half an hour to answer their summons. The latter demanded until the following morning, at 10 o'clock; but his request was refused, with the final reply that but half an hour would be given before the opening of a fire upon the fort, and that the hour-glass would be immediately turned up. As the stated time elapsed without any communication, ten guns were turned

to leeward, and a heavy cannonading was commenced, which killed and wounded a number of men. Soon after, the Dutch landed their forces, to the number of six hundred men, under Captain Anthony Colve, who formed, preparatory to their marching into the town, on the commons in the vicinity of the present Park, being amply provided with granadoes and the materials for a storm. Upon this, Manning, who had remained passive, neither having fired a gun at the enemy's ships, nor made any attempt to oppose the landing of the troops, sent three of his subordinates with a communication for the officer in command. Not having any definite proposals to make, two of the messengers were detained and placed under the Dutch standard, while the third, Captain Carr, of Delaware, was permitted to return to the fort and inform the commander that but a quarter of an hour would be given him to comply with their summons. This gentleman, instead of performing his mission, took himself out of the city without delay. The quarter of an hour having elapsed, a trumpeter was sent for an answer to the summons, supposed to have been delivered; he was informed that since the persons had been sent to make conditions, the commander of the fort had received no communication from them, and knew not what to say. The Dutch officer, on the return of the trumpeter, exclaimed, in a passion, "this is the third time they have played the fool with us; march!" The Dutch troops, headed by Captain Colve, and escorting in their front the two commissioners, commenced their march down the road now called Broadway. As they came near the fort, Manning sent out an officer, tendering its surrender upon the following conditions:

1. That the officers and soldiers should march out with

their arms, drums beating, colors flying, bag and baggage, without hindrance or molestation.

2. Thereupon the fort should be delivered up, with all military arms and ammunition.

These terms were acceded to by Captain Colve, and the ceremony of the English troops vacating the fort having been witnessed, the Dutch continued their march down Broadway, and took possession of the fort. The country thus became once more a part of the dominion of the States of Holland.

It is understood, from documents of that day, that the Dutch fleet had not been specially destined for the capture of this city, to which its strength was entirely inadequate, had the available forces of the colony been brought up. The Dutch were, however, informed, while at Sandy Hook, by some of the inhabitants of Long Island, whose national prejudices were still friendly to the glory of their fatherland, that the city could easily be taken, and had thus been persuaded to carry the undertaking through with a high hand. The conduct of Captain Manning received the most extreme censure on the part of all the English inhabitants in this and all the colonies of New England. To be fired at for hours without returning a shot, and finally to be overborne with such passive non-resistance, was a rankling thorn in the side of the English. After they again came in possession of the government, Manning was tried by court-martial for cowardice and treachery; he was convicted, his sword broken over his head in front of the city-hall, and himself incapacitated, from that time forward, from holding any station of trust or authority under his majesty.

The Dutch commanders, for the purpose of organizing their government, gave a commission to Captain Anthony

Colve to be governor; and in the early part of August, 1673, having changed the name of the city of New York to that of New Orange, issued their proclamation organizing municipal institutions, to conform to those of the father-land. This document was in the following words:

"The commanders and honorable council of war in the service of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and his Serene Highness the Lord Prince of Orange, etc. Health.

"Whereas we have deemed it necessary, for the advantage and prosperity of our city, New Orange, recently restored to the obedience of the said High and Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands and his Serene Highness the Lord Prince of Orange, to reduce the form of government of this city to its previous character of schout, burgomasters and schepens, as is practiced in all the cities of our father-land, to the end that justice may be maintained and administered to all good inhabitants, without respect or regard to persons—THEREFORE WE, by virtue of our commission, in the names and on behalf of the High and Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands and his Serene Highness the Lord Prince of Orange, have elected, from the nomination exhibited by those in office, as regents of this city, for the term of one current year.

As *Schout*, ANTHONY DE MILT.

As *Burgomasters* { JOHANNES VAN BRUGH,
JOHANNES DE PEYSTER,
EGIDIUS LUYCK.

As *Schepens* { WILLEM BEECKMAN,
JERONIMUS EBBINGH,
JACOB KIP,
LAURENS VANDERSPEIGLE,
GELEYN VERPLANCK.

Which above named schout, burgomasters and schepens are hereby authorized and empowered to govern the inhabitants of this city, both burghers and strangers, conformably to the laws and statutes of our father-land, and make therein such orders as they shall find advantageous and proper to this city. (Here the paper is destroyed.) And the inhabitants of this city are well and strictly ordered and enjoined to respect and honor the above named regents, in their respective qualities, as all loyal and faithful subjects are bound to do.

“Done at the fortress William Henry, this 17th August, A. D. 1673.

JACOB BENCKES,
CORNELIS EVERTSEN, JR.
NICHOLAS BOES,
A. COLVE,
A. V. VAN ZEYL.”

In January, 1674, Governor Colve having been left in sole authority, made a further ordinance, prescribing more particularly the functions of the city magistrates, by which the court was allowed civil jurisdiction to the amount of fifty beavers, without appeal; in judgments above that amount, an appeal lay to the governor and council. Their jurisdiction, in criminal cases, extended to those involving capital punishment; they were allowed municipal powers in the enactment of ordinances (subject to the approval of the governor,) “for the peace and quiet and advantage of the city.”

During the short period in which the Dutch held the city for the last time, the principal occurrences were those occasioned by the active efforts made by Governor Colve to place the city upon a defensive footing, in apprehension of

a renewed attempt on the part of the English, to recover its possession. Among the measures taken for this purpose, was the repair of the city palisades and the works of the fort. Around the latter was clustered a number of buildings and inclosures, used for gardens and orchards, situated on the present Whitehall and Pearl streets. Twenty-one of these premises were ordered to be removed, and the owners were compensated by grants of other lots in place of those thus taken, and by pecuniary remuneration for the value of the buildings. Orders were made against exporting provisions from the city during a period of eight months; the citizen companies and watch were drilled and brought into military condition; the sloops, sailing on the Hudson, were restricted from making their customary trips, and no more than two at a time were allowed to be absent, the others meanwhile awaiting at this city any exigency that might occasion their service.

The Dutch, however, enjoyed their authority but a short time, as on the 9th of February, 1674, a treaty of peace between England and Holland was signed, the sixth article of which restored this country to the English. The terms of this article were, in substance, "that whatsoever countries, islands, ports, towns, castles or forts, have or shall be taken on both sides, since the time that the late unhappy war broke out, either in Europe or elsewhere, shall be restored to the former lord or proprietor in the same condition they shall be in when peace itself shall be proclaimed."

It was not, however, for several months subsequent to the time of this treaty, that the final surrender of the city was made to the English. On the 10th day of November, 1674, this event took place, and the last act of Dutch

authority was thus performed. This event was not distasteful to the great body of the citizens, whose national sentiment had, in a measure, given way before the obvious advantages to their individual interests of having a settled authority established over them, with the additional privileges of English institutions, which were then considered of a liberal tendency. The Dutch soldiers, before their departure for father-land, were abusive to the citizens, and attempted some demonstrations expressive of their want of sympathy with the inhabitants; but these were promptly repressed, and the Dutch forces, with their vigorous commander, Governor Colve, set sail from these shores soon after the arrival of the English.



OLD DUTCH HOUSE Kips Bay N.Y.



Lith. C. Hayward.

for D. T. Valentine's History of N.Y.

OLD DUTCH HOUSE IN BROAD ST
Built 1698.

OLD DUTCH HOUSE IN PEARL ST
Built 1626. Rebuilt 1697. Demolished 1828.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE AFFAIRS AND CONDITION OF THE CITY BETWEEN THE YEARS 1674
AND 1689.

THE Duke of York, immediately upon the final cession of New York to the dominion of England, by the treaty with the Dutch, procured a confirmation of his former title to the country, and appointed as governor of the province, Sir Edmond Andros, Seigneur of Saumarez, to whom the fort and government were surrendered by Governor Colve, on the 10th of November, 1674.

The general extent and condition of the city at about this period was as follows; and it will be observed that the town, during the time of the English, had considerably increased in population.

"*The Smith's Valley*," by which name that section of the city along the East river, between Wall street, and the present Franklin square was still known, contained twenty-four buildings.

"*The Water-side*." The street thus called, formed, anciently, in the times of the Dutch, a part of "Hoogh straat" (viz., between Wall street and Hanover square.) It included the street called the "Waal," and the street called the "Water." The line of buildings called the "Water-side" faced the East river, on the present north line of

Pearl street, between Wall and Whitehall streets. It contained forty-two buildings, occupied, generally, by merchants, and was the principal business street in the city.

Pearl street. The street so called was the same anciently known as the "Perel straat," occupying the line of the present Pearl street, on both sides of the way, between Whitehall and State streets. It contained twenty buildings, generally of a very good character.

Broadway. The name of the ancient "Heere straat" had been changed within a year after the first capture of the city by the English, to that of Broadway. This street had not yet attained a position in the thoroughfares of the town, to which it succeeded in a few subsequent years. It was remote from the business parts of the town, and as the merchants in those times had no separate residence from their places of business, it is found that the parts of the town near the wharf and along the East river, where the ships commonly anchored, were the favorite dwellings of the merchants. It was within twenty years after this period that Broadway took rank among the fashionable quarters of the town, and became the place of residence of several professional men and public characters. At the time now spoken of, this street extended from the Bowling Green to Wall street and contained about forty-five buildings, generally of an inferior class, with the exception of those on the west side of the street, opposite the present Bowling Green, which were of a superior character.

The Marketfield. The street so called was anciently called the "Marckvelt." It occupied the present Whitehall street, south of Beaver street. In 1676 it contained twelve houses of the better class.

The Walls, anciently called the "Stadt-wall," occupied the present south side of Wall street, the north side being the line of the city palisades. The street, at this period, contained fifteen buildings, generally of an inferior description.

The High Street. A part of the ancient "Hoogh straat," retained this name. The thoroughfare known as High street, at the period now referred to, was the present Stone street, between Hanover square and Broad street. It contained twenty-eight buildings, some of them among the best in the town, and others of an inferior description.

The Smith street. The street so called was the ancient "Smee straat," or the present William street, between Wall street and Hanover square. The buildings, about twenty-six in number, were generally of an inferior class.

Mill street lane. The street called by this name was not occupied by residences in the time of the Dutch, but was nevertheless an open lane, commonly called the "Slyck Steegh," or dirty lane. A horse mill, one of the earliest buildings of that character in the city, still stood on the north side of this street, next to the corner of Broad street. The street is now called South William street. It contained, at the period referred to, six inferior dwellings.

Smith street lane, a small street, contained ten buildings of an inferior character.

The *Heere graft*—*Beaver graft*—*Prince graft*. These continued to be known by their ancient names, and were considerably improved from their former condition under the Dutch.

Marketfield street. The ancient "Marckvelt steegie" had received this name, which it still bears.

Stone street. The name of former "Brouwer straat"

had been changed to this name; the site being that of the present Stone street, between Broad and Whitehall streets. It contained, at this period, eleven buildings of a good character, though the street was gradually losing the prominent position it formerly held.

Brugh straat and Winkle straat still retained their ancient names.

Having, on the 17th October, 1675, settled the English forms of magistracy, as they had formerly existed under the title of "mayor, aldermen and sheriff," the governor took measures to advance the material interests of the city. The principal scheme devised for this purpose, was the establishment of a monopoly to the inhabitants of this city in the bolting of flour, and the exportation of sea-biscuit and flour. All places in the interior being prohibited from pursuing these branches of trade, under pain of forfeiture of the contraband articles. The bolting act was passed in the year 1678, and existed until the year 1694, when, by the great efforts of the other counties on Long Island and along the Hudson river, its repeal was effected. At the time of the passage of this act, the city contained three hundred and forty-three houses, and between the enactment and its repeal, over six hundred buildings were erected on this island.

The revenue from exports and imports, from two thousand pounds, increased to over six thousand pounds per annum.

The shipping which, in the year 1678, belonged to this port, was no more than three ships and fifteen sloops, and other sailing vessels, increased to sixty ships and one hundred and two sloops and other vessels.

In 1678 not over four hundred head of cattle were

annually killed in the city. In 1694 nearly four thousand were killed.

Lands which had been of little value advanced, during this period, to ten times their former price.

Of the nine hundred and eighty-three buildings in the city, in the year 1694, six hundred depended in some manner upon the trade in flour,

The immense importance of this monopoly to the city, induced the greatest exertions on the part of the inhabitants to prevent the repeal of the "bolting act," but without effect.

During the administration of Governor Andros, some improvements, indicating the progress of the city, occurred; among which were the following: In 1677 the first public wells in the streets were constructed. These were six in number, and were erected in the middle of the streets. In the same year the old church-yard on the west side of Broadway, near Morris street, was sold off in building lots. In 1676 the ditch through the centre of the Heere graft, or present Broad street, was filled up and the street made level. In the same year, the tan pits which had formerly occupied the sides of the Prince graft, or the present Broad street, between Beaver street and Exchange place, were filled up.

The administration of Governor Andros was generally unpopular in the colony; and the ancient historians, both of this province and of New England, where he afterward was governor, concur in transmitting him to posterity "under the odious character of a sycophantic tool to the Duke of York, and an arbitrary tyrant over the people committed to his care. He knew no law but the will of his master, and Kirk and Jefferies were not fitter instru-

ments than he to execute the despotic projects of James the II."

Col. Thomas Dongan succeeded Andros in the government, having arrived in this city on 25th of August, 1683. He was a Roman Catholic in his religious tenets, which was the occasion of much remark on the part of the Protestant inhabitants of the colony. His personal character was in other respects not objectionable to the people, and he is described as a man of integrity, moderation, and genteel manners, and as being among the best of the governors who had been placed in charge of this province. He remained in power until the revolution in the government in 1689.

Among the earliest acts of his administration, was the division of this city into six wards, the boundaries of which were designated by an order dated in the year 1683, as follows:

The South Ward

"To begin at the corner house of James Matthews," (on the present north-west corner of Pearl and Broad streets) "by the water-side, and so northward along the Heere graft, to the house of Simon Jansen Romeyn" (on the present south-west corner of Broad and Beaver streets;) "thence westward, up the Beaver graft, to the corner house of Barent Coersen" (on the present south-east corner of Beaver and Whitehall streets;) "from thence south, along the fort, to the water side, including Pearl street, to the house of James Matthews, Esq."

The Dock Ward

"To begin at the house of Mr. Stephanus Van Cortland, by the water side" (on the present north-east corner of

Broad and Pearl streets;) “so northward, to the corner house of Geesie Denys” (on the present south-east corner of Broad and Beaver streets;) “and from thence eastward, to the house of David Provoost” (on the present south-west corner of Beaver and William streets;) “and thence to the house of Tryntje Clock” (on the present north-west corner of Pearl and William streets;) “and so westward, to Mr. Van Cortland’s again.”

The East Ward

“To begin at the house of Thomas Lewis” (on the present north-east corner of Hanover square and William street; “thence northward, to the house of Lawrence Huys” (on the present south-east corner of Wall and William streets;) “thence, along the wall, to the corner house of Miriam Levy” (on the present south-west corner of Wall and Pearl streets;) “and so to Thomas Lewis’s again; with all the houses in the Smith’s Fly and outside the gates, to the south side of the Fresh Water.”

The North Ward

“To begin at the house of Arien Johnson Hagenaer” (on the present north-east corner of Beaver and New streets;) “thence east, along the Beaver graft and Prince street, to the house of Christian Laurier” (on the present north-west corner of Beaver and William streets;) “so north, to the house of Gerrit Hendricks” (on the present south-west corner of Wall and William streets;) “thence west, to the corner of the New street; and thence south, to Arien Johnson’s again.”

The West Ward

“To begin at the house of Thomas Coker” (on the present north-west corner of Broadway and Battery place;) “so

northward, to the gate" (at the present Trinity Church;) "thence eastward, along the wall, to the corner of the New street; thence south, to the house of Peter Bresteede" (on the present north-west corner of Beaver and New streets;) "thence west, to widow of Jan Jansen Bresteede" (on the present north-east corner of Broadway and Beaver street;) "and so to Thomas Coker's again."

The Out Ward

"To contain the town of Harlem, with all the farms and settlements on this island, from north of the Fresh Water."

The citizens of these several wards were empowered annually to elect an alderman and a common-councilman, to represent them in the city council.

On the 22d of April, 1686, the charter, commonly known as "Dongan's Charter," was granted to the city. By this instrument the ancient municipal privileges of the Corporation of New York were confirmed, and other franchises of an important character were granted to the city.

Considerable improvements were made in the city in Governor Dongan's time.

The city wall, erected in the year 1653, had run through the farm granted in 1644 to Jan Jansen Damen, and nearly the whole distance between Broadway and Pearl street, along the north side of the wall, was still in the possession of Damen's heirs; a division of the farm, into several parcels, having, however, been previously made among them. In the year 1685 the following conveyances were made by several of the heirs to Mr. John Knight, one of Dongan's suite, viz: by Abraham Verplanck and his wife, of one hundred and five feet front, along the wall, and eighty feet in depth; by Pieter Stoutenburgh, assignee of one of the

heirs, one hundred and fifty-six feet front, and eighty feet depth; by John Vinjé and wife, one hundred and seventy-three feet eleven inches front and eighty feet depth; by Lucas Van Tienhoven and wife, seventy-seven feet four inches front and eighty feet depth; by Jacob Kip and wife, one hundred and eighty-two feet four inches front and eighty feet depth; by Van Tienhoven and Smith, three hundred and eighteen feet nine inches front and eighty feet depth—the whole extent thus granted, fronting on the present north side of Wall street, amounting to over one thousand feet.

This purchase was probably a speculative movement, in which some of the high functionaries of government were concerned; as it was found that immediate measures were taken by the provincial authorities to demolish the old fortifications, and thus bring the lots into marketable condition. A survey of the line proposed to be established as the north side of Wall street, was ordered in the same year, and the street ordered to be laid out thirty-six feet in width. In 1688, Governor Dongan having determined "to enlarge the city, and if occasion should require, to lay the city fortifications further out," appointed commissioners to examine the existing condition of the old fortifications on the line of Wall street; from whose report it appears that the half-moon, or fortification on the shore of the East river, was mostly washed away—the gate, which had extended across the present Pearl street, was completely decayed and fallen down—the "curtain" or palisades from the gate to the artillery mount, on the present north-west corner of Wall and William streets, which had formerly been constructed of double stockades, and a ditch, with breast-work within of salt sods, was all down, the ground

laid out in lots, some of which were already built upon. The artillery mount had no guns—the walls were in an indifferent condition—the sod-work out of repair—the ditch and stockades in ruins—and a small old house in the middle of the mount in a state of dilapidation. The “curtain,” from the artillery mount to the land-gate mount on the present north-east corner of Broadway and Wall street, which had also been formerly a double stockade, with a ditch and breast-work, was completely in ruins, the land being laid out in lots; the land-gate mount was in a state of decay, and the gate across Broadway ready to fall down; the line of fortifications, extending from the gate to the “locust trees,” near the shore of the North river, was all down; the King’s Garden, at the locust trees, was in a ruinous condition, and the “pasty mount,” near the present corner of Exchange place and Lombard street, was rapidly going to decay. The curtain, from the pasty-mount to the point of the merry-mount of Fort James (near the present corner of Bowling Green and State street) was completely ruined.

The property on Wall street having come into the possession of an influential party, the street was afterward favored by the erection of the city-hall, on the site of the present custom house, and of Trinity Church, facing its westerly extremity, and soon became one of the principal streets in the city.

In the year 1687, measures were first taken to build a new street in the East river, between the present Whitehall street and Old slip, on the present line of Water street. The corporation sold these water lots on the condition that the purchasers should make the street toward the water (the present Water street,) and protect it against the wash-

ing of the tide by a substantial wharf along the fronts of their lots. This improvement, however, was not finished within a number of years subsequently.

From a return of vessels belonging to the port of New York, in the year 1684, the following list is made out :

Barques—the “Dolphin,” the “James,” and one belonging to Jacob Leisler.

Brigantines—the “Delaware Merchant,” one belonging to John Stoughton, and one belonging to Frederick Philipse.

Sloops—owned by Frederick Philipse, John De Bruyn, John Joosten, Lucas Andriezen, S. Burden, William Merriitt, Martin Crigier, John Peete, Thomas Lewis, Nicholas Garret, George Heathcott, Captain Brockholst, Brandt, Schuyler, John Delavall, Jacob Teller, Johannes Beekman, Colonel Morris, Francis Richardson, William Framp-ton, John Potbaker, Johannes Provoost, “The Star,” Jochem Staats, Abraham Staats, Gabriel Thompson, Jonathan Marsh.

There were, besides, forty-six open boats.

CHAPTER XV.

REVOLUTION AND AFFAIR OF LEISLER IN 1689.

ONE of the most exciting events in the history of New York, was that of the revolution, or usurpation of the powers of government by a portion of the citizens, of whom Jacob Leisler was one of the most responsible leaders, and became the principal sufferer at its close.

In those times the great battle between Protestantism and Catholicism was being waged throughout the Christian world; and in the American colonies, which were the refuge of many Protestants who had been compelled to fly from their native land, for safety, the theme was one of engrossing interest.

As this government was then under the King of England, the character of the reigning power in that country was an object of the deepest solicitude to the people of New York. The elevation, therefore, of King James II. to the throne, which took place in 1686, was not well received by our people, as his predilections were suspected to be favorable to the Catholic cause, although he had made many promises to the contrary, previous to his accession to the throne. It was not, therefore, without some exasperation of feeling that the people of this province saw the king disappointing the expectations of his Protestant subjects, by the appointment, throughout his dominions,

of various officers of the opposite creed. In New York, the governor (Dongan) was one of this class, and the subordinate offices were partly filled by persons of the same character; although this favoritism for Catholics was not exclusive, as the majority of the members of the governor's council were old inhabitants, whose religious principles were settled in the faith of the Dutch Reformed Church. But the state of public feeling could not easily brook the apprehension that their religious freedom might be indirectly subverted by reason of the avenues of official power and patronage being in possession of their opponents; and hence, during the reign of King James, the people of this province were restive, and took such opportunities as offered themselves, of testifying their opposition to the government, not by open resistance to the exercise of its powers, but by a system of secret agitation and discussion.

This state of public feeling was not peculiar to New York, but was equally manifested through the great body of the people of Great Britain, and in other of her colonies; and it resulted in a movement, on the part of the Protestants of England, to revolutionize the government of that country, for which purpose the next Protestant successor to the throne, after James, was fixed upon as the means of carrying this revolution into effect. This person was Mary, who had married William, Prince of Orange, and was then residing with her husband, in Germany. The project was successfully carried into operation, and the new king and queen were triumphantly placed upon the throne; King James fleeing his country, and taking refuge on the soil of France.

The news of this event, which was received in the American colonies in the spring of 1689, was the signal for the

overturning of the existing powers on this side the ocean. In New England the people seized upon their governor, Sir E. Andros, and sent him to England. In New York Dongan did not risk the safety of his person by attempting to hold fast the reins of government, but betook himself on board a ship lying in the harbor, and departed the country within a short time.

It was now a great question among the people how the government should be carried on, pending the interval which must elapse before advices should arrive from the home government; and here arose the first intestine difficulty among the people themselves; for although the great fact of the Protestant succession, and the legitimacy of the government of William and Mary, was almost universally recognized among the inhabitants of New York, yet it was maintained by a portion of the people, headed by those Protestants who had held official station under Dongan, that the colonial government was not subverted by the revolution in England, but in the absence of the absconding governor, his powers were inherited, until further orders, by his second in authority; and that the lieutenant-governor, Nicholson, and the former council, were legally invested with the powers of government.

On the other hand, a large party of the extreme revolutionists maintained, that by the overthrow of the late king and the abandonment of the country by Governor Dongan, the whole machinery of his government was totally overthrown; and none claiming to hold official station, by virtue merely of appointment from the subverted authorities, could legitimately continue the exercise of their functions.

This, it is certain, was a somewhat subtle question, and

when submitted to the great body of the people, would be more apt to be decided by their prejudices than by mere legal logic. In this state of uncertainty, therefore, it was resolved, by a large body of the inhabitants, to take possession of the fort, for the purpose of securing the physical possession of the government in favor of William and Mary, leaving the political powers still an unsettled question. Accordingly this party, availing themselves of the arrangement which had already been adopted by general consent, of temporary occupation of the fort by the several militia companies, concluded, by a concerted action among the captains of the companies, that one of their number, commanding a corps entirely favorable to their party, should take permanent possession of the fort, and hold it until orders from the government in England should establish a legitimate authority in the land. The person fixed upon, for carrying this design into effect, was Jacob Leisler, a merchant of good standing and wealth, and probably the man in the highest repute, in the community, of any of that party.

This act took place on the 2d of June, 1689, and was the signal for the sudden departure of Lieutenant Governor Nicholson and the breaking up of his council. Leisler then, on the 3d of June, issued a public manifesto, declaring that the fort was held only until the arrival of a person properly constituted by the authorities in Great Britain, to take in hand the administration of the government, and would then be immediately delivered up; and that he daily expected news of some more definite arrangement, to be received from England.

But this expectation was disappointed; and while waiting in vain for the arrival of orders which should supersede

the loose system then existing, it became apparent that some measures were imperatively necessary to constitute a magistracy and other officers, for the purpose of maintaining order and government in the country. How, therefore, to meet this responsibility, became a serious question with the party which had thus far carried out its views; for a great opposition existed among the friends of those who had been obstructed in their claims to the exercise of their official functions, and who still maintained a considerable party, resting its principles upon the basis of law and order, and charging that the acts of the revolutionists were uncalled for, and were calculated to breed confusion and a mutinous spirit in the community.

In this emergency the successful party, by means of a Committee of Safety, representing much the largest portion of the community, resolved to confer, on the part of the people, absolute power upon Mr. Leisler, to conduct the government for William and Mary, according to his discretion, under the title of commander-in-chief; this commission was dated 16th August, 1689. With respect to the city government, the Committee of Safety ordered a popular election of the mayor, sheriff, clerk and members of the common council; and at this election, which took place in October, 1689, a magistracy, composed wholly of friends of Leisler, was elected. But the opposition party denied the legality of the election, and refused to transfer the seal and charter and other insignia of the city.

By this election and the recent proceedings of the Committee of Safety, the commotion in the city was greatly increased, and feelings of intense hatred, dividing friends, relatives and families, centred in the hearts of the different factions. Each party charging the other with evil

designs against the welfare of the country; their personal feelings meanwhile becoming more embittered by the elation or shame arising from the success or failure of the measures pursued by each for the humiliation and defeat of the other. Yet no greater difference is found to have actuated these parties than the question as to who should carry on the government, for on the great political question of the day they were entirely agreed.

The party opposed to Leisler, being headed by the members of the late government, and supported by most of the wealthy and aristocratic portion of the community, while Leisler's friends, though composed of many of the best men in the city, were generally of moderate fortunes and of less conspicuous social condition, they severally became so distinctly marked by these circumstances, that they have been properly classified into the "aristocratic" and "popular" parties. To his opponents Leisler gave the name of the "grandeens;" and as the ascerbity of feeling increased, he classed them indiscriminately as "Papists" and "King James' men." On the other side they applied equally contemptuous terms to the successful party; calling them a rabble, men of no note, merely seeking to plunder the public treasury.

But words alone did not suffice to evince the exasperation of feeling prevailing on both sides; for Leisler's opponents sought, by every means, to check the progress of the government, and bring it into trouble. A conspicuous man, among the opponents of Leisler, was Nicholas Bayard, a member of the late council, and colonel of the city militia. On the 20th of October, Bayard issued his orders to the captains of the two companies under his command,

stating that inasmuch as Leisler had usurped the government, in an illegal and hostile manner, without the least authority from their Majesties, William and Mary, he felt it his duty, as a member of the council and as a colonel of the militia, neither of which were in any manner vacated or superseded, to command the captains to desist from aiding or abetting Leisler and his associates, or from permitting any of the soldiers to be employed in his service; but on the contrary, to submit to the commands of the government established by law, as they should answer to the contrary at their peril. Bayard was then in Albany, whither also several other of the principal men in opposition to Leisler had retired, beyond the reach of his arm. They so far affected the minds of the leading men in that part of the country, as to bring the magistrates and a great portion of the people into their own views; and when Leisler, actuated probably by the desire to wreak his vengeance upon his indefatigable opponents, sent an armed force, ostensibly to garrison the fort, and assist in maintaining the cause of the Protestant succession, his people were refused admission into the town, and his title to administer the government was denied. This proceeding was an unfortunate one for Leisler, as it was not called for by any circumstances then existing, the whole country having declared for William and Mary. It evinced a personal feeling inconsistent with the moderate and temperate exercise of functions to which his title was at least questionable. But notwithstanding the repulse met with from the magistrates of Albany, Leisler prepared to enforce submission to his commands; and after a siege the fort was taken, and the leaders of the opposite faction hastily dis-

persed themselves throughout New England; their estates being confiscated, and all the evils of a conquered people being inflicted upon them.

These fugitives, under the exasperation of feeling which their circumstances were calculated to produce, were now moving, with all the energy of desperation, to incline the minds of the governments and people of the several New England colonies, which had hitherto regarded Leisler's proceedings with favor, to refuse their further countenance of his government.

Matters were thus situated when, in December, 1689, a messenger arrived in Boston, bearing a missive from the English government, addressed as follows: "To Francis Nicholson, Esq., or in his absence, to such as, for the time being, takes care for preserving the peace and administering the laws in his majesty's province of New York." This letter was dated in July previous, at which time the advices in England were that Nicholson was in possession of the government. The opponents of Leisler, who were then in New England, first heard of the arrival of the messenger, and of the nature of the direction of the missive borne by him. Not knowing its contents, however, and desirous of availing themselves of any thing contained therein, which might assist in fortifying the position of their party, it was resolved that the members of the late council should venture once more within the limits of New York, and endeavor to obtain the delivery of the packet into their own hands, on the ground that they were still, in a legal point of view, the officers who, in the absence of Nicholson, "took care for preserving the peace and administering the laws in his majesty's province of New York." Accordingly, Colonel Bayard and Fred-

erick Philipse, another member of the late Council, secretly introduced themselves into the city, and awaited the attendance of the messenger, having sent for him and made their pretensions known. But the arrival of the messenger, was presently ascertained by the party in power, and he was conducted to the fort, where he found Leisler in command. After some deliberation, the messenger relieved himself of his delicate duty, by delivering the package to those whom he found actually in power, not considering it within his functions to distinguish between the relative claims of the contesting parties. Leisler received the package, which contained an authority to the person to whom it was addressed to take the chief command, as Lieutenant Governor, and to appoint a council to assist him in conducting the government.

Accordingly, Leisler, on the 11th December, 1689, assumed the title of lieutenant-governor, and appointed a council of eight persons, representing the different parts of the province. It was generally considered among the people, that Leisler's claims to the government were strengthened by these occurrences, and his commissions for the appointment of magistrates and other officers, which were then issued throughout different parts of the province, were acknowledged by most of the people, and the affairs of the government immediately assumed a condition of system and order.

But the leaders and principal men of the opposite faction were doubly incensed by the result of the late occurrences, and in a riot, they attempted to seize Leisler in the street; he was, however, rescued by his friends, and then causing the drum to beat to arms, he pursued the rioters, and threw many into prison. Still, however, the leaders

themselves, working in secret places, used the most extreme measures to breed dissension among the people. Determined now, under the sanction of his newly acquired title, to exterminate his opponents, Leisler issued, on the 17th of January, a warrant for the arrest of Nicholas Bayard, Stephanus Van Cortlandt, William Nichols and others, on the charge of high misdemeanors against his majesty's authority in this province. In pursuit of Bayard, the officers having the process, broke into his dwelling, and learning of his flight to a neighboring house, followed and seized him; Nichols was likewise arrested, and the others escaped. Leisler threw the prisoners into close confinement, and on the following day (18th January, 1690) called a Court of Oyer and Terminer, to try them for treason. Being now in the power of his enemies, and under the impending danger of a trial for his life, Bayard resorted to supplication, acknowledging his errors, promising to behave himself for the future with all submission, praying that his former acts might be attributed to passion, &c. In this abject condition the prisoners were not pursued to the extremity of the law, but nevertheless remained in prison until the arrival of the new governor, a period of fourteen months.

Meanwhile Leisler continued the issue of warrants for the arrest of the leading malcontents, and soon eradicated from his province the presence of all who could hinder the progress of his government. Nevertheless, while an apparent tranquillity reigned within his domain, storms were brewing without. Driven from their homes, the leaders of the opposite party were constantly busy in concocting measures for their final triumph. They succeeded in gaining many friends among the leading characters in the New

England colonies, and were actively engaged in bringing their case to the view of their majesties' ministers in Great Britain, aggravating and exaggerating the real state of things in New York into an actual rebellion against the dominion of Great Britain.

While these active opponents were scheming the overthrow of Leisler's government, he himself was so much occupied with the internal affairs of his province as to find all his energies employed, during the spring and summer of the year 1690, in counteracting the movements of the French and Indians along our western settlements. It was in the early part of the year 1690 that the murderous assault upon Schenectady was made by a party of French and Indians. They entered the town at midnight, and having made their arrangements, the war-whoop was cried as a signal for general slaughter. All the houses, except one, were burnt, and most of the people murdered, a few escaping on foot, through a deep snow, to Albany. For retaliation of this assault, Leisler, joined by others of the New England colonies, engaged themselves in maturing an expedition against Canada; but its result was unsuccessful. Other expeditions, in which the success was considerable, were fitted out, under Leisler's auspices, against the French marine. Several vessels were captured by these expeditions; but upon the whole, it must be admitted that Leisler's administration was unsuccessful, while at the same time it is apparent that his motives were pure and patriotic.

With all the mishaps of fortune within the past two years, a still more extraordinary accident was destined to produce a state of confusion and tumult in New York, far exceeding any which had yet been experienced, the occasion of which was as follows: The government in Eng-

land had been persuaded to send out a new governor to this province, in the person of Colonel Henry Sloughter, who, with several ships and a considerable command, set sail from England; but, by some misfortune, the vessels were separated, and the first arrival of any part of the fleet at New York was that of the ship *Beaver*, in January, 1691, containing Major Richard Ingoldsby, the second in command, and his troops. The commissions for the new government, were, however, in the possession of Sloughter; nor could Ingoldsby produce any papers whatever, authorizing him to act either for Sloughter or on his own behalf, in taking or receiving possession of New York.

Inasmuch as it was pretty certainly ascertained that the arrival of the new governor would be followed by the re-establishment of the old council and their party into power, and the disgraceful prostration of Leisler and his friends, it may be imagined that the arrival of a part of the expected armament was the occasion of a high degree of excitement in the city. Leisler was willing to resign the helm of government to his properly constituted successor; but consistency and self-respect constrained both him and his party to maintain the legality of their previous course, and in retiring from the position thus far occupied, to do so with the dignity of conscious rectitude.

But now, with the arrival of Ingoldsby, Leisler's opponents raised themselves from their prostrate condition, and were clamorous for the immediate transfer of the fort to the possession of Ingoldsby. Yet Ingoldsby could show no authority to change the government, or to receive the fortress into his possession. How, therefore, was Leisler to act? If he delivered the government to any but a

successor legally appointed to supersede himself, he indirectly admitted the illegality of his own pretensions to act by authority of the English government; while, if he refused admission of the king's soldiers into the fort, he was, in a manner, insulting the forces of the king whom he professed to serve.

He therefore, while proffering Ingoldsby quarters in the town for his soldiers, refused to deliver the fort to any one but a person holding authority from the king's government to receive it.

Under these circumstances Ingoldsby, feeling his dignity as an English officer somewhat touched by the refusal to give him quarters in the fort, and led, moreover, by the excited state of the populace to enter somewhat sympathetically into the arena of the political contest, became a willing instrument in the hands of the party opposed to Leisler.

On the 30th January, 1691, he issued a proclamation, requiring the people to aid and assist him in overcoming all that stood in opposition to his majesty's command, and proclaiming further that "we shall deem and account all such as stood in opposition, to be rebels against their majesties," &c. On the following day Leisler issued his manifesto, reciting the demand of the fort by Ingoldsby, and his proclamation, and protesting, in behalf of the king and queen, against the proceedings of Ingoldsby and his accomplices, for whatever bloodshed should ensue, and forbidding Ingoldsby to commit any hostile act against the fort, city or province, at his utmost peril. And thereupon he called upon the militia forces to be in arms and ready upon call.

These vigorous measures induced Ingoldsby, on the fol-

lowing day (Feb. 1st) to address a letter to Leisler, saying that he had read the protest, which seemed to him of a dangerous tendency; and explaining that what had been done by himself was simply to insure the preservation of the peace.

It was an extraordinary circumstance that Sloughter was nearly two months wandering on the ocean after the arrival of Ingoldsby; and during all that time the population were momentarily on the verge of civil war. Every day's suspense added to the fuel of impatience which now burned in the hearts of all the inhabitants. Leisler gathered large forces within the fort in readiness for swooping upon the opposite faction, should a blow be struck at the integrity of his power; while the other faction, by every provocation of insult and daring, sought to place the burden of the first blow upon Leisler and his friends.

Thus were things situated when, on the 19th of March, 1691, the missing vessel was seen coming into the harbor, and it became evident that the troubles of the times were approaching a climax of some sort. Sloughter immediately landed; called together his new council which was composed of the enemies of the Leislerian party, and proceeded to the city-hall, where he published his commission in the presence of a large body of the people; and having sworn in the members of the council, he directed Ingoldsby to demand possession of the fort. This took place at eleven o'clock at night. Leisler was awaiting the summons, but with a pertinacity somewhat unreasonable under the circumstances, he desired to send a letter by one of his officers, directed to Sloughter in person; this officer, who had seen Sloughter in England, was also desired to observe

if this was the same man, and no counterfeit, got up by Leisler's opponents for the purpose of surreptitiously getting possession of the government. The officer, therefore, with somewhat misplaced formality, expressed his satisfaction to Sloughter, to find that he was the person he had seen in England; to which the governor tartly replied, that it certainly was true that he had been seen in England, and now intended to make himself observed in New York. He then commanded Ingoldsby to proceed a second time to receive the fort into his possession.

Leisler now, to be still further ceremonious, sent two of his principal officers, one of whom was the mayor, who accompanied Ingoldsby on his return the second time, and were commissioned, it is supposed, to tender the transfer of the fort, and make some explanations; but they were not allowed to speak, and were handed over to the guards; and Ingoldsby was again sent to demand the possession of the fort. This summons, being delivered very late at night, was ineffectual, and Sloughter thereupon dismissed his council until the next morning.

On the following morning, Leisler addressed a letter of the following purport to the governor. Dated 20th March, 1691. "May it please your excellency: this his majesty's fort, being besieged by Major Ingoldsby so far that not a boat could depart, nor persons be conveyed out of the same. without being in danger of their lives, which has so occasioned that I could not be so happy as to send a messenger to give me certainty of your excellency's safe arrival; but the joy I had by a full assurance from Ensign Stoll of your excellency's arrival, has been somewhat troubled by the detention of two of my messengers. I see here well the stroke of my enemies, who are wishing

to cause me some mistakes at the end of the loyalty I owe to my gracious king and queen, and by such ways to blot out all my faithful service till now; having, by my duty and faithfulness been vigorous to them. But I hope to avoid such an error.

Please only to signify and order the major to release me from the charge of his majesty's fort, and that I may deliver to him the arms and stores belonging thereto, and give him directions to treat me in a manner suitable to one who shall give your excellency an exact account of all his actions and conduct; who is, with all respect,

Your Excellency's most humble servant,

JACOB LEISLER.

Accordingly, Nicholson was despatched to take possession of the fort; and having fulfilled that part of his duty, proceeded to the discharge of his additional orders, which were to release Bayard and Nichols, who still remained prisoners in the fort, and to arrest Leisler and such of his accomplices as were with him, and to bring them before the governor and his council.

Bayard and Nichols shortly after appeared, and were sworn in as members of the council; and having taken their seats, Leisler and eleven of his principal friends were brought in prisoners, and once more the great leaders of the factions were brought face to face. The prisoners were all committed to the guards.

The governor, in the course of a day or two, discovered the condition of the public pulse, which was, on all sides, beating at fever heat, and not unwilling, from these and other reasons, to rid himself of the responsibility of acting on the case of the prisoners, readily acceded to a proposi-

tion of the members of his council, to transfer the case from a military to a civil court; and accordingly, on the 23d of March, issued an order for an examination of the prisoners, preparatory to transferring them from the guards to the common prison.

On the following day (24th March) the government called a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held immediately; and on the 26th, Leisler and his companions were committed into the hands of the sheriff, by two of the city magistrates, on the charge of traitorously levying war against the sovereign, and of other high misdemeanors.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met about a fortnight afterward, and the prisoners being called on to plead, they refused to acknowledge the validity of the court, or to plead to the indictment. The principal charges against Leisler and his friends, were as follows :

The disruption of Nicholson's council.

Imprisoning many innocent people.

Proscribing and forcing others to fly.

Seizing and forfeiting goods of merchants and others.

Levying taxes without due authority.

Raising forces and keeping the fort against Ingoldsby; and

Denying the surrender to Governor Sloughter.

The result of the deliberations of the court was the conviction of the prisoners, as mutes, and their sentence to death. This conclusion was made known to the public toward the latter part of April, and caused great tumults and riots in different parts of the province, and also in New England.

It was very evident that the leaders of the party now in

power, and forming the council of the province, would not be satisfied with any vengeance less than the death of Leisler. Governor Sloughter, a dissolute and unprincipled man, made some effort to screen himself from the pressure of these urgent applicants, and pretended, for a few days, to be determined to submit the case to the government in England, before complying with that last official duty appertaining to his office, the signing of the death warrant. But on the 14th of May, the council requested the governor to carry the sentence into effect, and thus allay the ferment in the public mind, which was every day increasing. On the 16th, which was Saturday, the assembly, by a majority vote, joined in the recommendation, and on the same day Leisler and his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne, were brought out for execution. On the gallows, Leisler made a speech to the following purport :

“The great, wise and omnipotent creator of all things, visible and invisible, who, from the time of our first coming ashore in this vale of tears, misery and affliction, hath to this present moment protected us, be magnified, praised and glorified forever. Amen.

“GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN :—I hope, through the grace and fear of the Lord Jesus, that we are not insensible of our dying condition; but like penitent mortals we submit our lives and all that appertains to us, into the hands of divine protection, prostrating ourselves before the foot-stool of that immaculate Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world; hoping that, through His meritorious death, our iniquities may be done away with, and our pardons sealed on earth before we go hence; humbly imploring that not through our own merits of justification, but through the merit of Him that is willing to save our

souls, we may become precious in the eyes of God, and live forever in the Kingdom of Eternal Glory, when time shall be no more.

“ It is true that we have, at the request of the principal part of the inhabitants of this province, and in opposition to the wishes of our families, taken in hand great and weighty matters of state, requiring, it is true, more wise, cunning and powerful pilots than either of us could claim to be; but considering that in the time of this distracted country’s greatest necessity, no persons could be found, that were in any capacity of uniting us against a common enemy, who would take the helm—we, for the glory of the Protestant interest, the establishment of the present government, and the strengthening of the country against all foreign attempts, thought it a serviceable act that our poor endeavors should not be wanting in any thing that was needful.

“ We will not deny that many excesses have been committed, oftentimes against our will, between the time of our undertaking and the arrival of Governor Sloughter; and oftentimes we wished, during our unhappy abode in power, to see a period put to the distracted affairs such as then were raging, and perhaps as to some of which we were not faultless. Of such as we have injured, we humbly beg forgiveness, desiring them every one, with Christian charity, to bury all malice in our graves. And here, before God and the world, we do declare, as dying sinners, that we not only forgive the greatest and most inveterate of our enemies, but according to the pattern of our dying Savior, we say ‘ Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.’ So far from revenge do we depart this world, that we require and make it our dying request to

all our relations and friends, that they should, in time to come, be forgetful of any injury done to us or either of us; so that, on both sides, the discord and dissension (which was created by the devil in the beginning) may, with our ashes, be buried in oblivion, never more to rise up for the trouble of future posterity. The Lord grant that the offering of our blood may be a full satisfaction for all the disorders to this time committed, and that, forever after, the spirit of unity may remain among our brethren on earth.

“All that for our dying comfort we can say, concerning the point for which we are condemned is to declare, as our last words, before that God whom we hope before long to see, that our sole aim and object in the conduct of the government was to maintain the interest of our sovereign lord and lady, and the Reformed Protestant Churches in these parts. If there be any that think otherwise, (as from scandalous reports and misrepresentations we must believe there are,) we shall not trouble them with many arguments, being persuaded that every good Protestant of this country, who has been acquainted with our transactions, can, from his conscience, aver the falsehood and maliciousness of such aspersions. As for Major Ingoldsby's coming to demand the garrison after his arrival, had he, but in the least, produced any testimonial of his authority to receive the same and discharge us, we would as readily have delivered the fort as he could ask it; but as these things are past and gone, they are not worth noting.

“The Lord, of his infinite mercy, preserve the king and queen from traitors and deceitful enemies; God be merciful unto, and bless with peace and unity these their kingdoms, unto which we belong; God preserve this prov-

ince from enemies abroad and spiteful wretches at home; God bless the governor of this place; God bless the council, assembly and government now established, that they may all be united to propagate their majesties' interest, the country's good, and the establishment of piety. The Lord of heaven, of his infinite mercy, bless all that wish well to Zion, and convert those that are out of the way; let his mercies likewise administer true comfort to all that are desolate, grieved, oppressed, in misery or other afflictions, especially the souls of that poor family unto which we formerly belonged. Our only comfort in this case is that God has promised to take care of the widows and the fatherless. Recommending them all, this dying moment, into the hands of one that is able and willing to save those that seek him; desiring them to put their perpetual confidence in the mercies of one that never faileth, and not to weep for us that are departing to our God; but rather to weep for themselves that are here behind us, to remain in a state of misery and trouble.

"Gentlemen, you will all, I hope, Christian-like, be charitable to our distressed families that are to remain with you. Join with us in the prayer for the preservation of our immortal souls in a kingdom of never dying glory, unto which, God, of his infinite mercy, bring us all. Amen, Amen."

Milborne made a short prayer for the king and queen and present officers of the province. Then, turning to Mr. Livingston, one of the leading men of the opposite party, who had been to England on a mission respecting the state of the country, he said, "You have brought about my death, but before God's tribunal I will implead you for the same." Turning to his father-in-law, he said, "We are

thoroughly wet with rain, but in a little time we shall be washed with the Holy Spirit." The sheriff asked him whether he would not bless the king and queen; "He answered, "It is for them I die, and for the cause of the Protestant religion, in which I was born and bred."

Leisler, turning to his son-in-law, said, "I must now die, but why must you also? You have been in our service merely." He also declared anew that his actions had been for the cause of William and Mary, the defence of the Protestant religion, and the good of the country.

When the handkerchief was put about his head, he said, "I hope my eyes shall see our Lord Jesus Christ in heaven; I am ready! I am ready!" Milborne exclaimed, "I am ready; Father, into thy hands I recommend my soul."

During the performance of this ceremony the rain was drizzling down upon the assembled multitude; and a more wretched and distracted community than the city then contained, could hardly be imagined.

Four years afterward (1695) the Parliament of Great Britain reversed the attainder, for treason, of Leisler, and restored his property to his heirs. Some further account of the personal and family history of Mr. Leisler, has been given in another part of this book.

CHAPTER XVI.

AFFAIRS OF THE CITY FROM THE YEAR 1691 TO THE CLOSE OF THE
CENTURY.

GOVERNOR SLOUGHTER having undertaken a journey to Albany, a few days after the death of Leisler, he concluded a treaty with the Iroquois Indians, and returned to New York; but his turbulent administration was destined to a speedy termination, as he died, suddenly, on the 23d July, 1691. Suspicions were entertained that unfair means had brought about his end, but a post-mortem examination confuted these ideas, and his death was reported by the physicians to have occurred from natural causes. His remains were interred in Stuyvesant's vault, next to those of the old Dutch governor.

His successor, for a temporary period, was Major Richard Ingoldsby, the second military officer in the garrison, who remained in office until the 29th of August, 1692, when he was superseded by Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, who had been commissioned as governor of the province.

On the 2d of April, 1698, Governor Fletcher was superseded by the arrival of Richard, Earl of Bellamont, who remained in office until his death, which occurred in this city on the 5th of March, 1701. He was interred under the chapel in the fort.

Several improvements of importance took place in the city during the ten years previous to the close of the seventeenth century.

It having been determined to fill in the shore along the East river, which had hitherto not been encroached upon, the corporation sold the water lots from the city-hall at the present Coenties slip, to the present Fulton street. The lots were laid out with a front of about forty feet each, the conditions of the sale stipulating that the buildings erected, should cover the entire front with one building; the gable end, or front toward the street, to be of brick or stone, and the building to be at least two stories in height. Provision was also made for the erection of a wharf along the water side, of thirty feet in width, which should be a free street. This was the origin of the present Water street in the parts above designated. The lots which extended in depth from the present Pearl to Water street, sold at average prices of twenty pounds each, and were principally purchased by merchants.

The title of the corporation to the land under water was contested in the first instance by the owners along the shore, but an examination of the original patents, except in one or two instances, failed to show a right in the individual owners, beyond high water mark. This scrutiny of the ancient patents, however, raised a question as to the ownership of the present vacant space in Hanover square, which was found to be covered by the patent to Govert Loockermans, (who formerly resided on the north side of Hanover square,) and was therefore claimed by his heirs. As the claimants designed to build on the vacant ground, which would close up the fine open view upon the water, then enjoyed by the residents on Hanover square,

their claim was strongly contested, and it was attempted to be set up, in opposition to their right, that this open ground had laid in common for many years, and that the public had acquired a title by adverse possession. Many of the ancient inhabitants of the city, in the early times of the Dutch, were called upon to state their remembrance of this place. Among others, the venerable Johannes Van Brugh, and his wife, the daughter of the first Dutch clergyman, Domine Bogardus, who still resided (1693) at their ancient residence on the present north side of Hanover square. He remembered the place to have been in common for forty-six years, and his wife for a still longer period, viz., fifty-six years, which carried her recollection back to the year 1637.

It was during this period, also, that streets were first laid out above Wall street, as high as Maiden lane. This latter street, however, was a very ancient road, having been established as such in the earliest times of the Dutch. Its course through a valley, was the easiest route of passage from the two great highways along the north and East river sides, and was from the first used as such. This road was, in the times of the Dutch, known as "T'Maagde Paatje," or the Maiden's Path; and formed the northerly boundary of the farm granted in 1644, to Jan Jansen Damen. When this farm came to be divided among the heirs of Damen, some parts of it along the Maiden's Path were sold off to speculators. These parcels were described in the ancient deeds as the "Claver Waytie," or Clover Pasture, etc.; and came afterward into the market as building lots. The "Maagde Paatje," about the period now referred to, received its present name of Maiden Lane.

We may also, indicate, among other improvements of this period, the erection of several public buildings of a class hitherto unexampled in New York. Among other prominent buildings of a public character, erected during this period, was the city-hall. The old "stadt huys," which had stood since the year 1642, and had attained an age of over half a century, was far gone to decay, and in the year 1697 was considered in such a dangerous condition that the judges refused to hold their courts therein; and the common council, also, were compelled to change their sessions room to the house of George Kiscarrick, adjoining the city-hall, where they hired a room at the rate of twelve pounds per annum. The authorities, having come to the determination to erect a new building for civic purposes, the site fixed upon was in Wall street, opposite Broad, the same position now occupied by the Custom House. The estimated cost of the new building was three thousand pounds, but probably exceeded that sum. In August, 1699, the ancient "stadt huys," at the head of Coenties slip, was sold at auction and struck off at nine hundred and twenty pounds, to John Rodman, a merchant.

Another prominent building erected during the period now spoken of, was the first Trinity Church, on the site of the present edifice so called. The date of the erection of this building was in 1696. It was destroyed by the great fire in this city, during the time of the Revolutionary war.

The Dutch congregation also erected a new church edifice on a street called the "Tuyen," or Garden street, on the north side of the present Exchange place, between Broad and William streets. The ground was purchased in the year 1691; soon after which the building was

commenced. The engraving on the opposite page gives a view of the condition of the neighborhood of this church, the spire of which is observed above the buildings. The two corners here seen are the present north-east and south-east corners of Broad street and Exchange place.

Another indication of the progress of the city toward its present condition, may be ascribed to the period referred to, in the commencement of what is called the Battery, at the south point of the island. This part of the city had anciently been known as the "Schreyer's Hook," a number of rocks, called the "Capske," having long presented their heads above the water, and probably being now beneath the made ground of the present Battery. War existing between France and England in 1693, and a report having arisen that the enemy contemplated a visit to this city, the governor determined to "erect a platform on the outmost point of rocks under the fort, whereon to build a battery to command both rivers. The works then constructed extended from the present Whitehall street, westward two or three hundred feet, and were commonly known as the Whitehall Battery.

We may point out another indication of the progress of the city, in the fact that the first attempt to light the streets was made in November, 1697; the ordinance for which was as follows :

"The Board, taking into consideration the great inconveniency that attends this city, being a trading place, for want of having lights in the dark time of the moon in the winter season, it is therefore ordered that all and every of the housekeepers within this city shall put out lights in the windows fronting the respective streets of the city, between this and the 25th of March next, in the following



For D. T. Valentine's History of New-York.

Lith. by Geo. Hayward, 720 Water St. N.Y.

NORTH EAST & SOUTH EAST CORNERS OF THE PRESENT BROAD STREET & EXCHANGE PLACE, N.Y.
taken about the close of the 17th Century.

manner : Every seventh house, in all the streets, shall, in the dark time of the moon, cause a lantern and candle to be hung out on a pole—the charge to be defrayed equally by the inhabitants of said seven houses.”

During the same period a night watch was established, composed of “four good and honest inhabitants of the city, whose duty it shall be to watch in the night time, from the hour of nine in the evening till break of day, until the the 25th of March next; and to go round the city, each hour of the night, with a bell, and there to proclaim the season of the weather and the hour of the night.”

It was stated, in a former chapter, that the old city palisades, along Wall street, had been for many years in a state of dilapidation, and their removal was resolved upon shortly previous to Leisler’s usurpation. That occurrence, however, put a stop to the movement; and the breaking out of a war between France and England, immediately subsequent to the establishment of order in the country, and the apprehension of invasion induced the authorities to make some repairs to these ancient works. It is believed, however, that in the year 1699 their final demolition was accomplished.

The appearance of the city, about the close of the seventeenth century, is described by Madame Knight, an English lady, as of an agreeable character—“the buildings, brick generally, in some houses of divers colors and laid in cheques, being glazed, they look very well.” Of the insides she remarks that “they were neat to admiration.” The fire-places had no jambs, but their backs ran flush with the walls; the fire-places were of tiles, and extended far out into the rooms, in some instances to the width of

five feet. The ladies of the ancient Dutch families wore caps, leaving the ears bare, and an abundance of ear-rings and other jewelry.

Most of the streets in the lower part of the city were paved to the width of ten feet from the fronts of the houses, on each side of the way. The centre of the street was left without pavement, for the more easy absorption of the water, as there were then no sewers in the city. The kind of pavements used were pebble stones. There were no side-walks for foot passengers as at present, but in some places brick pathways, called in early times "strookes," were laid for that purpose.

There were several wells in the centre of the streets, for the use of the public. One of these, called "De Riemer's Well," was situated in the centre of the present Whitehall street, near Bridge. Another called "Ten Eyck and Vincent's Well" was situated in the centre of the present Broad, between Stone and South William streets. Another called "Tunis De Kay's Well," was situated in the centre of Broad street, a short distance above Beaver street. Another called the "Frederick Wessell's Well," was situated in the centre of the present Wall street, west of William. Another called the "Well of William Cox," was situated near the present head of Coenties slip. Another called "Mr. Rombout's Well," was situated in the centre of Broadway, near Exchange place. Another called "the Well of Suert Olphert's," was situated in the same neighborhood.

There were two public markets for flesh and one for fish in the city. The flesh markets were situated, one on the present site of the Bowling Green, and the other in the centre of the present Hanover square, which was then a

green, adorned by several large trees. The fish market was at the present Coenties slip.

The great dock of the city extended between the present Coenties slip and Whitehall street, as may be observed on the map of 1695. The annual rates of dockage were as follows: For vessels of one to five tons, six shillings; of five to ten tons, nine shillings; of ten to fifteen tons, twelve shillings; of fifteen to twenty-five tons one pound; of twenty-five to fifty tons, one pound ten shillings; over fifty tons, two pounds ten shillings.

At the close of the seventeenth century, there were about seven hundred and fifty dwelling houses within the limits of the city, beside a considerable number of plantations and buildings in other parts of the island. The population of the city was composed of about four thousand five hundred whites, and seven hundred and fifty blacks, including slaves and freemen. The names of the inhabitants, from the census of 1703, are alphabetically arranged in the index, and are referred to as giving a complete view of the population at that period.

To give a general view of the amount of shipping out of this port at the close of the seventeenth century, we furnish a list of the arrivals during the year, from June, 1701, to the end of May in the following year:

1701.	<i>June.</i>	Ship	Lark, from Fayal.
	"	Sloop	Morning Star, from Barbadoes.
	"	"	Albermarle, from Boston.
	"	"	Phoenix, from Jamaica.
	<i>July.</i>	"	Albermarle, from Boston.
	"	"	Friendship, from Boston.
	"	"	Mary, from Antigua.
	"	"	Sawyer, from Boston.
	"	"	Hope, from Jamaica.
	"	Ship	Hope, from London.

1701. July.	Sloop	James, from Jamaica.
"	"	Cornelia and Betty, from Barbadoes
August	"	Swan, from Antigua.
"	"	Callopatch, from Barbadoes.
"	"	Anne, from Boston,
"	Brig	Industry, from Jamaica.
"	Sloop	Rachel, from Nevis.
"	"	Mary and Sarah, from Boston.
"	"	Jacob, from Jamaica.
"	"	Friendship, from Philadelphia.
"	"	Sawyer, from Boston.
"	"	Loyal York, from Carolina.
"	Brig	Francis, from Jamaica.
"	Sloop	Bonata, from Carolina.
"	"	Flying Horse, from Barbadoes.
"	Pinke	Blossom, from Jamaica.
September.	"	John, from Jamaica.
"	Brig	Bristol, from the Bermudas.
"	Sloop	Joseph and Betty, St. Christopher.
"	"	Mary and Sarah, from Boston.
October.	"	Friendship, from Boston.
"	"	Welcome, from Nevis.
"	"	Restoration, from Barbadoes.
"	"	Sawyer, from Boston.
"	Brig	Catharine, from Barbadoes.
"	Sloop	Rachel, from Boston.
"	"	Catharine, from Madeira.
"	"	Rebecca, from Rhode Island.
"	Brig	John Adventure, from Barbadoes.
November.	"	Dolphin, from London.
"	Sloop	Friendship, from Philadelphia.
"	"	Primrose, from Surinam.
"	Pinke	New York, from England.
December.	Sloop	Mary, from Boston.
"	"	Catharine, from Madeira.
"	Ship	New York Merchant, from London.
1702. January.	Sloop	Rachel, from Boston.
"	Ship	Catharine, from Madeira.
"	Sloop	Hannah and Ruth, from Boston.
"	Ship	Endeavor, from London.

1702. February.	Sloop	Adventure, from Boston.
"	Brig	Nanfan, from Carolina.
"	Sloop	Endeavor, from Boston.
"	Galley	John and Michael, from Bristol.
March.	Sloop	Unity, from Nevis.
"	Shallop	St. Maria, from Isquebad.
"	Brig	Anne, from Jamaica.
April.	Sloop	Welcome, from Nevis.
"	Brig	Joseph, from Antigua.
"	Pinke	Orange-tree, from W. I.
"	Ship	Charles, from London.
"	Brig	Increase, from Antigua.
"	Sloop	Loyal York, from Virginia.
"	"	Restoration, from Barbadoes.
"	Brig	Prosperous, from Surinam.
"	Sloop	Catherine, from Antigua.
"	"	Sawyer, from Boston.
"	Ship	Prince Lewis, from London.
May.	"	Elizabeth, from London.
"	Sloop	Boneta, from Surinam.
"	"	Jacob, from Barbadoes.
"	"	Rachel, from Boston.
"	"	Hopewell, from Jamaica.
"	"	Flying Horse, from Jamaica.

Among the principal merchants in the city at the close of the seventeenth century, were the following: Thomas Burroughs, Walter Thong, Benjamin Faneuil, Thomas Davenport, Cornelius Lodge, Charles Lodwick, Isaac De Peyster, Rip Van Dam, Lawrence Reade, Elias Boudinot, Philip French, Abraham De Peyster, David Provoost, jr., Nicholas Bayard, Stephen Delancey, Richard Willet, Peter Van Brugh, Brandt Schuyler, Augustus Jay, George Bancker, Thomas Noell, Adrian Hooghland, John Chollwell, Benjamin Blagrove, Frederick Philipse, Robert Walters, Ebenezer Wilson, David De Robles, Wm. Morris, John Van Horne, Abraham Wendell. Garret Van Horne, Matthew Ling, John Theobalds, Abraham Van Horne,

Isaac De Riemer, Stephen Jamaine, O. Van Cortland, Gabriel Minvielle, John Morris, Paul Droilhet, Daniel Cromeline, Caleb Cooper, Edward Antill, Thomas Roberts, Bartholomew Fuert, Matthew Clarkson, Wm. Bradford, (books,) Henry Jordan, Samuel Bayard, John Corbett, John Provoost, Daniel Plowman, Charles Woolley, William Peartree, Jacob Van Cortland, John Lewis, Claes Evertsen, Robert Hooper, C. De Peyster, Samuel Rodman, Jacob Morris, John Morris, Robert Lurting, John Tudor, jr., Gerrit Onclebagh, William Smith, William Bickley, John Cruger, Derrick Wessells, Isaac Gouverneur.

With respect to the shipping interests and maritime affairs of the city at this period, the repeal of the bolting act in 1694, which has been referred to in a previous chapter, was a serious blow to New York, as many of the established houses in the city suspended their shipping traffic, and a number of persons of the maritime profession were thrown out of employment. The occurrence, however, of the war with France afforded an opening for the employment of vessels and men in privateering, which became among the most profitable risks on the ocean in that day.

The public countenance given to privateering, and the adventurous character of these expeditions, had a tendency to encourage licentiousness in the followers of the seafaring life. Many of those who engaged in privateering, when their expeditions proved fruitless were not disinclined to prey upon friendly vessels, and thus to engage in piracy; and it is not without considerable proof that several of the highest functionaries in the government in New York countenanced these lawless characters, and shared in the spoils of their depredations.

Another species of maritime adventure, then engaged in by several of our most respectable merchants and capitalists, was the slave trade. Slaves had been held in this city from the earliest period of the Dutch settlement; and it is said that the first importation of negroes in America was by a Dutch vessel, which brought them from the African coast and sold them in Virginia. This trade was facilitated by the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea, where they were easily procured from the African kings for a small consideration. This trade, in the time of the Dutch, appears to have been carried on by transient traders, and to have constituted no part of the business of resident inhabitants of this city. The visits of slave ships, however, in search of a market, were of frequent occurrence from an early period, and many of the inhabitants were in this manner provided with domestic servants and farm laborers. The Guinea negroes, when first imported, were of less value than those born in this country, from the risks attending acclimation, and the necessity of tutoring them in the language and customs of the country. And not unfrequently, their first change, from the confined quarters of a slave ship to the novel scenes of their new homes, were of a fatal effect upon their health. In 1655, the cargo of the "White Horse" was sold in this city, and the stock of negroes being sold at auction, several were found to have been infected with some fatal disorder. The first instance observed of this character, was that of a girl bought by Nicholas Boot. While being led home, along the road, on the shore of the East river, she fell, opposite Litschoe's tavern, crying "Ariba;" she was taken up, and proceeding a few paces further, again fell, her eyes being fixed in her head. Her owner coming up, asked what was

the matter? Upon which, she cried, "moa, moa;" some of the by-standers said, "she is drunk, it will soon pass away; she is sound at heart." At the city gate she was put in a wagon, and taken to her master's house, but died in the evening.

In after years, as has been stated, the slave traffic became a prominent branch of the shipping trade out of this port. The journal of a young man (afterward mayor of this city,) sent out as supercargo and agent of merchants in this city, is interesting from its detail of the manner of conducting this traffic, as well as the mishaps to this particular adventure. The MS. is copied as follows:

An Account of a Voyage to Madagascar in the ship "Prophet Daniel,"
Henry Appel, Commander.

On the 15th of July, 1698, we weighed anchor, bound for the island of Don Mascourena.

3d October. We found ourselves under the island of St. Thomas, and went in to water and to clean the ship.

4th October. Captain Appel came on board and told me he would not go on board again before certain of the people were out of the ship, and that I must find money to pay their wages; so that I was forced to sell some rigging for such use, before Captain Appel would come on board. He left one man at this place called Whiler, a very troublesome fellow.

7th October. Sailed from St. Thomas.

20th February, 1699. The captain and mates judged themselves to leeward of the island Don Mascourena.

Sunday, 13th July. We arrived at Mattatana, (whither we had been obliged to turn our course,) and I went on shore to trade for negroes, but the harbor proving bad we were forced to remove from that place; I having purchased fifty slaves at St. Mattatana.

24th August. Arrived at Fort Dolphin.

24th August. I acquainted Mr. Abraham Samuel, the king of that place, of my arrival, and came with him to a trade.

12th September. I went with Mr. Samuel twenty-five miles up in the country, and on the second day after, I got the miserable news that our ship was taken by a vessel that came into the harbor the night before;

whereupon I made all the haste down I could. We got some of the subjects of Mr. Samuel to assist us, and fired upon the pirate for two days, but could do no good; then I hired two men to swim off in the night to cut their cables, but Mr. Samuel charged his men not to meddle with them, (as I was informed) said Samuel having got a letter from on board the pirate, in which I suppose they made great promises, so that he forbid us, on our lives, to meddle with any of the said pirates. It appears that the manner in which they took us was as follows: When their ship came to an anchor in the harbor, they desired our boat to give them a cast on shore, they having lost their boat, and pretended to be a merchant ship, and had about fifty negroes on board. At night the captain of the pirate desired that our boat might give him a cast on board of his ship, which was done; and coming on board he desired the men to drink with him; and when our men were going on board their ship again, he stopped them by violence; and at about nine o'clock at night they manned the boat and took our ship, and presently carried away all the money that was on board, rigging, and other things that they had occasion for, and then gave the ship, and negroes, and other things that were on board, to Mr. Samuel. The name of the pirate captain was Evan Jones; the others were, Robert Moore, master; John Dodd, quarter-master; John Spratt, boatswain; Thomas Cullins, Robin Hunt, from Westchester, New York, and others. Mr. Abraham Samuel took likewise away from me twenty-two casks of powder and forty-nine small arms; likewise all the sails belonging to the "Prophet," which were on shore, and then sold the ship again to Isaac Ruff, Thomas Wells, Edmund Conklin and Edward Woodman, as it was reported, for fourteen hundred pieces of eight. The purchasers designed to go from Fort Dolphin to the island of Don Mascourena, thence to Mattatana, upon Madagascar, and so for America. Captain Henry Appel, Jacobus Meenen and Isaac Lowrens went along with them. Some days after there arrived at Fort Dolphin a small pinke, called the Vine, Thomas Warrent, master, from London, which took in slaves at Fort Dolphin, and was bound for Barbadoes, in which I took my passage, and was forced to pay for the same sixty-six pieces of eight, and two slaves.

Saturday, 18th November, 1699. I departed from Fort Dolphin, with four of the people that belonged to the "Prophet Daniel," in the aforesaid pinke Vine, for Barbadoes, leaving on shore, of the ship's company only a mulatto boy, called Gabriel.

22d December. We arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, where the

vessel took in water and provisions, and departed on the 16th January following.

February 2d, 1700. We arrived at St. Helena, and departed on the eighth of the same month.

February 17th. We arrived at the island of Ascension, got turtle and fish, and departed on the following day.

March 24th. We arrived at Barbadoes.

April 17th. Departed from Barbadoes, in the pinke "Blossom," Robert Darkins, commander, bound for New York.

May 11th, 1700. I arrived in New York; and that I may not be censured an ill man, and it may not be thought that I have saved any thing that belongs to the owners of said ship, I do declare, that I have not, directly or indirectly, saved any thing that belongs to them, nor wronged them of the value of a farthing, but on the contrary have done all possible to serve their interest that I could.

Signed, &c.

The slave trade, being a legitimate pursuit, and followed as a regular branch of foreign trade, for many years, both previous and subsequent to the period now referred to, was exceedingly profitable, though somewhat hazardous, owing to piratical adventurers, who followed them into their remote trading places, and often, as in the instance above related, robbed them of their stores and money used in the purchase of the negroes. This practice became so great a pest to the mercantile interests, that efforts were made by influential merchants of New York to induce the English ministry to assist them in fitting out a cruising vessel, properly armed, to act against the pirates. Col. Robert Livingston, of New York, an active and influential citizen, brought this matter before the English government; and introduced Captain William Kidd, of New York, as an efficient and well-known commander, whose fitness for such service was well understood in New York. He was a man of family, and had resided in this city for several years. It was proposed to engage in this enter-

prise on the footing of a private adventure, although it was also desirable, for some purposes, that the scheme should receive the official countenance of the government. The King, Lord Somers, the Earl of Romney, the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Oxford and Lord Bellamont, joined in making up the necessary expense of a proper vessel ; Col. Livingston also contributing a proportion. The profits were to be divided among the owners of the ship, allowing a liberal share to Kidd. A commission was issued, December 11, 1695, under the great seal of England, directed " to the trusty and well-beloved Captain William Kidd, commander of the ship Adventure Galley." He set sail from Plymouth, in April, 1696, and arrived on the American coast, where he continued for some time, occasionally entering the harbor of New York, and visiting his family in the city. He was considered useful in protecting our commerce, for which he received much applause, and the assembly of the province voted him the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, as a complimentary return for his services.

Soon after this he left this vicinity for more active operations on the coast of Africa, and it was not long ere the astounding news arrived that Kidd had commenced the trade which he had been engaged to subvert, and had committed several piracies. The report of these facts coming to the public knowledge in England, the circumstance was made the subject of a violent attack upon the government by the opposition party, and in the excess of party zeal, it was alleged that the king himself, and those concerned in the expedition, were privy to the piratical adventure, and sharers in its profits. This charge having some color of foundation, from the actual circumstances of the case.

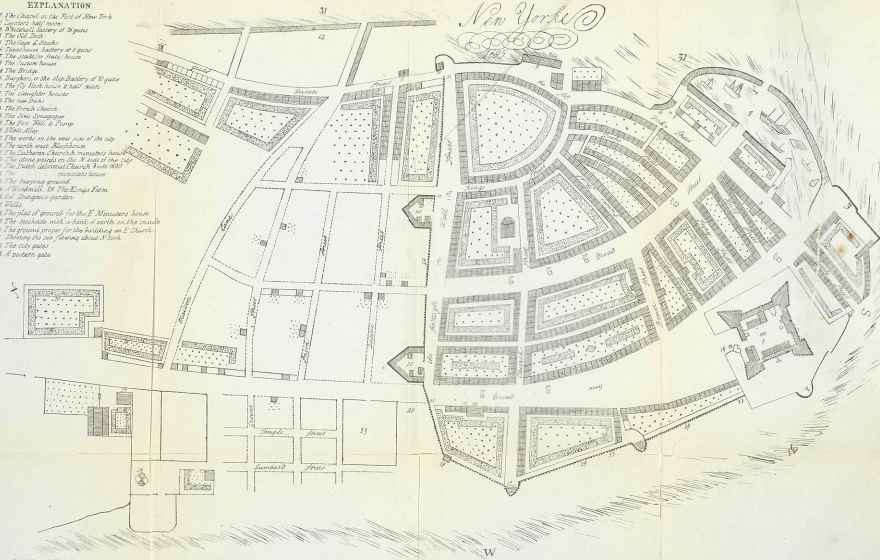
made the question a subject of State inquiry; and thus the name of Kidd, though perhaps personally less obnoxious to the odious characteristics of his profession than many others in history, became, from its association with a partisan warfare, between the great men of the state, the most famous among the pirates of the world. The noblemen engaged in the enterprise underwent the form of a trial for their lives, but were acquitted.

The principal scenes of Kidd's piracies were on the eastern coast of Africa, at Madagascar and the vicinity; where he captured and rifled several vessels, without, however, so far as we have been informed by history, committing extreme cruelties upon his captives. The only person proven to have been killed by him, being a seaman of his own, named William Moore, whom he accidentally slew, by hitting him with a bucket, for insubordination. Kidd having amassed a fortune by this cruise, shaped his course homeward, seeming, with a strange fatuity, to have supposed that no information of his depredations in those remote parts of the world had reached the scenes of his home. He brought his vessel into Long Island Sound, in the year 1699; and went ashore at Gardiner's Island, then owned and occupied by Mr. John Gardiner, to whom, from some undiscoverable motive, he made known his desire to bury a quantity of treasure on the island, and did accordingly deposit in the ground a considerable quantity of gold, silver, and precious stones, in the presence of Mr. Gardiner; but under strict injunctions of secrecy. This deposit consisted of eleven hundred and eleven ounces of coined gold, two thousand three hundred and fifty ounces of silver, seventeen ounces of jewels and precious stones, sixty-nine precious stones, fifty-seven bags of sugar, forty-one bales

EXPLANATION.

- 1 The Chapel on the Fort of New York.
- 2 The old battery.
- 3 The old Battery.
- 4 The old Dock.
- 5 The Cape of St. Marks.
- 6 The old Battery of 8 guns.
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New York



of merchandise, seventeen pieces of canvas, one large loadstone, &c. Having thus disburdened his ship, he departed for Boston, with the design, it is supposed, of selling his vessel. While there, however, he was recognized in the street, and apprehended. He was sent to England for trial, and indicted for the murder of William Moore, before spoken of; and, being convicted, was hanged in chains, at Execution Dock, May 12, 1701. The wife of Kidd continued her residence in this city after his death: herself and daughter living in seclusion in a habitation on the east side of the town.

CHAPTER XVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN IN THIS CITY, TOWARD THE
CLOSE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

William Atwood, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the time of Governor Bellamont, resided in this city but a short period; after the death of that nobleman, he presided at the trial of Nicholas Bayard, for treason, and exhibited the strongest prejudice against the accused, who was convicted. The party of Mr. Bayard coming into power shortly afterward, Atwood fled the country, to escape the retaliating power of his political adversaries.

Nicholas Bayard came to this city while a youth, soon after the arrival of Governor Stuyvesant, of whose wife he was a relative. In 1665, he was appointed clerk of the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, and kept the minutes in both the Dutch and English, being conversant with both these languages. He afterward engaged in business as a brewer and merchant, establishing his residence on the present north side of Stone street, near Hanover square.

Mr. Bayard was an active politician, and soon rose to the highest offices in the province. In the time of Leisler's movement against the government of Dongan, Mr. Bayard was a member of the Governor's Council, and took the most conspicuous part in opposition to Leisler

and the revolutionists. He was banished the province among other of his adherents; but ventured, for the purpose of securing certain documents of importance to his party, to return secretly to the city, where his presence becoming known, search was made for him at his own house; he however, made his escape, and fled to a friendly neighbor's, whither he was pursued and taken. He was held for treasonable acts, and lay open to a trial for his life; but suing for his pardon, the prosecution was suspended; he was still, however, held in confinement for more than a year. Upon the overthrow of Leisler, Bayard was reinstated in all his former honors; and now, in turn, urged the prosecution of Leisler with the greatest energy. His counsels, with those of others, succeeded in bringing Leisler to the scaffold. About ten years subsequently, (1702,) the Leislerian party being again in power, Bayard was tried under an act of the province, for treasonable designs, in late proceedings, and was condemned to death. An opportune change in the state of the political powers of the government occurred, however, and he was released from imprisonment, and his condemnation annulled.

Mr. Bayard died in the year 1711, leaving his widow, Judy, surviving. His son Samuel, inherited his large property.

Balthazar Bayard. Mr. Bayard soon after his arrival in this city married a daughter of Govert Loockermans, a wealthy merchant. He soon after engaged in the business of brewing, in which vocation he continued for a number of years, and acquired a large property. He subsequently established his residence on the west side of Broadway, opposite the present Bowling Green. He was an alderman at one period.

Jacob Boelen, a merchant, residing on the west side of Broadway, above Liberty street, represented the North Ward several years, as alderman.

Anthony Brockholst, a captain in the army, and Commander-in-Chief of his majesty's forces in New York, established his residence in this city, with his family, about the year 1680, on the present Stone street, between Whitehall and Broad streets. He soon after engaged in the mercantile trade, and his family became connected, by marriage, with the principal families of the province.

John Hendrick Bruyn. Mr. Bruyn was a merchant, residing in one of the best houses in town, on the present north side of Pearl street, between Whitehall and Broad streets. He was alderman for several years.

Martin Clock, was a son of Abraham Clock, one of the early Dutch settlers. Mr. Clock occupied, for a time, the ancient homestead of his family, on the present north-west corner of Pearl street and Hanover square. He was by trade a cooper. He subsequently retired from business and removed to a farm on this island, and for some years represented the Out Ward in the Common Council.

Thomas Coker, represented the West Ward for a short period in the Common Council. His residence was the present No. 1 Broadway, corner of Battery place.

Abraham Corbett, a distiller, purchased, in 1680, for sixty pounds sterling, a house and lot on the east side of Broadway, two or three doors south of Exchange place, which he gave to his son John. Afterward, in 1685. John executed a life lease of same to his father and mother. Here Mr. Corbett erected a fine tavern, to which the name of the "Royal Oak" was given, and he employed himself in its superintendence. He represented his ward, at one period, in the Common Council.

William Cox, a flour merchant of considerable property, resided in the neighborhood of Hanover square. He had previously resided on Saw-mill Creek, on the East river side of the island, where he had purchased a considerable property, with a grist-mill and farm. He represented the Out Ward, as alderman, in 1683. Mr. Cox died in 1689.

Tunis De Kay. This citizen was a son of one of the old settlers. He married Helena, a daughter of Johannes Van Brugh, an eminent merchant of this city. He established himself in the mercantile business on the west side of the present Broad street, above Beaver street, where his father had formerly owned a considerable property.

Stephen Delancey, a French Huguenot of Caen, in Normandy, emigrated to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city. He married, in the year 1700, Anne Van Cortland. He was a prominent man in public affairs, and acquired considerable wealth. His place of business was that formerly occupied by Stephanus Van Cortland on the present north-east corner of Broad and Pearl streets. In the latter years of his life, Mr. Delancey resided on the west side of Broadway, a short distance above Trinity Church, in one of the finest mansions in the city. He died about the year 1735, leaving several children. His son, James, was one of the most eminent men of his time, being at one period in executive charge of the province. His son, Oliver, a loyalist in the time of the revolution, was made a brigadier general in the British army. He represented his ward, for some time, in the Common Council.

Peter Delanoy, mayor in 1688, 9, was a merchant, who came to this city from Holland, about the year 1651. He was an active adherent of Leisler, and was elected mayor

by the popular suffrage, being the first person chosen to that office by the people.

Thomas Delavall, mayor in 1666-71-78, became first known as a resident here after the capture by the English in 1664. He was then a captain in the English service, and held a command under Colonel Nichols; but it would seem that he had been before that time in America, as we find some transactions of his which took place prior to the year 1664. Captain Delavall immediately after the surrender of the place to the English, took a prominent part in the administration of public affairs. He purchased a farm at Harlem, and also a residence in the city on the present south-east corner of Broad street and Exchange place, his premises embracing an orchard and large garden. Captain Delavall visited England in 1699, where he had a conference with the Duke of York, who sent by him to the mayor and aldermen a mace of the mayoralty office, and gowns for the aldermen. He died in this city in the year 1682, leaving a considerable estate. His son John Delavall and several daughters (married to eminent merchants of this city,) succeeded to his property.

Johannes De Peyster, mayor in 1698, was the son of an eminent merchant of the same name, who had been among the earliest and most prominent citizens in the time of the Dutch. The subject of this sketch married a daughter of Gerrit Bancker, of Albany. He died about the year 1719.

Abraham De Peyster, mayor in 1691, 2, 3, was also a son of Johannes De Peyster. The subject of this sketch was a prominent merchant and the owner of a large estate. His domestic establishment in 1703 consisted of seven whites, and nine black slaves. Colonel De Peyster lived to an advanced age in this city.

Isaac De Riemer, Mayor in 1700, was a merchant and a member of an old family of this city. He married a daughter of William Teller, a wealthy merchant, formerly residing in Albany.

William Dervall, mayor in 1675, was originally a Boston merchant, who had been somewhat interested in the trade with New Amsterdam. and about the year 1667, removed here and engaged in trade. His brother John accompanied him, and they set up a store, principally of dry goods. William married a daughter of Thomas Delavall, (a wealthy citizen who had been mayor of New York) and occupied a fine residence near the present corner of Whitehall and State streets.

Rev. Gualterius (Walter) Dubois. This gentleman, who was installed a pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in this city, in October, 1699, was born in the year 1671, at Street-kerf in Holland; his father, Domine Petrus Dubois, being then pastor of the church at that place. The subject of this sketch was educated at the University of Leyden, and passed his examination before the Classis of Amsterdam in 1697, soon after which he received a call to this city. He served faithfully in his pastoral duties in this city for upward of fifty years. He preached for the last time on the afternoon of 29th September, 1751. After service he returned home, and was seized with illness in his study, which brought him to his sick chamber, where he languished until Tuesday of the following week, when he expired, having attained the age of about eighty years. He was succeeded in his ministry by the Rev. Lambertus De Ronde.

William Dyre, mayor in 1680, was at an early period a resident of one of the New England colonies, engaged in

mercantile pursuits. In the year 1653, at a time of hostilities between England and Holland, Rhode Island fitted out an expedition against New Amsterdam, which was placed under the command of Captain John Underhill and William Dyre; the former having direction of the land forces, and the latter of the ships. This expedition, however, failed in its object, the forces never approaching the capital of the Dutch province. Upon the final accession of the English authority in this city, in 1674, Captain Dyre established his residence here, and held the office of collector of customs. He purchased several acres on the easterly side of Broadway, between Maiden lane and Wall street, and resided there during his stay in the city. He subsequently sold the property to Mr. Lloyd, of Philadelphia, who realized a profitable increase from the rise of the property in value. Mr. Dyre removed from this city to Jamaica (W. I.) where he died about the year 1685.

James Emott, a lawyer of eminence, resided on the east side of Broadway, above Wall street. He was distinguished in the state trials of that era.

Philip French, a merchant, residing on the east side of Broad street, near the present Exchange place, was originally from Kelshall, Suffolk county, England, where his family were extensive landholders. He married, in this city, Anneken, daughter of Frederick Philipse. Mr. French was a prominent politician, and held a high social position in this city. He died in the year 1707, leaving three daughters; his name, therefore, has not been perpetuated among his descendants.

Abraham Gouverneur was descended of a Dutch family in this city. He was clerk of the city council for some time, and afterward engaged in business as a merchant. He

married, in the year 1699, Mary, the widow of Jacob Milborn, and daughter of Jacob Leisler. Mr. Gouverneur subsequently engaged prominently in public life, and was conspicuous among the friends of the Leislerian party.

John Harpending, although never in public life, was a well-known and highly esteemed citizen. He acquired a respectable fortune by industrious application to his business of tanner and shoemaker; in 1676 he resided in High street, on the present Stone street, east of Broad street. His probity and high moral principle was in such high esteem that he was frequently appointed, by some of the wealthiest inhabitants, as executor of their estates, and in the affairs of the Dutch Church he always enjoyed a prominent position. Mr. Harpending, in conjunction with five other persons of his own trade, purchased a tract of several acres, east of Broadway and north of Maiden lane, for many years known as the Shoemaker's Pasture. This property was divided in the year 1695, and a large number of lots fell to his share; out of this he bestowed on the Dutch Church the ground upon which the present "North Dutch Church," on William and Fulton streets, is situated. The present John street, it is said, was so named in compliment to Mr. Harpending. He died in this city, at an advanced age.

James Graham was an alderman in 1680 and '81. In 1683 he was appointed recorder, and was the first who held that office; he afterward was appointed attorney-general of this province. His subsequent career in public life was of the most prominent character, having filled several high legislative stations in this city and province. Mr. Graham's residence in this city was on the east side of Broadway, south of Exchange place. He removed, in the later

years of his life, to the estate of Mr. Morris, at Morrisania, which he took on lease, and where he dispensed his hospitalities on a munificent scale; he died in the year 1701, leaving six children. A singular incident occurred in the year 1682, putting the life of Mr. Graham in imminent jeopardy. From the evidence it appeared that Graham had often expressed his desire to cultivate an acquaintance with Captain Baxter, an English officer, recently arrived, in commission; and a party of several friends, including Graham and Baxter, met to spend a social afternoon at the public house of Dirck Van Clyff, in "the Orchard," (near the present John and Cliff streets.) About nine o'clock in the evening, the company being about to disperse, Graham paid the reckoning, and was called aside by Baxter, a little from the company, but in their sight. The persons present saw Baxter seemingly kiss Graham, when the latter immediately called out that he was stabbed. The wound was under the collar bone, about four inches deep. Baxter was bound over to await his trial in case of Graham's death, but the wound did not prove to be mortal.

George Heathcote, born in Middlesex county, England, came to this country as captain of a merchant ship, about the year 1678. He purchased the seat of Mr. Heermans, one of the early Dutch merchants, on the present west side of Pearl street, the present Pine street running through the property, which embraced extensive grounds. He established himself in mercantile trade, on a large scale, principally with the West Indies, where he at times resided. He acquired a large property, and being a bachelor, invited his nephew, Caleb Heathcote, to take up his residence in this country; and upon his death, at his last

residence in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1710, bequeathed his large property to his nephew, who became one of the most considerable men in the province.

John Hutchins kept the tavern, afterward the site of the City Hotel, in Broadway, corner of Thames street. His house was the head-quarters of the party opposed to Leisler and his friends, and Mr. Hutchins was a conspicuous member of that party. He represented his ward for several years, as alderman. Having become, in the year 1702, implicated with Colonel Bayard, in getting up certain addresses of libelous character, upon the existing government, a state prosecution was instituted against them, and, upon conviction, they were sentenced to death. He was, however, released on bail, and subsequently, with the change of parties in power, the judgment was annulled.

John Inyan, a merchant of high standing, resided near the present north-east corner of Whitehall and Bridge streets, in a brick building of a good class. He held the office of alderman of the Dock Ward in 1683, and had previously been a prominent man in public life. He left the city soon after the year above-mentioned.

Jacob Kip, a son of Hendrick Kip, one of the early inhabitants in the time of the Dutch, was the first secretary of the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens; resigning this place, he engaged in the brewing business. He married the widow of Guleyn Verplanck. His residence was in Broad street, near the present Exchange place.

Thomas Lewis, a mariner in early life, established his residence in this city, soon after the surrender to the English. In 1668 he purchased of Burgher Joris, his property on the present north-east corner of Hanover square and William street, about forty feet front, on Hanover square,

and one hundred and forty feet in depth. He established himself in the mercantile business at that place, and resided there until his death. Mr. Lewis was a man of property, and in good esteem; he held the office of alderman for several years. He died in the year 1684, leaving a widow and five children. One of his sons, (Thomas) married, in 1694, a daughter of Mrs. Leisler.

Charles Lodowick, mayor in 1694, was a merchant in good standing. Being one of the militia captains in this city at the time of Leisler's revolution, he took a conspicuous part in that movement; he subsequently was lieutenant-colonel of the New York Regiment. Mr. Lodowick removed, toward the close of his life, to England, where he died.

James Matthews, a merchant of English birth, established himself in business on the present north-westerly corner of Broad and Pearl streets, and acquired a considerable property. He died in the year 1686.

William Merritt, mayor in 1695, 6, 7, came to this city about the year 1671, as a ship captain. He established himself in the trade of a merchant. He was elected to the common council for several years, and subsequently to the office of Mayor.

Gabriel Minvielle, mayor in 1684, was a Frenchman by descent, but lived in early life in Amsterdam, Holland; in the year 1669 he established himself as a merchant in this city, and carried on an extensive foreign trade. He married Susannah, a daughter of John Lawrence, a wealthy merchant, and fixed his residence on the west side of Broadway, in a fine mansion near the Bowling Green. Mr. Minvielle died in 1702, leaving no children; and his family and name thus became extinct in this city.

Lewis Morris, a wealthy merchant, who established his residence in this city in the year 1674, was an Englishman by birth, but had resided for some years in the West Indies. His only brother, Richard, had resided in this city for several years engaged in trade, and had purchased the estate of Morrisania, in Westchester county, and acquired other extensive interests. His death, leaving an infant child (Lewis, afterward governor of New Jersey,) occasioned the visit of his brother to this city, and his subsequent permanent establishment here. The subject of this sketch, commonly called Colonel Morris, resided on the south side of Bridge street, next to the corner of the present Whitehall street. He died in the spring of 1691.

Matthias Nicoll, mayor in 1672, was descended of an ancient and honorable family at Islippe, Northamptonshire, England, and was by profession a lawyer. After the capture of this city in 1664, he took a prominent part in public affairs, and was appointed secretary of the province, being the first who held that office under the English; he was also appointed to preside with the justices of the different ridings in the Court of Sessions. In 1672 he was appointed, by the governor, to the office of mayor, which he held for one year. In 1683 he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court, in which capacity he officiated, for the last time, in Queens county, September 12th, 1687. He died at his residence on Cow Neck, Long Island, December 22d, 1687, where his wife, Abigail, is also buried. One of the sons of Mayor Nicoll, William, was bred to the bar, and became one of the leading citizens of his time in this city. The descendants of the family are numerous on Long Island.

Suert Olpherts. This citizen was by trade a mason. He had acquired a considerable property by his business, and resided on the east side of Broadway, second door below Exchange place. He represented his ward in the common council, and was a prominent man in public life. At an advanced age (1697) he married the venerable widow of Cornelius Clopper, who had formerly resided on the corner of Pearl street and Maiden lane. This lady died within two or three years.

William Peartree, a merchant of this city, had formerly resided in Jamaica. He acquired a large estate in this province, and held the office of mayor in 1703, 4, 5 and 6. He resided on the north side of Beaver street, between New street and Broadway. Colonel Peartree died in the year 1714, leaving no male descendants. His daughter, Frances, married William Smith, an eminent merchant of this city, and was the mother of William Smith, Esq., the historian of New York.

William Pinhorne, a merchant of good education and property, established himself in this city after the surrender by the Dutch, and acquired a large estate. His name is conspicuous among the opponents of Leisler and his party, and he is shown to have been among the most active political characters of his time. In the year 1691 Mr. Pinhorne was appointed recorder of this city, and in subsequent years was a member of the governor's council, and held other distinguished public stations.

David Provoost, mayor in 1699, was a son of David Provoost, one of the earliest settlers in this city (some account of whom is given on a former page.) The subject of this sketch commenced trade as a merchant, about the year 1666. He married a daughter of Johannes Depeyster, an

eminent merchant, and for many years held a conspicuous position among his fellow citizens.

John Robinson, a merchant of large estate, established himself in this city after the surrender to the English. About the year 1680 he purchased thirty-eight and a quarter acres of land on a stream then called Saw-mill Creek, on this island, emptying into the East river; the mill dam at this place threw the water back about fifteen hundred feet, and gave an ample supply of water. He here erected a grist-mill, and became a large dealer in flour, the exportation of which was then monopolized by the inhabitants of New York. The place of business of Mr. Robinson, in this city, was in the Smith's Valley, or the present Pearl street, above Wall. He held the office of alderman for some time.

Francois Rombouts, mayor in 1679, was a Frenchman by birth, but his parents having emigrated to Holland, Mr. Rombouts, in the year 1654, being then a merchant's clerk, was sent to this country on a commercial expedition. He met here with some misfortunes, which prevented his return, and he established himself in business as a merchant in this city. In the year 1658, he enrolled himself among the burghers or citizens, as he had then already been a resident here for several years. His trading operations as a merchant soon became extensive. He married in the city, and fixed his residence on the west side of Broadway, below Rector street, his ground there embracing a large garden and orchard. Mr. Rombouts died in 1691, leaving one child, a daughter. His name thus became extinct among his descendants.

Lucas Santen, came to this city in 1684, with a commission as collector of the port. He died here in 1692.

Brandt Schuyler, a son of one of the early settlers of that name, established himself in mercantile business on the corner of the present Stone and Broad streets. He was connected with the wealthy families of that day, and occupied a prominent position among his fellow-citizens. He was elected alderman of the South Ward in the year 1691, and for several years following.

William Smith, a merchant, established himself in this city about the year 1690, and married Francis, a daughter of Colonel William Peartree. His dwelling was situated on the west side of Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green. He occupied several prominent official stations in the province, among others that of a member of the provincial council.

Samuel Staats, a physician, was descended of an old Dutch family, originally settled at Albany. Doctor Staats was conspicuous in the times of the so-called rebellion, as a friend of Leisler. He held a prominent position in public life at that time, and subsequently was a member of the provincial council.

Nicholas William Stuyvesant, a son of the Dutch director, Petrus Stuyvesant, was born in this city in the year 1648. He married, first, Maria, daughter of William Beekman; second, Elizabeth Slechtenhorst, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. After the death of Governor Stuyvesant, in 1671, the subject of this sketch resided on the estate of his late father, on the Bowery road, and upon the death of his mother in 1684, he came into the inheritance of a large estate. Mr. Stuyvesant represented his ward as an alderman in 1687, and was in other respects engaged in public life. He died in the year 1698, leaving his widow surviving and three children, Petrus, Gerardus and Anna.

William Teller, a wealthy merchant, formerly residing at Albany, took up his residence in New York, in the later years of his life. He resided in the present William street, near Exchange place. Mr. Teller died about the year 1700.

Cornelius Van Borsum, a merchant of considerable estate, residing on the north-westerly corner of the present Whitehall and Pearl streets, was a son of the ancient ferryman of that name, in the times of the Dutch. Mr. Van Borsum died in the year 1682, leaving his widow, Sarah, surviving, and several children. His widow died in the year 1693. This lady named Sarah was a step-daughter of Domine Bogardus. She married first, Doctor Kierstede of this city; secondly, Elbert Elbertsen, and thirdly, Cornelius Van Borsum.

Stephanus Van Cortlandt, mayor in 1677-86-87, was a son of Oloff Stevensen Van Cortland, an ancient and conspicuous citizen of the early Dutch times. Stephanus Van Cortland was the first mayor of this city born in America, the date of his birth in this city being 7th May, 1643. In 1671 he married Geertruyd Schuyler, of Albany, and engaged in mercantile trade on the line of the present Pearl street, near Broad, then facing the East river. His first appointment as mayor, was at the age of thirty-four years, and was a high compliment to his intelligence. After a life of business and political activity, Mr. Van Cortland died in the year 1701, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife was then living, and also eleven children, viz., John, Margaret, (wife of Samuel Bayard) Ann, Olive, Mary, Philip, Stephanus, Gertrude, Elizabeth, Katherine and Cornelia. He left a large estate, amongst which was an extensive property south of the Highlands, afterward

called Van Cortland Manor. This was composed of two extensive tracts, one known by the Indian name Meanagh, consisting of the neck jutting into the river opposite Haverstraw, and another called Appamapagh, upon a creek more inland.

Jacobus Van Cortland, the second son of the Dutch Burgomaster, Oloff Stephenson Van Cortland, was an eminent merchant of this city. He was born in this city on the 7th July, 1668, and married in 1691, Eva, daughter of the wealthy citizen Frederick Philipse. He was elected to represent the Dock Ward in the common council for several years, and subsequently (1710-1719) held the office of mayor. He died in the year 1739.

Rip Van Dam, was descended, it is supposed, from Jacob Van Dam, who was a prominent man in New Netherland in Governor Stuyvesant's time. The subject of this sketch engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, some years subsequent to the final cession of the country to the English. His business was prosperous, and he engaged in building vessels for his business purposes during several years. His launching place being in the rear of the present Trinity church-yard. In 1693 Mr. Van Dam entered public life as assistant alderman of the South ward, to which office he was several times re-elected. In the later years of his life Mr. Van Dam was for many years a member of the governor's council. In the year 1731, while holding a seat in the council, and being then the oldest member, the governor (Montgomerie) died, and Mr. Van Dam, in virtue of his position succeeded to the office, and administered the executive government for about one year, when his successor arrived from England. A lawsuit of an exciting character ensued between Mr. Van

Dam and his successor, respecting the salary and perquisites of his late station; the whole provincial community taking sides with one or the other of the contestants. Mr. Van Dam resided in this city for several years subsequent to this period.

Guleyn Verplanck was a son of Abraham Verplanck, one of the earliest inhabitants of this city. He served a mercantile clerkship with Allard Anthony, and subsequently engaged in business. He married a daughter of Madam Wessells. Mr. Verplanck was an active man in public affairs. He held the office of schepen in 1674, and alderman in several successive years. He died in the year 1684.

Isaac Van Vleck. This gentleman purchased a brewery at the upper end of the present Broad street, in 1670, formerly belonging to Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven, where he afterward resided until his death, and conducted a prosperous brewing business. He represented his ward during several years as alderman. Mr. Van Vleck died in the year 1695.

William Vesey, the first rector of Trinity Church, was invited hither from England, and preached his first sermon on Sunday, 13th March, 1697. In March of the following year he married Mrs. Mary Reade, a widow, then residing in this city. Mr. Vesey continued his service in the church for many years subsequent to this period; and died while still pastor in 1746. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Barclay.

Robert Walters, a merchant of this city, married one of the daughters of Jacob Leisler, and was, although at this period a young man, an active participant in public affairs.

He subsequently held the office of mayor, and member of the provincial council.

Thomas Weaver, attorney-general of the province in the time of Governor Bellamont, resided in this country but a short time, having taken an active part against the anti-Leislerian party, he was compelled, upon the reinstatement of that faction in power, to fly from this province.

Samuel Wilson, a merchant of great wealth, established himself in New York soon after the cession to the English, his residence being on the south side of the present Wall street, near Pearl. Mr. Wilson was a prominent citizen, and active in public life. He died in the year 1689, leaving a widow and two sons.

Thomas Willett, mayor in 1665-7. Captain Willett, the first mayor of New York, was an Englishman, who emigrated to America with the pilgrims, and arrived at Plymouth in the year 1629. He soon after engaged in trade with the neighboring settlements, and was one of the pioneers of the carrying trade on the Sound, between this city (then New Amsterdam) and the English settlements. He is found to have acquired landed interests in this city as early as the year 1645, and probably had a temporary residence here at that period. In subsequent years, when questions of territorial boundary arose between the Dutch and their English neighbors, he was an efficient and active negotiator between the respective parties, as he had acquired a knowledge of the Dutch language from his constant intercourse with them. On the conquest of this city by Col. Nichols, in 1664, it was the policy of that officer to conciliate the Dutch inhabitants by the appointment of magistrates as nearly as possible unobjectionable to the Dutch,

for which purpose Captain Willett was chosen as the head of the magistracy. After his retirement from office, having become advanced in age, he removed to his farm in Rehoboth, now in the town of Seekonk, Bristol county, Mass., where he died August 4, 1674.

Captain Willett married, July 6, 1636, Mary, a daughter of John Brown, of Plymouth, by whom he had the following children: Thomas, Hester, Rebecca, James, Andrew, Samuel and Hezekiah, the last of whom was murdered by the Indians, during Philip's War in 1676. Captain Willett left considerable property in the province of New York, and his son Thomas resided here, and became one of the leading citizens of his time. The ashes of Mayor Willett, lie buried in an humble grave-yard in the town of Seekonk, Mass., a place seldom visited by the footsteps of man; a plain monument marking the spot where his remains are interred.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS FROM 1700 TO 1728.

THE divisions which had so greatly perturbed the community during the exciting administration of Leisler, had left their stamp upon the public mind so deeply that their influence can be distinctly traced during many subsequent years.

During the administration of the Earl of Bellamont, the adherents of Leisler had been favored by the countenance of the government, and the rival party had consequently been powerless. By the death of that governor, however, a prospect of brighter fortunes was opened to the latter faction; and at the election for the city, in the fall of 1701, a severe contest took place for the supremacy in the city government.

The common council was, at that time, composed of the mayor, recorder, six aldermen and six assistants. If the vote in the common council were equal, the mayor had a casting vote. Mr. Noell, the mayor elect, was an "anti-Leislerian," while the recorder, Mr. Abraham Gouverneur, was a "Leislerian." The strife to gain a majority of the common council was severe, and the votes, in some of the wards, very close. There were six wards, and as the aldermen made the returns of the election, every alderman



French Protestant Church, erected in the year 1704, in the present Pine street near Nassau street.



Country house near Kip's Bay, on the East river. Erected about the year 1696.

returned the candidate of his own party elected. Three of these returns were undisputed, viz :

Dock Ward—Philip French, alderman, and Robert Lurting, assistant—"anti-Leislerian."

Out Ward—Martin Clock, alderman, and Abraham Messier, assistant—"Leislerian."

North Ward—Jacob Boelen, alderman, and Gerrit Oncebag, assistant—"Leislerian."

The aldermen of the other three wards, who were last year of the Leislerian party, and who had been candidates for re-election, returned themselves elected, viz :

East Ward—Johannes Depeyster, alderman, and Abraham Brazier, assistant.

West Ward—David Provoost, alderman, and Peter Williams Roome, assistant.

South Ward—Nicholas Roosevelt, alderman, and Hendrick Jellison, assistant.

It being apparent, from the close and perhaps doubtful nature of the vote, that the elections of these wards would be contested, and that the new mayor—who it was well known would be of the opposite faction—would refuse to swear in the members according to the returns, they departed from the usual course, and all the Leislerians procured themselves to be sworn in by the retiring mayor, who was of their party.

On the usual day for initiating the mayor and members of the common council (14th October, 1702,) Mr. Noell, the new mayor, was, according to custom, sworn before the governor and council, in the fort, and thence proceeded, with the customary solemnities, to Trinity Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached for the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Vesey; from thence, attended by the recorder

and the several contesting aldermen and assistants, and other citizens, he proceeded to the city-hall, and after the ringing of the bell, published his commission. He afterward took the mayoralty chair, when Mr. De Riemer, the late mayor, presented him with the city charter and seal. Mr. Gouverneur, the recorder, then placed himself on the bench, at the side of the mayor, as did also Messrs. Depeyster, Provoost, Roosevelt, Boelen and Clock, and their assistants, who had all been sworn by the old mayor. Mayor Noell then ordered the clerk, Mr. Sharpas, to proceed in swearing the members elect, and he called those who had the returns. They all replied, however, that they had been sworn already, except French and Lurting, of the South Ward, to whom the oath was then administered, and they took their seats at the board.

There were then writs of mandamus handed to the mayor, which had been issued out of the Supreme Court, commanding him to swear Brandt Schuyler, alderman, and Johannes Jansen, assistant, of the *South Ward*; John Hutchins, alderman, and Robert White, assistant, of the *West Ward*; William Morris, alderman, and Jeremiah Tuthill, assistant, of the *East Ward*. Upon the reading of one of these, in the court room, there being a large crowd of citizens present, a general clamor ensued; some affirming that the members were not legally sworn by the old mayor, others maintaining the contrary. The ferment and uproar rose to such a height that a general conflict was impending; and the mayor rose and dissolved the meeting, upon which the multitude dispersed without collision.

As all the Leislerian party had refused to be sworn by Mayor Noell, he declined to sit with them as a common council; and as there could not legally be a scrutiny of

the disputed elections except by order of the common council, it was apparent that the city would be without a government, unless some other measures were taken. Mr. Noell took it upon himself to order a scrutiny of the elections in the several wards, and appointed four persons in each ward, two of each party, to conduct the investigation. The "Leislerians" appointed on these committees, however, refused to serve, and their party refused to recognize or take any part whatever in a scrutiny thus ordered—maintaining that it was wholly irregular; the common council alone, being, by law, the judges of the qualifications of its own members. But the persons of the "anti-Leislerian" party, who had been thus appointed, proceeded with their labor, and returned the names of all the voters in the disputed wards, with the party for which they severally voted.

The report was as follows :

South Ward.

Legal votes for Schuyler and Jansen	53
Illegal " " "	6
	<hr/> 59

Legal votes for Roosevelt and Jellisen	40
Illegal " " "	7
	<hr/> 47

West Ward.

Legal votes for Hutchins and White	71
Illegal " " "	7
	<hr/> 78

Legal votes for Provoost and Roome	38
Illegal " " "	2
	<hr/> 40

East Ward.

Legal votes for Morris and Tuthill	89
Illegal " " "	11
	<hr/> 100
Legal votes for De Peyster and Brazier	72
Illegal " " "	24
	<hr/> 96

The committees of scrutiny therefore came to an opposite conclusion from that of the former returns, and instead of all "Leislerians," reported the election of all their own party. Acting upon the reports thus made, Mayor Noell proceeded, on the 11th of November, to swear in the members so reported to have been elected. He left his house, attended by those gentlemen and by Alderman French. When they came to the city-hall, all the Leislerians joined them, and went into the chamber, taking their seats on the bench of magistracy, by his side. Mr. Noell insisted that they had no right to sit there, but stated that he should offer no violence to remove them. He then proceeded to swear in the other members; upon which those on the bench loudly protested against such proceeding. Nevertheless, the clerk administered the oaths amid the uproar, and the newly sworn members also took their seats on the bench; and thus the whole twenty were sitting there together, all determined to take part in the transaction of business, if any thing were done. The mayor then adjourned the board for a fortnight.

On the 23d of December the common council was finally organized, in consequence of the judgment of the Supreme Court, which gave the seats of the *South* and *West* Wards to the anti-Leislerian members, and of the *East* Ward to the Leislerians; so that there was an equal division of the

aldermen and assistants between the two parties—and the mayor and recorder being also of opposite parties, the board stood equally divided.

The governor, appointed to succeed Bellamont, was Edward Hyde, commonly called LORD CORNBURY, a son of the Earl of Clarendon. He arrived in this city in May, 1702, and his countenance was at once given to the anti-Leislerian party. The administration of Lord Cornbury is allowed to have been disgraceful to his personal character. His private debts, contracted with traders and mechanics in this city, were numerous; and by his position in the government, no legal process could reach him. He refused to adjust these trifling matters, and abused his creditors. By these and similar practices, and by his general habits of arrogance, joined to his political tendencies, he became greatly obnoxious to the people, who drew up a complaint against him, which received the attention of the government in England, and he was superseded in the year 1708. As soon as the process of the law was thus enabled to reach him, his creditors threw him into the custody of the sheriff, and he remained in New York until the death of his father, when, succeeding to the earldom of Clarendon, he returned to England, leaving several poor tradesmen unsatisfied in their just demands.

John, LORD LOVELACE, Baron of Hurley, was appointed to the government in the spring of 1708, but did not arrive here until the 18th of December following. His administration was not destined to long continuance, as in May, of the following year (1709,) he died of a disorder contracted in crossing the ferry, at his first arrival in New York.

In June, 1710, Brigadier HUNTER arrived in this city,

with a commission as governor of the province. This gentleman was a native of Scotland, and when a boy had been placed to apprenticeship with an apothecary. He left this employment, and went into the army, and being a man of wit and personal beauty, recommended himself to Lady Hay, whom he afterward married.

An occasion of considerable excitement in this city, during the administration of Governor Hunter, was a project set on foot against the French, in Canada. This expedition was secretly organized by the English ministry, with a view to surprise the French; but the measure was so inadequately arranged that its result was utter failure. In June, 1711, the fleet, destined for the project, arrived off Boston, and the governor of New York immediately convened his assembly, and advised them that the co-operation of this province was called for in recruiting soldiers and furnishing contingencies. The house was so well pleased with the design upon Canada, that they voted an address of thanks to the queen, and sent a congratulatory address to the commander of the forces. In a few days' time an act was passed for raising forces; and bills of credit, for forwarding the expedition, were struck to the amount of ten thousand pounds.

While the preparations were making at New York, the fleet, consisting of twelve men-of-war, forty transports and six store ships, with forty horses, a fine train of artillery, and all manner of warlike equipments, sailed for Canada from Boston; the design being to form a junction with the land forces from New York, in the river St. Lawrence. About a month afterward the colonial troops, to the number of four thousand men, raised principally in New York, with some assistance from Connecticut and New

Jersey, arrived at Albany, on their way to the place of junction with the fleet.

On the 14th of August the fleet arrived in the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. Fearing here to lose the company of the transports, the wind blowing fresh, Sir Hovedon Walker, the admiral, put into Gaspy Bay, and continued there till the 20th of the same month. Two days after he sailed from thence the fleet was in the utmost danger, for they had no soundings, were without sight of land, the wind high at south-east, and the sky darkened by a thick fog. In these circumstances the fleet brought to, by the advice of the pilots, who were of opinion that if the ships lay with their heads to the southward, they might be driven by the stream into the midst of the channel; but instead of that, in two hours after they found themselves on the north shore, among rocks and islands, and upon the point of being lost. The men-of-war escaped; but eight transports, containing eight hundred souls, officers, soldiers and seamen, were cast away. Two or three days being spent in recovering what they could from the shore, it was determined, at a consultation of sea officers, to return to some bay or harbor, till a further resolution should be taken. On the 14th of September they arrived at Spanish River Bay, where a council of war, considering that they had but ten weeks' provisions, and judging that they could not depend upon a supply, unanimously concluded to return home without making any further attempts; and they accordingly arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th of October, when, in addition to their misfortunes, the Edgar, a seventy gun ship, was blown up, having on board above four hundred men, besides many persons who came to visit their friends.

The great mistake of this expedition was the inadequate supply of provisions, which was totally insufficient in view of the accidents to be anticipated from the character of the project. Its unfortunate result left this province in a much worse condition than before. The enemy harrassed the frontier settlements, and threatened a general descent upon the country. The public debt was greatly increased, and the resources of the province were overburdened.

In the elections, following soon after, the governor found himself in a minority, and the exertions of government to bring the subject of the public debt before the assembly, were unsuccessful; indeed no attention was paid to this subject until the summer of 1714. The necessity of action, however, became so obvious that no longer delay could ensue, and a long session was devoted to that single affair. Innumerable were the demands presented against the government; the total amounting to about twenty-eight thousand pounds, for which, in the end, bills of credit were issued.

Governor Hunter remained here until the year 1719, when his state of health and his family affairs called him to England, whence he did not return.

The successor to Governor Hunter was WILLIAM BURNET, Esq., who arrived in New York in September, 1720. He was a son of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, and was personally a gentleman of considerable talent and popular manners. He became connected with the resident inhabitants of this city by more intimate ties than those of official relationship, having married, not long after his arrival, Miss Van Horn, daughter of one of the principal merchants of the city.

The administration of Governor Burnet would probably

have been more popular if his views had been less comprehensive, and more inclined to favor the existing, rather than the ulterior, benefit of the province. Even at this period a prominent interest of the trading part of the community was, as it had been from the first settlement of the country, connected with the Indian traffic. The white population, in its gradual progress, had pushed back the natives from the shores of the Hudson into the interior wilds; but nevertheless, the Indians finding behind them the streams and forests, still abounding with the beaver, the otter and other animals, furnishing desirable skins, continued their visits to the white settlements, with peltries for traffic. A large amount of goods, of European manufacture, thus found a profitable market. The great obstacle to a monopoly of the Indian trade arose from the French, in Canada, whose settlements were more remote than those of New York, and who therefore had the advantage of intercepting the "far Indians" in their trading journeys, and of appropriating to themselves a great proportion of the coveted traffic. It was the practice, however, of the French to purchase their trading goods in New York; the articles, most in demand among the Indians, being such as were of English manufacture. By reason of this custom nearly all the goods used in the Indian trade came from England through New York; and the only advantage to be desired was that of a monopoly of the direct trade with the Indians, instead of a partially intermediate one through the French. It was evident that by refusing to sell English goods to French traders, the latter would be greatly crippled in their operations, and many of the Indians would be diverted from intercourse with them. To effect this result, the government resolved, in the first place, to pro-

hibit sales of goods to the French; and secondly, to pursue their own advantage by encouraging young men of New York to push their adventures into the far wilderness, and thus establish an intercourse with the more remote nations of Indians.

Soon after the establishment of this policy (about the year 1720,) the youths of our principal families engaged in enterprises of this character. The nature of their undertakings is described, in an interesting manner, by Mrs. Grant, from whose work we extract the following :

“The ‘boy’ (as such the young men were commonly called,) in commencing life, demanded of his father forty or fifty dollars, a negro boy and a canoe. He arrayed himself in a habit very little differing from that of the aborigines into whose bounds he was about to penetrate, and commenced Indian trader. The small bark canoe in which the adventurer embarked himself, his fortune and his faithful *squire* (who was generally born in the same house, and predestined to his service,) was launched, and he set out upon his journey. The canoe was entirely filled with coarse strouds and blankets, guns, powder, beads, &c., suited to the various wants and fancies of the natives. One pernicious article was never wanting, and often made a great part of the cargo; this was ardent spirits, for which the natives too early acquired a relish, and the possession of which always proved dangerous and sometimes fatal to the traders. The Mohawks bring their furs and other peltry habitually to the stores of their wonted friends and patrons; but it was not in that easy and safe direction that these trading adventures extended.

“The canoe was generally steered toward the Canadian frontier. They passed by the Flats and Stonehook in the

outset of their journey. Then commenced their toils and dangers, at the famous waterfall, called the Cohoes, ten miles above Albany; where three rivers, uniting their streams into one, dash over a rocky shelf, and falling into a gulf below, with great violence, raise clouds of mist, bedecked with splendid rainbows. This was the Rubicon which they had to cross before they plunged into pathless woods, ingulfing swamps and lakes, the opposite shores of which the eye could not reach.

“At the Cohoes, on account of the obstruction formed by the torrent, they unloaded their canoe, and carried it above a mile farther upon their shoulders, returning again for the cargo, which they were obliged to transport in the same manner; this was but a prelude to labors and dangers incredible to those who dwell at ease. Further on, much longer carrying places frequently recurred, where they had the vessel and cargo to drag through thickets, impervious to the day, abounding with snakes and wild beasts, which are always to be found on the side of rivers.

Their provision of food was necessarily small, from fear of overloading the slender and unstable conveyance, already crowded with goods. A little dried beef and Indian corn meal was their whole stock, though they formerly enjoyed both plenty and variety. They were obliged to depend, in a great measure, upon their own skill in hunting and fishing, and on the hospitalities of the Indians; for hunting, indeed, they had small leisure, their time being sedulously employed by the obstacles that retarded their progress. In their slight and fragile canoes they were often obliged to cross great lakes, on which the wind raised a terrible surge.

Afraid of going into the tracks of the French traders,

who were always dangerous rivals, and often declared enemies, they durst not follow the direction of the St. Lawrence, but, in search of distant territories and unknown tribes, were wont to deviate to the east and the south-west, forcing their painful way toward the source of rivers "unknown to song," whose winding course was often interrupted by shallows, and oftener still by fallen trees, of great magnitude, lying across, which it was requisite to cut through with their axes, before they could proceed.

"When the toils and dangers of the day were over, the still greater terrors of the night commenced. In this, which might literally be styled the howling wilderness, they were forced to sleep in the open air, which was frequently loaded with humid evaporation of swamps and redundant vegetation. Here the axe must be employed to procure the materials of a large fire, even in the warmest weather. This precaution was necessary that the flies and mosquitoes might be expelled by the smoke, and that the wolves and bears might be deterred by the flame from encroaching on their place of rest.

"The traders steered through the pathless forests without compass or guide of any sort. In those gloomy days, when the sun was not visible, or in winter, when the falling snows obscured his beams, they made an incision on the bark on the different sides of a tree. That on the north was found invariably thicker than the other, and covered with moss in much greater quantity; and this never-failing indication of the polar influence, was to those sagacious travelers a sufficient guide. They had indeed several subordinate monitors. Knowing as well as they did the quality of the soil, by the trees or plants most prevalent, they could avoid a swamp, or approach

with certainty to a river or high ground, if such was their wish, by means that to us would seem incomprehensible.

“When at length they arrived at the place of their destination, these daring adventurers found occasion for no little address, patience, and indeed courage, before they could dispose of their cargo, and return safely with the profits. It is utterly inconceivable how a single season spent in this manner, ripened the mind and changed the whole appearance, nay the very character of the countenance of these demi-savages, for such they seem on returning from the forests. Lofty, sedate and collected, they seem masters of themselves and independent of others.”

The policy of Governor Burnet, in excluding the French trade, drew upon him the opposition of several of the New York merchants, (led by Mr. Delancey) whose trade was directly affected by the measure, and who endeavored, by various schemes, to induce the government in England to direct the repeal of the act. They were unsuccessful at that time, but being a powerful interest in the city, they led an opposition to Governor Burnet, which finally succeeded in procuring a majority in the assembly; and so far harrassed his government that, at his wish, he was relieved from the charge of the province, and transferred to Massachusetts in 1728. In the year 1729 the act prohibiting the French trade was repealed; but the wisdom of Governor Burnet's policy was afterward admitted, when its results were better appreciated.

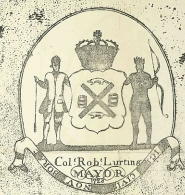
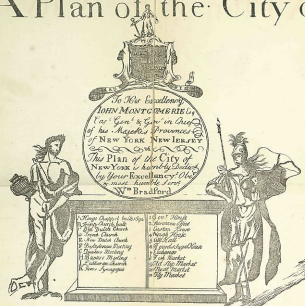
CHAPTER XIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS FROM THE YEAR 1728 TO 1750.

THE successor of Governor Burnet was JOHN MONTGOMERIE, Esq., who entered upon his official duties on the 15th of April, 1728. This gentleman was of Scotch parentage, and had been bred a soldier; but had latterly, before his appointment to this government, been favored by the king with a civil office in the royal family, having served as groom of the chamber to the Prince of Wales, who, on becoming king, rewarded him with the emoluments and dignity of governor of New York. His character, however, was better suited to his former domestic dignity than to the control of political elements which had for years furnished an overabundant task for abler predecessors. His good humor, however, for the moment, had the effect to please the people of New York; and during his short administration, having complacently permitted the affairs of the government to go on, without much interference on his part, his administration presented no particular mark of assault. The principal act by which his name was rendered interesting in the history of this city, was the grant of an amended city charter, in the year 1730, in which many privileges were more specifically enrolled, particularly those relating to the Long Island Ferry.

A Plan of the City of New York from an actual Survey

Made by James H. Lyon

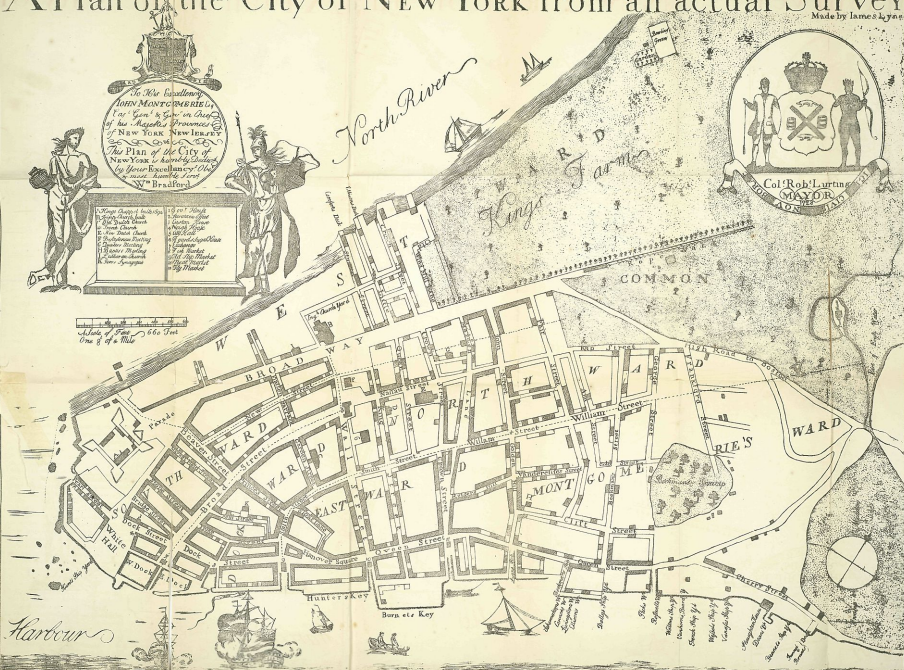


North River

Kings Farm

COMMON

Scale of Feet
One of a Mile



Harbour

Governor Montgomerie died on the 1st of July, 1731, much lamented.

By the death of Mr. Montgomerie, the chief functions of government devolved, until the appointment of his successor, upon RIP VAN DAM, a merchant, bred from his early youth in this city. Mr. Van Dam had, in the course of trade, acquired a considerable fortune. He had long taken an active interest in public affairs, and at the period referred to, was the oldest member of the governor's council, and *ex officio* the second officer in the government. The office, thus devolved upon him, was held until the 1st of August, 1732, a period of thirteen months, when he delivered the seals of government to his successor.

Colonel WILLIAM COSBY, the new governor, had formerly been governor of Minorca; and having lately returned to England, had become somewhat distinguished by his activity in behalf of these colonies. The auspices, therefore, under which he entered upon the government of this province, were favorable to his popularity, and much good was anticipated by our people from his appointment. His preliminary arrangements for his departure hither were, however, of a character which sufficiently evinced a radical defect in those qualifications suited to a satisfactory administration of government over a people jealous, to a peculiar degree, of the designs of their superiors. Mr. Van Dam had, from the circumstances attending his former position in the council, been invested with all the powers, duties and rights of the executive authority, and had been allowed by the assembly to draw the full salary from the public funds, to the amount of about two thousand pounds. Governor Cosby, before his departure from England, in the spirit which then deplorably affected the mem-

bers of the home government in their dealings with colonial matters, had procured an order upon Mr. Van Dam to pay over to him one half of the fees and emoluments of the office during his late exercise of the chief authority; and accordingly, soon after his arrival, he made a demand upon Mr. Van Dam for payment of that proportion. The latter, however, refused to comply with the demand; alleging, in addition to the evident partiality of the order of the home government, that even if it were legal, yet it could only be construed as an order to divide the emoluments of the office during the time he exercised its functions; and inasmuch as Colonel Cosby had, while in England, and before assuming his duties, been allowed the receipt of a very considerable amount of fees, in anticipation of his actual incumbency of the office, that these should be included with the ordinary salary, as the emoluments of the office—in which point of view he claimed a balance, due to himself, of a large sum of money.

The pertinacity with which both parties maintained their positions soon found a responsive feeling among the people, and Mr. Van Dam was fully supported by the public sympathy. The issue was at once recognized to be between the favoritism of the British court, and the property of their colonial subjects; and it was suggested that if, by an *ex post facto* order, the government could divest any of its colonial officers of the salary earned and already appropriated to individual use, and direct its amount to be divided with one who had never performed any service for it, there was little stability in the rights of British subjects. But the great and fundamental basis of the popular feeling on this subject, was the manifest distinction thus made between inhabitants of the colonies and those of

England; the inferiority of the former, in the estimation of the home government, being too glaring to be glossed over or concealed from the public apprehension.

It is needless to follow the course of the legal proceedings consequent upon this dispute. It is sufficient to say that by suppressing the ordinary avenues of justice, and other equally violent acts on the part of the governor and his friends, the cause of Van Dam was lost, and he was decreed to pay the half of his salary to Colonel Cosby. Popular feeling, however, was too strongly excited to be allayed by the mere termination of the controversy; and in every possible manner the people expressed their contempt of the government, ridiculed and lampooned their chief officials, and circulated ballads, of a libelous character, upon them.

At that period there were two newspapers published in this city; one in the interest of the court party, called the *New York Gazette*, and the other in the interest of Van Dam, called *Zenger's New York Weekly Journal*. The latter was, of course, the vehicle of much vituperation of the opposite party, and furnished a weekly entertainment to the public, which was eagerly relished. So much did the government feel the effect of these paper bullets, that it was resolved, in council, that Zenger's papers Nos. 7, 47, 48, 49, and also two certain printed ballads, were derogatory to the dignity of his majesty's government, and that they should therefore be burnt by the common hangman; further ordering the mayor and magistrates of the city to attend the ceremony. The corporation, however, refused to comply with this order, and the edict was carried into effect with but a meagre assemblage of spectators. The provincial assembly was also equally averse to joining

the governor in his warfare upon his paper adversaries; and, upon the whole, the latter were not only in full vigor, but the enemy seemed, for a time, to be disconcerted, and at a loss how to stem the tide so strongly setting against them.

In this emergency it was resolved to crush the editor of the paper under a weight of legal proceedings; and accordingly seizing him upon the charge of libel, he was lodged in jail, where he continued upward of eight months. Preparatory to his trial, which took place in the year 1735, the court party took every possible measure to procure a conviction, and even went so far as to dismiss his eminent counsel from the bar. The other party were equally active on their own behalf, and secretly engaged Mr. Andrew Hamilton, an eminent barrister of Philadelphia, who, on the day of trial, unexpectedly made his appearance by the side of the prisoner.

The trial came on before a court and jury, the former of which were deeply allied with the government, and the latter were chosen from the body of the people. The libel complained of was an article of the following substance: "The people of this city and province think, as matters now stand, that their liberties and properties are precarious; and that slavery is like to be entailed on them and their posterity, if some past things be not amended." There was no issue as to the fact of the publication of the article, that being admitted. The theory then maintained by the prosecution was, that the jury must give a verdict against the prisoner; but Mr. Hamilton insisted that he might justify the libel by giving the truth in evidence. This, however, was ruled against him by the court, and there being no evidence in the case, he proceeded to sum

up on behalf of his client; his great point being to impress upon the jury the conviction that they were judges of the law as well as the fact, and that they were not to be guided by the court as to the condition of the law, but were left the sole arbiters of the whole case. The counsel for the prosecution, on the other hand, labored to convince the jury that it was only for them to find the *fact* whether the words were published or not, leaving the court to determine whether the words so published were libelous in law.

The speech of Mr. Hamilton was a remarkable display of eloquence, and completely confirmed a jury, probably already strongly impressed with the prevailing sentiment of public opinion, who rendered a verdict of *not guilty*, amidst the cheers of the multitude. The city corporation honored Mr. Hamilton with a public entertainment, and presented him with the freedom of the city, in a gold box.

It was at this period that the dawnings of a revolutionary spirit began to be observed, in an intense though latent fire, in the body politic.

Soon after the decision in the case of Zenger, Governor Cosby was taken ill; and after a lingering sickness, he expired on the 7th of March, 1736. Previous to his dissolution, he called the members of his council together, in his sick-room, and declared the suspension of Mr. Van Dam, as a member of the council.

This proceeding—the effect of which, if legal, was designed to oust Mr. Van Dam from the succession to the executive authority, occasioned another serious clash between the two parties in which the people were divided, and, for a time, the adherents of each section presented an opposing front to each other; and both Van Dam and

George Clarke, upon the latter of whom the mantle of government had fallen by the late proceedings, assumed the exercise of the chief authority, each appointing persons of their own party to the several subordinate offices. A collision, however, was happily avoided, until the arrival of a despatch from England, which confirmed the authority of Mr. Clarke.

The administration of Lieutenant Governor Clarke continued until the year 1743. The most exciting event which occurred in the city, during his administration, was the negro insurrection of 1741, designated at the time as the "diabolical plot of the black seed of Cain, to destroy this city and set themselves up as its rulers."

The imaginations of the citizens of New York had long been in the custom of indulging in apprehensions of a rising of the slaves, and other colored people in this city, against the whites. Some evidences of an attempt of this kind were furnished in 1712, at which period several negroes were executed on the charge of insurrection, and since that period, as well as previously, stringent laws had been enacted, to prevent assemblages of the negroes in any considerable numbers, and restraining them from combinations with each other for insurrectionary purposes. These laws, however, were not, it seems, sufficient to effect their object, and the negroes, with their characteristic impulsiveness and imaginative hopes, were accustomed to indulge in dreams of bettering their condition by placing themselves in the condition of their masters, with all the enjoyments of independence, wealth and unbounded license in the gratification of their desires. It is, therefore, not surprising that with such inadequate proof, so great a panic should have been produced among the white inhabit-

ants, as we are about to relate, and such direful and terrible retribution visited upon a great many poor blacks, some at least of whom were innocent.

The development of this affair arose out of the following circumstance. On the 28th of February, 1741, a robbery was committed at the house of a merchant named Robert Hogg, on the present corner of Broad and South William streets. In the efforts of the police to detect the perpetrator suspicions were directed to one John Hughson, who kept a low negro groggery, from the circumstance that a servant girl, named Mary Burton, hinted to a neighbor that her employer was in the habit of receiving stolen goods in his house from negroes. Upon this suspicion Hughson was arrested, and Mary Burton, having been promised a reward for appearing against him, was detained as a witness.

Hughson kept a notorious bad house; among other inmates, being a white woman, commonly called Peggy Cary, who was used to entice the negroes to that house, and was rewarded by the blacks with valuable presents, which doubtless they had to steal. This depraved woman was also arrested, and it was proved against her that a black, named Cæsar, belonging to Mr. Vaarek, had left in Peggy's room several articles of dry goods, and also some money. It was satisfactorily proven, in fact, that Cæsar was one of the robbers. He was therefore arrested, as was also another negro named Prince; and Hughson then confessed that he had received a part of the stolen goods.

Thus the matter stood on the 18th of March, the prisoners being fully committed for trial on the charge of burglary and receiving stolen goods. On that day, about noon, the governor's house in the fort was discovered to be on fire;

and that building, together with the chapel and other buildings in the fort, were all burnt. It was supposed by the governor, that the fire was accidental, and arose from the carelessness of a plumber. The next fire in the city was that of Warren's house, near the fort, which arose from the chimney having first caught, and a spark falling on the roof. This, however was soon extinguished. The following week the store-house of Mr. Van Zandt took fire, as is stated, from a smoker's carelessness. No material damage, however, ensued. Within the following three days, two alarms of fire occurred, but no harm was done. These accidents were certainly sufficiently remarkable, in a small town, to attract attention. No less than five fires within two weeks, although in no one could the occurrence be traced to incendiarism. It was sufficient, however, to excite remark; and some suspicion was fixed upon some Spanish negroes, formerly sailors on a Spanish ship, which had been taken as a prize and brought into New York, where the negro sailors were condemned, and sold to slavery among the inhabitants.

Soon after, another chimney took fire, and also the house of Mrs. Hilton, near the Fly Market, was discovered to be on fire in the roof, but was soon extinguished. The commotion and excitement in the town now became intense, and was increased by the burning of the roof of Philipse's store-house. The magistrates were now called together, and the general feeling being against the negroes, many were arrested and thrown into prison.

On the 11th of April the common council offered a reward of one hundred pounds and a full pardon to any conspirators for the discovery of the incendiaries, for it was now sufficiently manifest that there was some mis-

chievous cause for this singular coincidence of accidents. Meantime many people removed, with their goods and valuables, from the city, and amid the general consternation it is not surprising that the negro population, thus brought under the ban of suspicion, and observant of the general consternation, should have conceived, in their simple habit of thought, that indeed a revolution was effected, and that the common property was open to their plunder, as the lawful spoils of victory; so that there is little question that great thefts occurred, and that several other incendiary attempts were made by them in this city, and in other parts of the country in this vicinity.

In this condition of things, a Grand Jury met on the 21st of April, 1741, who were especially charged to unravel the mystery, and search out the persons in the conspiracy. Several negroes were already in jail on suspicion; many, in the height of terror, proposed to make revelations accusing others, under the hope of thus speedily procuring their own release, and there seemed a prospect of learning something of importance. The girl, Mary Burton, now remembered several circumstances which took place at her master's house, in conversation among the negroes and other frequenters, and gave her testimony that *Cæsar*, *Prince* and *Cuffee* used frequently to meet at Hughson's and talk about burning the fort, and then the whole town; that *Cæsar* should be governor, and Hughson king; that a great many people had too much money and others too little, and that a fair distribution should be made; that they would fire the town in the night, and when the white people came to extinguish it they would kill and destroy them.

After this girl had given her testimony, the Grand Jury

called in Peggy Cary. She, however, said that she knew nothing, "and if she should accuse any body of any such thing, she must accuse innocent persons and wrong her own soul." She was, however, soon after tried for receiving the stolen goods, and convicted. She thereupon asked to be examined again, and then said, that in the previous December, at another tavern, where she then resided, she saw meetings of negroes, and named *Cuffee*, (Philipse's;) *Brash*, (Jay's;) *Dick*, *Cæsar*, (Pintard's;) *Patrick*, (English's;) *Jack*, (Brestede's;) *Cato*, (Moore's;) who, she says, swore to burn the fort, to steal, rob and bring the plunder to the tavern-keeper, whose name was Romme. This story, when the wretched woman was afterward brought to the gallows, she averred to be a fabrication, and it does not seem to have received credit among the people.

All the negroes, named by Peggy, were arrested, and denied their guilt, and being brought before Mary Burton, she acquitted them of being among those whom she had seen. They were, however, locked up, and in this state of jeopardy, the negroes began to accuse each other, each hoping thereby to save himself.

The first victims to the gallows were *Cæsar* and *Prince*, who were hanged on the 11th of May, upon a gibbet, erected on a small island in the Collect, or Fresh Water Pond, in the rear of the present Chambers street and Park. They died very stubbornly, without confessing any thing about the conspiracy, but denying all knowledge of it.

A trial was then had of Hughson, his wife, and Peggy Cary, all whites, on an indictment for conspiring to burn the town, etc. The principal witness against them was Mary Burton, who swears, in addition to the testimony

she had before given, that she saw a negro give Hughson twelve pounds, in Spanish money, to buy guns, which he did and hid them away in the garret of his house, but they could not be found or traced. The prisoners were convicted and hanged on the 12th of June.

Two negroes, *Quack* and *Cuffee*, were tried, a negro boy named Sawney appearing as evidence against them. He stated that *Quack* asked him to set the fort on fire, and *Cuffee* told him he would set fire to one house, *Curacoa Dick* to another, and so on until the whole town was burnt—that their object was to kill all the gentlemen*and take their wives. A negro named *Fortune* also appeared as a witness, and stated that *Quack*, some time previously, took him to the fort, and told him that he intended to burn it, and after the fire, the last witness, (Sawney) told him he was the one who set fire to the fort. Sawney was thereupon called up again, and admits that he was frightened into a promise to burn the slip market, and that he was, among others, sworn to secrecy. *Quack* and *Cuffee* were convicted, and were sentenced to be burnt alive.

On the 3d of May, about 3 o'clock, they were brought to the stake, surrounded with piles of wood. The spectators were very numerous. They at first refused to make any confession, but upon being questioned by their masters, they said that Hughson was the contriver of the plot; that the confederate negroes had voted *Quack* to be the proper person to set fire to the fort, as his wife was a servant there, which he had accordingly done with a lighted stick.

On the 6th of June seven other negroes, named *Jack*, *Cook*, *Robin*, *Cæsar*, *Cuffee*, *Cuffee* and *Jamaica*, were tried, found guilty, and executed the following day, excepting

Jack, who promised further disclosures, and was pardoned. He implicated fourteen others.

On the 11th of June three negroes, named *Francis*, *Albany* and *Curacoa Dick*, were sentenced to be chained to a stake and burnt to death. On the 15th of June, *Ben* and *Quack* were condemned to be burnt, and three others hanged. Five of the Spanish negroes were also convicted.

A proclamation of pardon to all who would confess and discover, was now made by the authorities, and many negroes availed themselves of the promised indemnity to unfold the details of the conspiracy.

But now, another white man was brought forward upon the charge of joining in the conspiracy. The person thus implicated was *Ury*, a Catholic priest, who had been engaged in school teaching in this city. An indictment was found against this person, in which he was charged with having counseled, procured, &c., a negro slave, *Quack*, to set fire to the king's house in the fort. Also, that being a priest made by the authority of the pretended See of Rome he did come into this province and city of New York, after a time limited by a law against Jesuits and Popish priests, and did there remain for the space of seven months, &c. *Ury* pleaded not guilty. Upon his trial, which took place in July, 1741, *Sarah Hughson* deposed that she had often seen him at her father's house; that she had seen him make a ring with chalk on the floor, and make all the negroes then present stand round it, and he used to stand in the middle of the ring, with a cross in his hand and swear the negroes. It was proven by a confectioner that *Ury* had inquired of him for wafers. It was also proven that he could read English and Latin; and other evidence of a similar character was taken against him. The result

was a conviction, and he was hanged on the 29th of August 1741.

The execution of Ury was the last recorded of the long series of capital punishments inflicted upon the real and pretended participators in this conspiracy; and the 24th of September was set apart for a thanksgiving, for the escape of the citizens from destruction.

During the progress of this affair, one hundred and fifty-four negroes were committed to prison; of whom *fourteen* were burnt at the stake; *eighteen* hanged; *seventy-one* transported, and the rest pardoned or discharged for want of proof. *Twenty* white persons were committed, of whom *four* were executed.

"At this time," says an intelligent writer of that period, "New York contained a population of about twelve thousand souls, of whom one sixth were slaves. If a plot in fact existed for the destruction of the city and the massacre of its inhabitants, and if that plot was conducted by Ury, it certainly betrayed greater imbecility of intellect and want of caution and arrangement, together with less union of action, than could have been expected from one who was evidently, if we believe his own account, a man of classical education and profound erudition. It seems, indeed, probable that the evidence of Mary Burton, by whom many of the prisoners were implicated, was little to be relied on; and had the prosecution continued much longer, she would perhaps have accused many more of the white citizens of New York as being concerned in the plot. Daniel Horsmanden, Esq., recorder of the city, published at the time a history of this conspiracy, and labored hard to prove its existence and extent. But it is evident that the hostility to Catholicism, which the British government so industri-

ously inculcated, tintured his mind, and gave it a bias unfriendly to the fair development of truth, or to the full and impartial examination of facts and circumstances. The negroes were without defence; all the counsel of the city were arrayed against them, and volunteered their services, on behalf of the crown, on the trial of these unfortunate slaves. The want of education and utter ignorance of these infatuated wretches, easily made them the victims of craft and imposition; the hopes of life and the promise of pardon influenced some of them to make confessions. Yet falsehood was so ingeniously and artfully blended with truth that it was not an easy task to separate one from the other. It must, however, be admitted that many circumstances aided the opinion that the plot in fact existed; and if the people were mistaken in this, it was an error into which they might naturally fall at the moment of confusion and distress, and under the attending circumstances."

The places of execution of these convicts were as follows: The gibbet of John Hughson and his companions was erected on the East river shore, about the present corner of Cherry and Catharine streets; where, according to the popular belief of that day, their "spooks" or spirits were sometimes seen by travelers in the night. The stakes at which the negroes were burnt were set up in a hollow, affording a full view from the surrounding hills, in the vicinity of the present Five Points. The common gallows of that time, where most of the negroes were hanged, was on a small island in the Fresh Water Pond, in the present vicinity of the corner of Centre and Pearl streets.

CHAPTER XX.

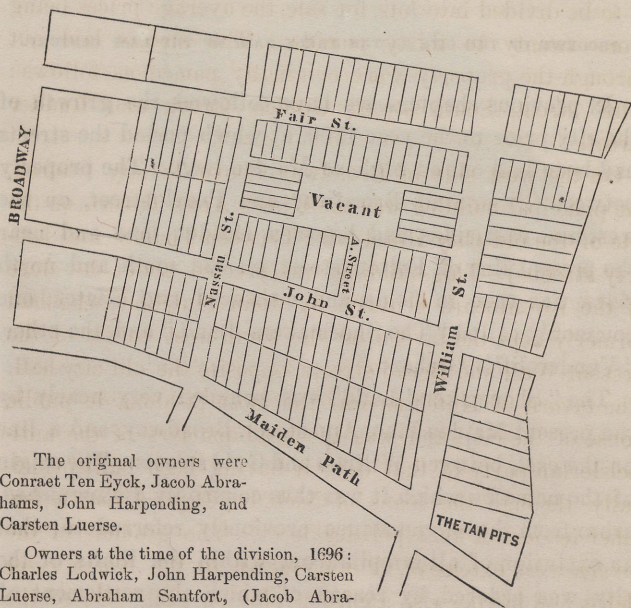
PROGRESS OF THE CITY IN THE EARLY PART OF THE LAST CENTURY.

IN previous chapters we have followed the growth of the city prior to the year 1700, at which period the streets had been laid out as high as Maiden lane. The property between the present Broadway and Pearl street, on the west and east sides, and between Maiden lane and near the present line of Fulton street, on the south and north sides, was then in fields, and embraced two estates; one commonly called "The Shoemakers' Land," and the other, "Vandercliff's Orchard."

The "Shoemakers' Land" was bounded very nearly by the present Maiden lane, Ann street, Broadway, and a line on the east, between William and Gold streets. The origin of the name by which it was thus commonly distinguished, arose from the circumstance previously referred to; that an exclusion of all tan-pits from within the limits of the city was ordered, by reason of which the settlement of tanners and shoemakers, who had almost exclusively occupied the old swamp grounds along the present Broad street, above Beaver street, were driven to other quarters, and seeking the nearest convenient locality, beyond the city walls, established their tan-pits along Maiden lane, which was a marshy valley. An association of four shoe-

makers (at that time tanning their own leather,) purchased the property now referred to, and carried on their trade in this vicinity. The increasing extent of the city calling for a survey and division of these lands into town lots, a map was made, of which the following is a copy :

DIVISION MAP OF THE SHOEMAKERS' LAND.



The original owners were Conraet Ten Eyck, Jacob Abrahams, John Harpending, and Carsten Luerse.

Owners at the time of the division, 1696 : Charles Lodwick, John Harpending, Carsten Luerse, Abraham Santfort, (Jacob Abrahams,) and Heiltje Cloppers.

The price of lots on this tract, from the year 1700 to 1720, averaged about thirty pounds of the currency of that day. The tanners subsequently removed their business to the borders of the Fresh Water Pond, north of the present Park, and to Beekman's Swamp.

The "Vandercliff Farm," which lay between the Shoemakers' Pasture and the road along the East river (now Pearl street,) and south of the present Beekman street, nearly to Maiden lane, came, at an early period, into the possession of Henry Rycken, a blacksmith, who, in the year 1681, sold it to Dirck Vandercliff who resided on the property until his death. His widow, Geesie, caused it to be divided into lots, for sale, the average prices being from twenty to thirty pounds. The streets laid out through the property were originally named as follows: Cliff street, South street, Golden street, and Rudder street.

On the west side of Broadway, above Trinity Church, the principal building was the King's Arms Tavern, on the site of the old City Hotel (viz: between Thames and Liberty streets.) This building was erected, about the close of the seventeenth century, by John Hutchins, who had formerly kept the tavern on the south-west corner of the present Wall and Broad streets, opposite the old city-hall. The tavern of Hutchins was the most fashionable public house of the city, and was the head-quarters of the anti-Leislerian party of that day; it having been built principally through the loans of Nicholas Bayard, and a few other leaders of that political sect. The grounds of the tavern were extensive, running down to the North river shore, and having also a garden plot on each side of the house. The building itself was not of great size; upon the roof was a balcony, arranged with seats, and commanding a beautiful view of the bay and environs of the city.

North of the tavern a few scattered buildings were situated, on the west side of Broadway, the principal of which was the store of Alderman Jacob Boelen, north of Liberty

street. The present Cortland street—which took its name from the proprietor, it being a part of the estate of Burgo-master Van Cortland—was not yet opened, although preparations were being now made for that purpose; the same may be said of the present Dey street, the name of which was derived from Teunis Dey, an owner of property in that vicinity. Mr. Dey's property was three hundred and nine feet front on Broadway, and about eight hundred feet in depth to Hudson river, containing about five and a half acres; beyond this lay the "King's Farm," a large estate, so called, which had, upon the first settlement of the island by the Dutch, been set apart for the uses of the West India Company, then the proprietaries of the island. It is supposed to have been confiscated by the English, upon taking the city, and to have been appropriated to the conquerors. The title, at the period here referred to, was in Trinity Church, which corporation began, about the year 1720, to lay out the south part of the farm into lots. At that time the extent of Broadway was to its junction with Chatham street, the road continuing on the line of the latter street. It was in contemplation, however, to extend Broadway, in a straight line, through the commons along the fence of the King's Farm, which was bordered by a fine row of trees, on the present west side of Broadway. On the line of Broadway, at the lower end of the common, was a rope-walk, erected by Dugdale and Searle, by permission of the corporation, which occupied that place for more than twenty years. The streets laid out in the King's Farm, extending from Fulton to Chambers street, were named after leading officers of Trinity Church. Vesey street was so called, after the Rev. William Vesey, rector of Trinity Church; Barclay street, after the Rev. Mr.

Barclay, who succeeded Mr. Vesey as rector; Robinson street, after a leading citizen; Murray street, after a distinguished lawyer of this city, and one of the officers of the church; Warren street, after Sir Peter Warren, commander of the British naval forces at this station, who married Miss Delancey, of this city, and resided here for many years; Chambers street, after John Chambers, Esq., a lawyer born in this city, and for many years a leading citizen in civil and church affairs.

The *Commons* of this city originally formed nearly a square, lying generally between the present Broadway and Nassau streets on the east and west, and between Ann and Chambers streets north and south. It was traversed diagonally by Chatham street, then the post-road; thus forming a triangle on the east side, a part of which was appropriated by Colonel Dongan (governor in 1686,) and was occupied for many years as a place of amusement, and called the Vineyard. The Commons, now inclosed as the Park, was a waste and open place; it was sometimes called, even in the last century, the *Vlackte*, or "Flat." The historical reminiscences connected with this public place, now some miles within the outskirts of the city, but once the pasture grounds to which the morning and evening droves, from the village of New Amsterdam, pursued their daily peregrinations, are interesting to the observer of ancient memorials. It was here that the impetuous Dutch troops, under Anthony Colve, having landed from the ships in the North river, formed in military array, preparatory to their charge down Broadway, upon the English in the fort, opposite the Bowling Green. It was here the conferences between the Dutch officers and the commissioners, sent out by Manning to treat of terms, were held, and where the

Dutch, disgusted with the prevarication of the English, and eager for the assault, cried "They shall fool us no more—march!" It was here that the scenes of festivity and frolic were commonly enacted, on occasions where a crowd was congregated. Five times in each year a public bonfire was lighted up in the evening, at the expense of the city authorities, to celebrate their holidays; these stated evenings were the 5th of November, the 6th of February, the 8th of March and 13th of April; the first anniversary being that of the gunpowder plot, which was a stated occurrence; the other anniversaries were the king's birthday, the coronation, &c., &c., and varied under different monarchs. On these occasions wine was freely distributed to the people, at public expense, the general cost to the authorities, of one of these entertainments, averaging fifteen pounds. The citizens also contributed to the display by throwing fire-balls, burning tar barrels, &c. The Commons was, for many years, the place of public execution, a gallows standing permanently, not far from the present Hall of Records. The first public building erected on the Commons was a powder-house, built on the present site of the Hall of Records, and then considered so remote from neighbors as to cause no fears of damage in case of explosion; it was subsequently, however, removed, in the year 1728, to a small island in the Fresh Water Pond. The first poor-house erected in this city, was in the year 1734. Previously to that period the paupers in the town were generally dependent upon private charity, although, in cases of great necessity, the city authorities dispensed some provison by special resolution. At the period referred to, however, an ordinance was passed, reciting that "Whereas the number and increase of the poor in this city

is very great, and there has not yet been any provision made for the relief and setting on work of poor needy persons and idle vagabonds, sturdy beggars and others, who frequently commit great depredations, and having lived idly, become debauched and thievish. For a remedy it is ordered that there be built a good, convenient house, on part of the unimproved lands of the corporation, on north side of the lands, late of Colonel Dongan, commonly called the Vineyard; the house to be fifty-six feet long, twenty-four wide, and two stories high, with a cellar. The location of this building was afterward established on the Commons, on a part of the site of the "Old Alms House," in the rear of the city-hall, now occupied by the various courts. The house was furnished with four spinning-wheels, some leather and tools for shoemaking, knitting-needles, flax, &c., for the employment of the inmates. In the year 1742, Joseph Paulding leased a part of the Commons, and established a large brick kiln.

North of the Commons lay the Fresh Water Pond, commonly called, in early days, the "Kalck-hock," (abbreviated into "Colleck.") This, however, was not the original name of the pond itself, but was given, in the times of the Dutch, to a point of land on the shore of the pond, the site of an old Indian village. The Kalck-hock point contained about forty-eight acres of land. As to the value of property in this vicinity, at the beginning of the last century, we may instance that a part of it, containing about eleven acres, was sold, in the year 1703, for about one hundred pounds of the currency of that day, or less than twenty-five dollars per acre. The Fresh Water Pond was, in some places, very deep, and had the common reputation of having no bottom, a fallacy which was sufficiently deter-

mined by filling in its basin, and establishing the streets which now cross its ancient site. In early times this pond was the resort of the angler, and contained an abundance of fish. As late as the year 1734, by the desire of several citizens, a law was passed by the common council "for preserving the fish in Fresh Water Pond;" imposing a fine upon any person casting his net therein, or catching fish there by any other manner than that of angling. When, by the progress of the city, the tanners were driven from their ancient localities, in Broad street and Maiden lane, tan-pits were established on the borders of this pond, and remained there for many years. In the year 1732, Mr. Anthony Rutgers, having in view the prospective value of property on the confines of the town, made a purchase of the swamp through which one of the streams ran from this pond and emptied into the North river.

In the gradual progress of improvement in the first half of the last century, the property of Mr. Beekman, which lay south of the region now known as the "swamp," in the vicinity of Ferry and the neighboring streets, and embraced the blocks between the present Nassau and Pearl streets, on the east and west, and from Fulton, on the south, to the swamp, which furnished its northern boundary, came into requisition for building purposes, and was laid off into lots, the present Beekman street running through the property. The *swamp* itself was originally a low ground, covered by bushes, and was known in early times as the "Kripple-bush," or tangled briars. This place, containing several acres, was sold, about the year 1734, to Jacobus Roosevelt, for the sum of two hundred pounds. The grant was from the corporation, who claimed title to it, although they refused to give a warranty deed,

as the heirs of Jacob Leisler—who had received a patent for land north of the present Spruce street, and bordering upon the swamp—claimed the property as coming within their patent, a claim which, we believe, was never satisfactorily adjusted. Mr. Roosevelt, however, laid off the property into about fifty lots, and it became the seat of several tanneries, and still monopolizes the leather business of the city.

While noticing the progress of the city in its upper section, we may observe that the high road on the present line of Pearl street, between Franklin square and Chatham street, which had been early established through open lands, without much regard to specific boundaries, was regulated and established as a road, on its present lines, in the year 1735.

Returning now to improvements made in the lower parts of the city, and along the river shores, within the years from 1700 to 1750, we have to note the following :

It has been observed that a battery was erected toward the close of the previous century, covering a part of the public grounds now known as the Battery, near Whitehall slip. This name arose from a large dwelling standing on the present corner of Whitehall and State streets. This building is supposed to have been erected by Governor Stuyvesant, in the time of his administration. It afterward came into the possession of Governor Thomas Dongan, in whose time it became known as the Whitehall. It was occupied, at different intervals, by merchants. Attached to the premises were a bake-house, bolting-house and warehouse, erected in the time of the great flour speculation referred to in a previous chapter. Governor Dongan afterward became Earl of Limerick; he was still

living in England in the year 1715, at which time he sent over a kinsman to sell this and other property still belonging to him in this country. Adjoining this property was the store of Jacob Leisler, in which he carried on business in his lifetime, from which circumstance that part of the present Whitehall street, between State and Pearl streets, was at one period (about 1720) known as Leisler street. But this name gave way, in the year 1731, to the common appellation of that section, "Whitehall," and the street was afterward known by that name. On the opposite side of Whitehall street, in the block bounded, at present, by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore and Water streets, there had, previous to the year 1730, been an open space, anciently called "The Strand," and commonly used as a market place or strand for country wagons. In 1732, the city corporation divided the ground into lots, and sold it at auction, as follows: Three lots to Stephen Delancey for six hundred pounds; one to David Clarkson for one hundred and fifty-six pounds; one to John Moore for two hundred and seventy-six pounds; one to Robert Livingston for one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and one to Anthony Rutgers for two hundred and thirty-nine pounds.

The vacant space in front of the fort lay without inclosure or pavement, and was used as a parade; market place; for public assemblages; a place for bonfires, and other uses of a similar nature, until the year 1732, at which period it was leased to John Chambers, Peter Bayard and Peter Jay, residents on the west side of Broadway, who applied for permission to inclose it and make it ornamental for the purposes of a bowling green. The lease was for eleven years, at the rent of a pepper-corn. Some years afterward pavements were laid around it. On the west side of

Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green, the ancient Dutch houses, with their gable ends to the street, still occupied much of the space until about the year 1730, when they were demolished to give place to a superior class of buildings. The finest mansion, for many years, on the west side of the city, was erected about the middle of the last century, by Archibald Kennedy, collector of the port, on the corner of Battery place.

In the year 1723, the corporation having the right to lands under water around the island, offered for sale the lands between high and low water mark, "from the house of Mr. Gaasbeck, near the fort, to the green trees, commonly called the locust trees, near the English church; or from the present Battery to Rector street. This proposition lay under consideration for several years; the various interests of the inhabitants residing along the west side of Broadway, as well as the proper regulation of the city in the part thus proposed to be gained from the water, requiring some consideration. In November, 1729, it was ordered, "for the better utility of trade and commerce, increasing the buildings within the city, and improving the revenue of the corporation," that two streets should be surveyed and laid out along the Hudson river, from the south side of Colonel Gaasbeck's property, to the south side of that of Mr. John Rodman, one street of forty feet in width at high water mark, and the other of thirty feet in width at low water mark; the high water mark to be the centre of one street, and the low water mark to be the centre of the other. It was also ordered that three slips should be established, one opposite the present Morris street, another opposite the present Exchange place, and another opposite the present Rector street. The streets

established by these ordinances were the present Greenwich and Washington streets, from Battery place to Rector street. Many years, however, elapsed before they were built upon.

On the East river side of the city the lots were in greater demand than on the North river side; and in the year 1750, Queen street was quite populous on both sides, nearly up to Peck slip.

A notable feature of the city, at the era now referred to, was the number of public markets in the city. One was situated at the foot of Broad street; another at Coenties corner, now Coenties slip, (a name derived from the familiar and traditionary appellation of an owner of property on the "corner." This was Mr. Conraet Ten Eyck, one of the early inhabitants, familiarly called "Coentje." The grand children of Mr. Ten Eyck procured an extensive water privilege in the year 1740, at their property on Coenties corner. Another market was at the foot of Wall street; another at Burgher's Path, or present Old slip; another, commonly known as the Fly market, a name derived from the original name of its locality—the Valley, Vly or Fly—was at the foot of Maiden lane. Another was at Rodman's slip, above Maiden lane. In short, at the foot of each street along the East river shore, was a market. In the centre of the city, also, were several market places. Broad street, from Wall street to Exchange place, was a public stand for country wagons. A market was also erected in the centre of Broadway, opposite the present Liberty street.

An intelligent traveler, (Professor Kalm) visiting this city in 1748, thus describes his visit:

"At about eight o'clock in the morning (Oct. 30,) after

crossing over from Elizabethtown to Staten Island, we arrived at the place where we were to cross the water in order to come to the town of New York; we left our horses here, and went on board the yacht. We were to go eight English miles by sea; however, we landed, about eleven o'clock in the morning, at New York. We saw a kind of wild ducks, in immense quantities, upon the water; the people called them blue-bills; they were very shy. On the shore of the continent we saw some very fine sloping corn-fields, which at present looked quite green, the corn being already come up. We saw many boats, in which the fishermen were busy catching oysters. To this purpose they make use of a kind of rakes, with long iron teeth, bent inwards; these they used either single or two tied together, in such a manner that the teeth were turned toward each other.

“About New York they find innumerable quantities of excellent oysters, and there are few places which have them of such an exquisite taste and of so great a size; they are pickled, and sent to the West Indies and other places. Oysters are reckoned very wholesome; some people assured us that they had not felt the least inconvenience after eating a considerable quantity of them. It is likewise a common rule here that they are best in those months that have an *r* in their name—such as September, October, &c., but that they are not so good in other months; however, there are poor people who live all the year long upon nothing but oysters, with bread.

“Lobsters are likewise plentifully caught hereabouts, pickled, much in the same manner as oysters, and sent to several places. I was told of a very remarkable circum-

stance about these lobsters, and I have since frequently heard it mentioned. The coast of New York had already European inhabitants for a considerable time, and yet no lobsters were to be met with on that coast; and though the people fished ever so often, they could never find any signs of lobsters being in this part of the sea. They were therefore continually brought in great well-boats, from New England, where they are plentiful. But it happened that one of these well-boats broke in pieces, near Hell-gate, about ten miles from New York, and all the lobsters in it got off. Since that time they have so multiplied in this part of the sea that they are now caught in the greatest abundance.

“Among the numerous shells which are found on the sea-shore, there are some which, by the English here, are called clams, and which bear some resemblance to the human ear. They have a considerable thickness, and are chiefly white, excepting the pointed end, which both without and within has a blue color, between purple and violet. They are met with, in vast numbers, on the sea-shore of New York, Long Island and other places. The shells contain a large animal, which is eaten both by the Indians and Europeans settled here; a considerable commerce is carried on in the article with such Indians as live further up the country. When these people inhabited the coast they were able to catch their own clams, which, at that time, made a great part of their food; but at present this is the business of the Dutch and English, who live in the neighborhood. As soon as the shells are caught, the fish is taken out of them, drawn upon a wire, and hung up in the open air, in order to dry by the heat of the sun; when



A SOUTH PROSPECT OF Y^E FLOURISHING CITY OF NEW-YORK IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-YORK, NORTH AMERICA.

Captain Henry Hudson discovered this Country the 11th and sent it to y^e Hollanders & Letters Patent being granted to some Merch^{ts} by y^e States a Colony was settled the 16th called New Netherlands but y^e Samuel Argal, Governor of Virginia, gave them disturbance, and they were worn in their Quarters, however upon application to King James he permitted them to build some Villages for the entertainment of Shipping thus came y^e Dutch under which name they sold Furs and peltry to the French, and upon expectation of a visit from Amsterdam, they refused to pay the accustomed Tribute & declare themselves, and the Merch^{ts} of Amsterdam, who Repre- sented, which being remonstrated of by King Charles 1st by his Ambassador in the States at the Hague, they by Dutch Instrument declared it was only a private adventure being y^e Merch^{ts} of Amsterdam. Then Consensus being granted by King Charles, for selling Colonies to the Southward & to the Northward of them, they declare themselves willing to sign and have all they had upon condition of the payment of £ 2000, but the troubles in England, even after breaking out they received their first proposals and began to strengthen themselves by all possible means. That affairs stood till after y^e restoration of King Charles y^e 2nd who being informed of his Right, resolved to seize on it, and accordingly it was recovered by y^e Robert Carr then of the Indulgence y^e continued taking oath of fidelity to the King of England the others have Liberty to remove with all their Effects. Now begins New Netherlands to bear its name. His Majesty having conferred by Patent upon his Royal Highness, all acquisitions made upon Foreigners, his Royal Highness appointed Colonel Nichols, Governor who changed the Name of some of the Principal places, and concluded a League between y^e Inhabitants & the Indians. And in y^e year following concluded y^e War with the Dutch they had Surrender made over to them by the Treaty as unpropitious for New York. the Province of New York is divided into parts, y^e City one, then Albany, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Kings Queens, Suffolk, Chester, and Richmond. y^e City of New York is builded upon a point of land & having a strong Fortification, y^e West part & is on y^e East 41° 40' 29' 30" in a good Air. The Province abounds with all necessaries of Life & has a Governor, Council, & General Assembly, the City hath a Mayor, Aldermen & Sheriff & is under the Regulation of the English Laws & Customs. The Trade of the City is in few Years is become almost Universal, her Merchants having extended their Commerce to most parts of y^e known World. The Harbor is safe for Ships of y^e greatest burthen & very convenient to those from y^e Sea having great convenience of Building of Ships & vast Quantities of fire Timber in the adjacent Woods.

1 The Fort. 2 The Chappel in the Fort 3 The Secretaries Office. 4 The Great Dock with a bridge over it. 5 The Ruins of White Hall built by Governor Beinner. 6 Part of Statton Island. 7 Part of Long Island. 8 The Lower Market. 9 The Crane. 10 The Great French Market. 11 The City Aras, supported by Posts. 12 The Dutch Church. 13 The English Church. 14 The City Hall. 15 The Exchange. 16 The French Church. 17 Upper Market. 18 The Station Ship. A Bay. 19 The Aras of the Province supported by Posts. 20 Ways for building Ships. 21 The Ferry House to Long Island. 22 A Pen for Cattle & Cattle de- signed for the Market. 23 Colonel Morris Fancy learning to Windward.

this is done, the flesh is put into proper vessels and carried to Albany, upon the river Hudson; there the Indians buy them, and reckon them one of their best dishes.

“New York, the capital of a province of the same name, is situated under $40^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude and $4'$ west longitude from London, and is about ninety-seven English miles distant from Philadelphia. The situation of it is extremely advantageous for trade; for the town stands upon a point which is formed by two bays, into one of which the river Hudson discharges itself, not far from the town. New York is therefore, on three sides, surrounded with water. The ground it is built on is level in some parts and hilly in others. The place is generally reckoned very healthy.

“The town was first founded by the Dutch; this, it is said, was done in the year 1623, when they were yet masters of the country; they called it New Amsterdam. The English, toward the end of the year 1664, taking possession, gave the name of New York to both the city and country. In size it comes nearest to Boston and Philadelphia; but with regard to its fine buildings, its opulence and extensive commerce, it disputes the preference with them.

“The streets do not run so straight as those of Philadelphia, and have some times considerable bendings; however, they are very spacious and well built, and most of them are paved, excepting in high places, where it has been found useless. In the chief streets there are trees planted, which in summer give them a fine appearance, and during the excessive heat at that time, afford a cooling shade. I found it extremely pleasant to walk in the town, for it seemed quite like a garden. The trees which are planted for this purpose are chiefly of two kinds; the

water beech is the most numerous, and gives an agreeable shade in summer by its large and numerous leaves. The locust tree is likewise frequent; its fine leaves and the odoriferous scent which exhales from its flowers, make it very proper for being planted in the streets, near the houses, and in gardens. There are likewise lime trees and elms in these walks, but they are not, by far, so frequent as the others. One seldom meets with trees of the same sort adjoining each other, they being in general placed alternately.

“ Besides numbers of birds of all kinds which make these trees their abode, there are likewise a kind of frogs which frequent them in great numbers during the summer. They are very clamorous in the evening, and in the nights (especially when the days have been hot, and a rain is expected,) and in a manner drown the singing of the birds. They frequently make such a noise that it is difficult for a person to make himself heard.

“ Most of the houses are built of bricks, and are generally strong and neat, and several stories high; some have, according to the old architecture, turned the gable end toward the street, but the new houses are altered in this respect. Many of the houses have a balcony on the roof, on which the people sit in the evenings, in the summer time; and from thence they have a pleasant view of a great part of the town, and likewise of part of the adjacent water, and of the opposite shore. The roofs are commonly covered with tiles or shingles, the latter of which are made of the white fir tree, which grows higher up in the country. The inhabitants are of opinion that a roof, made of these shingles, is as durable as one made of white cedar. The walls of the houses are whitewashed within, and I did

not anywhere see hangings, with which the people in this country seem in general to be little acquainted. The walls are quite covered with all sorts of drawings and pictures, in small frames. On each side of the chimneys they usually have a sort of alcove, and the wall under the window is wainscoted, with benches near the window. The alcoves, as well as all of the wood-work, are painted with a bluish-gray color.

“Toward the sea, on the extremity of the promontory, is a pretty good fortress, called Fort George, which entirely commands the port, and can defend the town, at least from a sudden attack on the sea side. Besides that, it is secured on the north, or toward the land side, by a palisade; which, however, (as for a considerable time the people have had nothing to fear from an enemy) is in many places in a very bad state of defence.

“There is no good water to be met with in the town itself; but at a little distance there is a large spring of good water, which the inhabitants take for their tea, and for the uses of the kitchen. Those, however, who are less delicate on this point make use of the water from the wells in town, though it be very bad. This want of good water lies heavy upon the horses of the strangers that come to this place, for they do not like to drink the water from the wells in the town.

“The port is a good one—ships of great burthen can lie in it quite close up to the bridge; but its water is very salt, as the sea continually comes in upon it, and therefore is never frozen except in extraordinary cold weather. This is of great advantage to the city and its commerce; for many ships either come in or go out of the port at any time of the year, unless the wind be contrary. The har-

bor is secured from all violent hurricanes from the south-east by Long Island, which is situated just before the town; therefore only the storms from the south-west are dangerous to the ships which ride at anchor here, because the port is open only on that side. New York probably carries on a more extensive commerce than any town in the English North American provinces; at least it may be said to equal them. Boston and Philadelphia, however, come very nearly up to it. The trade of New York extends to many places, and it is said they send more ships from thence to London than they do from Philadelphia. They export to that capital all the various sorts of skins, which they buy of the Indians—sugar, logwood and other dyeing woods; rum, mahogany, and many other goods which are the produce of the West Indies. Every year they build several ships here, which are sent to London, and there sold; and of late years they have shipped a great quantity of iron to England. In return for these they import from London stuffs and every other article of English growth and manufacture, together with all sorts of foreign goods. England, and especially London, profits immensely by the trade.

“New York sends many ships to the West Indies, with flour, corn, biscuit, timber, boards, flesh, fish, butter, and other provisions, together with some few of the fruits that grow here. Many ships go to Boston, in New England, with flour and corn, and take in exchange flesh, butter, timber, different sorts of fish, and other articles, which they carry further, to the West Indies; they now and then take rum from thence. There is also some trade with Philadelphia. Some times ships, wanting freight in England, take in coals for ballast; which, when brought here,

sell for a pretty good price, as many persons use them both for the kitchen and parlor fires, considering them cheaper than wood.

“I cannot make a just estimate of the ships that annually come to this town, or sail from it. But I have found that from the 1st of December, in 1729, to the 5th of December, in the next year, two hundred and eleven vessels entered the port of New York, and two hundred and twenty-two cleared it; and since that time there has been a great increase of trade here.

“There are two printers in the town, and every week some gazettes, in English, are published, which contain news from all parts of the world.

“The winter is much more severe here than in Philadelphia; the snow lies for some months together on the ground, and sledges are made use of. The river Hudson is about a mile and a half broad at this point, and the tide ebbs and flows six or seven feet; yet the ice stands in it not only one, but even several months. It has sometimes a thickness of more than two feet.

“The inhabitants are sometimes greatly troubled with mosquitoes; they either follow the hay, which is made near the town, in the low meadows, which are quite penetrated with salt water, or they accompany the cattle when brought home at evening. I have myself experienced and have observed in others, how much these little animalculæ can disfigure a person's face during a single night; for the skin is sometimes so covered over with little blisters, from their stings, that people are ashamed to appear in public.

“The water-melons, which are cultivated near the town, grow very large. They are extremely delicious, and are better than in other parts of North America, though they

are planted in the open fields, and never in a hot-bed. I saw a water-melon at Governor Clinton's, in 1750, which weighed forty-seven English pounds, and another at a merchant's in town of forty-two pounds weight. However they were reckoned the largest ever seen in the country."

The Rev. Mr. Burnaby, who visited the city about the same period, says:

"The inhabitants of New York, in their character, very much resemble the Pennsylvanians. More than half of them are Dutch, and almost all traders. They are therefore habitually frugal, industrious and parsimonious. Being, however, of different nations, different languages, and different religions, it is almost impossible to give them any precise or determinate character. The women are handsome and agreeable, though rather more reserved than the Philadelphia ladies. The amusements are balls and sleighing expeditions in the winter, and in the summer going in parties upon the water and fishing, or making excursions into the country. There are several houses, pleasantly situated up the East river, near New York, where it is common to have turtle feasts. These happen once or twice in a week. Thirty or forty gentlemen and ladies, meet and dine together, drink tea in the afternoon, fish and amuse themselves till evening, and then return home in Italian chaises, (the fashionable carriage in this and most parts of America, Virginia excepted, where they chiefly make use of coaches, and these commonly drawn by six horses,) a gentleman and lady in each chaise."

The following is the description given of this city in the year 1756, by Mr. Smith, the historian :

"The island is very narrow, not a mile wide at a me-

dium, and about fourteen miles in length. The south-west point projects into a fine spacious bay, nine miles long and about four in breadth, at the confluence of the waters of Hudson river and the strait between Long Island and the northern shore. The Narrows at the south end of the bay is scarce two miles wide, and opens the ocean to full view. The passage up to New York from Sandy Hook, a point that extends farthest into the sea, is safe, and not above five and twenty miles in length. The common navigation is between the east and west banks in two or three and twenty feet water. But it is said that an eighty gun ship may be brought up, through a narrow, winding, unfrequented channel, between the north end of the east bank and Coney Island.

"The city has, in reality, no natural basin or harbor. The ships lie off in the road, on the east side of the town, which is docked out, and better built than the west side, because the freshets in Hudson river fill it in some winters with ice.

"The city of New York consists of about two thousand five hundred buildings. It is a mile in length and not above half that in breadth. Such is its figure, its centre of business, and the situation of the houses, that the mean cartage from one part to another does not exceed above one quarter of a mile, than which nothing can be more advantageous to a trading city.

"It is thought to be as healthy a spot as any in the world. The east and south parts in general are low, but the rest is situated on a dry elevated soil. The streets are irregular, but being paved with round pebbles, are clean, and lined with well-built brick houses, many of which are covered with tiled roofs.

“No part of America is supplied with markets abounding with greater plenty and variety. We have beef, pork, mutton, poultry, butter, wild fowl, venison, fish, roots and herbs of all kinds in their seasons. Our oysters are a considerable article in the support of the poor. Their beds are within view of the town. A fleet of two hundred small craft are often seen there at a time, when the weather is mild in winter; and this single article is computed to be worth annually ten or twelve thousand pounds.

“This city is the metropolis and grand mart of the province, and, by its commodious situation, commands also all the trade of the western part of Connecticut and that of New Jersey. No season prevents our ships from launching out into the ocean. During the greatest severity of the winter, an equal, unrestrained activity runs through all ranks, orders and employments.

“Upon the south-west point of the city stands the fort, which is a square, with four bastions. Within the walls is the house in which our governors usually reside, and opposite to it brick barracks, built formerly for the independent companies. The governor's house is in height three stories, and fronts to the west, having from the second story, a fine prospect of the bay and Jersey shore. At the south end there was formerly a chapel, but this was burnt down in the negro conspiracy of the spring of 1741. According to Governor Burnet's observation, this fort stands in the latitude of $42^{\circ} 42'$ north.

“Below the walls of the garrison, near the water, we have lately raised a line of fortifications, which commands the entrance into the eastern road and the mouth of Hudson's river. This battery is built of stone, and the merlons consist of cedar joists filled in with earth. It mounts

ninety-two cannon, and these are all the works we have to defend us. About six furlongs south-east of the fort lies Nutten Island, containing about one hundred or one hundred and twenty acres, reserved by an act of assembly as a sort of demesne for the governors, upon which it is proposed to erect a strong castle, because an enemy might from thence easily bombard the city, without being annoyed either by our battery or the fort. During the late war a line of palisadoes was run from Hudson's to the East river at the other end of the city, with block houses at small distances. The greater part of these still remain as a monument of our folly, which cost the government about eight thousand pounds.

"The inhabitants of New York are a mixed people, but mostly descended from the original Dutch planters. There are two churches in which religious worship is performed in that language. The old building is of stone,* and ill built, ornamented within by a small organ loft and brass branches. The new church† is a very heavy edifice, has a very extensive area, and was completed in 1729. It has no galleries, and yet will perhaps contain a thousand or twelve hundred auditors. The steeple of this church affords a most beautiful prospect, both of the city beneath, and of the surrounding country. The Dutch congregation is more numerous than any other; but, as the language becomes disused, it is much diminished; and unless they change their worship into the English tongue, must soon suffer a total dissipation. They have at present two ministers, the reverend Messrs. Ritzma and De Ronde, who are strict Calvinists. Their church was incorporated on the 11th of May, 1696, by the name of the minister, elders and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of

* Garden street Church.

† The present Post Office.

the city of New York; and its estate, after the expiration of sundry long leases, will be worth a very great income.

“There are besides the Dutch, two Episcopal churches in this city, upon the plan of the established church in South Britain. Trinity Church was built in 1696, and afterward enlarged in 1737. It stands very pleasantly upon the banks of Hudson’s river, and has a large cemetery on each side, inclosed in front by a painted paled fence. Before it a long walk is railed off from the Broadway, the pleasantest street of any in the whole town. This building is about one hundred and forty-eight feet long, including the tower and chancel, and seventy-two feet in breadth. The steeple is one hundred and seventy-five feet in height. The church within is ornamented beyond any other place of public worship among us. The head of the chancel is adorned with an altar piece, and opposite to it, at the other end of the building, is the organ. The tops of the pillars, which support the galleries, are decked with gilt busts of angels, winged. From the ceiling are suspended two glass branches, and on the walls hang the arms of some of its principal benefactors. The aisles are paved with flat stones. The present rector of this church is the Rev. Henry Barclay, formerly a missionary among the Mohawks, who receives one hundred pounds a-year, levied upon all the other clergy and laity in the city, by virtue of an act of assembly, procured by Governor Fletcher. He is assisted by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Auchmuty.

“This congregation, partly by the arrival of strangers, but principally by proselytes from the Dutch churches, is become so numerous that, though the old building will contain two thousand hearers, yet a new one was erected in 1752. This, called St. George’s Chapel, is a very great

edifice, faced with hewn stone and tiled; the steeple is lofty but irregular, and its situation in a new, crowded and ill built part of the town.

"The revenue of Trinity Church is restricted, by an act of Assembly, to five hundred pounds per annum; but it is possessed of a real estate at the north end of the town, which, having been lately divided into lots, and let to farm, will, in a few years, produce a much greater income.

"The Presbyterians, increasing after Lord Cornbury's return to England, called Mr. Anderson, a Scotch minister, to the pastoral charge of their congregation. And Dr. John Nicol, Patrick Macknight, Gilbert Livingston and Thomas Smith, purchased a piece of ground and founded a church in 1719. Two years afterward they petitioned Colonel Schuyler, who had then the chief command, for a charter of incorporation to secure their estate for religious worship, upon the plan of the Church of North Britain; but were disappointed in their expectations through the opposition of the Episcopal party. After several years' solicitation for a charter, in vain, and fearful that those who obstructed such a reasonable request, would watch an opportunity to give them a more effectual wound, those among the Presbyterians, who were invested with the fee simple of the church and ground, conveyed it, on the 16th of March, 1730, to a committee of the Church of Scotland. This committee gave the Presbyterian inhabitants of New York a right to pursue religious worship in the church. Mr. Anderson was succeeded, in April, 1727, by the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, a man of polite breeding, pure morals, and warm devotion, under whose labors the congregation greatly increased, and were enabled to raise a

new edifice in 1748. This was built of stone, and railed off from the street. It was in length eighty feet, and in breadth sixty. The steeple raised on the south-west end is, in height, one hundred and forty-five feet.

“The French Church, by the contentions of 1724, and the disuse of the language, is now reduced to an inconsiderable handful. The building, which is of stone, is nearly a square—plain, both within and without. It is fenced from the street, has a steeple and a bell, the latter of which was the gift of Sir Henry Ashurst of London. The present minister, Mr. Carle, is a native of France, and succeeded Mr. Rou in 1754.

“The German Lutheran churches are two. Both their places of worship are small; one of them has a cupola and a bell.

“The Quakers have a meeting-house, and the Moravians, a new sect among us, a church, consisting principally of female proselytes from other societies. Their service is in the English tongue.

“The Anabaptists assemble at a small meeting-house, but have as yet no regular settled congregation.

“The Jews, who are not inconsiderable for their numbers, worship in a synagogue erected in a very private part of the town, plain without but very neat within.

“English is the most prevailing language among us, but not a little corrupted by the Dutch dialect, which is still so much used in some counties, that the sheriffs find it difficult to obtain persons sufficiently acquainted with the English tongue, to serve as jurors in the courts of law.

“In the city of New York, through our intercourse with the English, we follow the London fashions; though by the time we adopt them, they become disused in England. Our

affluence during the late war, introduced a degree of luxury in tables, dress and furniture, with which we were before unacquainted. But still we are not so gay a people as our neighbors, at Boston, and several of the southern colonies. The Dutch counties, in some measure, follow the example of New York, but still retain many modes peculiar to Hollanders.

“The city of New York consists principally of merchants, shop-keepers and tradesmen, who sustain the reputation of honest, punctual and fair dealers. With respect to riches, there is not so great an inequality among us, as is common in Boston and some other places. Every man of industry and integrity has it in his power to live well, and many are the instances of persons who came here distressed by their poverty, who now enjoy easy and plentiful fortunes.

“New York is one of the most social places on the continent. The men collect themselves into weekly evening clubs. The ladies, in winter, are frequently entertained, either at concerts of music or assemblies, and make a very good appearance. They are comely and dress well, and scarce any of them have distorted shapes. Tinctured with a Dutch education, they manage their families with becoming parsimony, good providence, and singular neatness. The practice of extravagant gaming, common to the fashionable part of the fair sex in some places, is a vice with which my country women cannot justly be charged. There is nothing they so generally neglect as reading, and indeed all the arts for the improvement of the mind, in which, it must be confessed, the men have set them an example. They are modest, temperate and charitable, naturally sprightly, sensible and good-humored; and,

by the help of a more elevated education, would possess all the accomplishments desirable in the sex. Our schools are in the lowest order; the instructors want instruction, and through a long, shameful neglect of all the arts and sciences, our common speech is extremely corrupt, and the evidences of a bad taste, both as to thought and language, are visible in all our proceedings, public and private.

“The people, both in town and country, are sober, industrious and hospitable, though intent upon gain. The richer sort keep very plentiful tables, abounding with great varieties of fish, flesh, fowl, and all kinds of vegetables. The common drinks are beer, cider, weak punch and Madeira wine; for desert we have fruits, in vast plenty, of different kinds and various species.

“The inhabitants are in general healthy and robust, taller, but shorter-lived than Europeans, and both with respect to their minds and bodies, arrive sooner to an age of maturity. Breathing a serene, dry air, they are more sprightly in their natural tempers than the people of England; and hence instances of suicide here are very uncommon. The situation of New York, with respect to trade, is very advantageous; but our merchants are compared to a hive of bees, who industriously gather honey for others—*non vobis mellificatis apes*—for the profits of our trade centre chiefly in Great Britain; and for that reason, methinks, among others, we ought always to receive the generous aid and protection of our mother country. Our importation of dry goods, from England, is so vastly great that we are obliged to betake ourselves to all possible arts to make remittances to the British merchants. It is for this purpose we import cotton from St. Thomas and Surinam, lime juice and Nicaragua wood from Curacoa, and

Plan of the City of NEW-YORK from an actual Survey, Anno Domini. MDCCLV.

Copy of an original Map in the possession of the Corporation of Trinity Church.

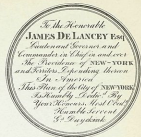
By F. Maerschalck,

City Surveyor.

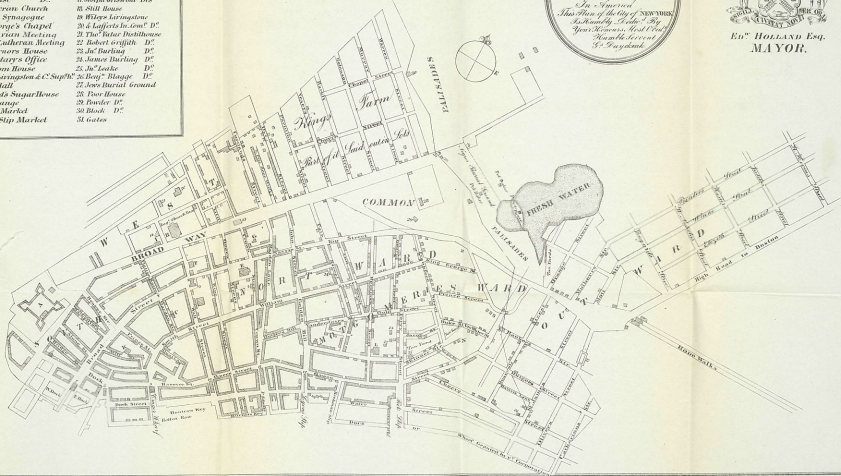
REFERENCE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. The Fort | 10. Meat Market |
| B. Trinity Church | 11. Pit D ^o |
| C. Old Dutch Church | 12. Bartins D ^o |
| D. French Church | 13. Osego D ^o |
| E. New Dutch Church | 14. English Free School |
| F. Presbyterian Meeting | 15. Dutch D ^o D ^o |
| G. Quakers D ^o | 16. R ^o D ^o Goutlands Sugar House |
| H. Baptist D ^o | 17. Joseph Griswold D ^o |
| I. Lutheran Church | 18. Still House |
| K. Jews Synagogue | 19. Wilkes Livingstone |
| L. St George's Chapel | 20. A. Lafferts to Gov ^o D ^o |
| M. Moravian Meeting | 21. The ^o Bar D ^o D ^o House |
| N. New Lutheran Meeting | 22. Robert Griffith D ^o |
| O. Governors House | 23. J ^o B ^o D ^o |
| P. Secretary's Office | 24. James Harting D ^o |
| Q. Custom House | 25. J ^o Leake D ^o |
| R. Peter Livingston & C ^o Sugar D ^o | 26. Benj ^o Blagge D ^o |
| S. City Hall | 27. Jews Burial Ground |
| T. Dyards Sugar House | 28. Poor House |
| U. Exchange | 29. Powder D ^o |
| V. Fish Market | 30. Black D ^o |
| W. Old Slip Market | 31. Gates |

Scale 1320 to 1/4 of a Mile.



ED^o HOLLAND Esq.
MAYOR.



logwood from the bay, &c.; and yet it drains us of all the gold and silver we can collect. It is computed that the annual amount of the goods purchased by this colony, in Great Britain, is in value not less than one hundred thousand pounds sterling; and the sum would be much greater if a stop was put to all clandestine trade. The item of tea is a very important one, as our people, both in town and country, are shamefully gone into the habit of tea drinking; and it is supposed we consume, of this commodity, in value near ten thousand pounds sterling per annum.

“The money used is silver, gold, British half-pence and bills of credit. Twelve half-pence, till lately, passed for a shilling; which, being much beyond their value in any of the neighboring colonies, a set of gentlemen, seventy-two in number, on the 22d of December, 1753, subscribed a paper engaging not to receive or pass them except at the rate of fourteen coppers to a shilling. This gave rise to a mob, for a few days, among the lower class of people; but some of them being imprisoned, the scheme was carried into execution, and established in every part of the province.”

APPENDIX.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTS OF EARLY GRANTS AND DEEDS ON THIS ISLAND,
SPECIFYING THE LOCALITIES TO WHICH THEY APPLIED.

1637. "Land near Sapokanikan," afterward Greenwich, in the present Ninth Ward.
1638. "Land behind Corlear's land," at Harlem.
1639. "Land in the 'Smith's Valley,'" present Pearl street, near Beekman street.
- " "Land at the little brook, called the Old Wreck," on the East river side.
1641. "Land betwixt the two creeks, where the water is running over the stones"—unknown.
- " "Land in the Smith's Valley," present Pearl street, near Fulton street.
1642. "Land on the East river, near the brook," in the vicinity of the present Roosevelt street.
1643. "Lot east of the fort," on the present Bridge street.
- " "Lot on the shore of the East river, east of the fort," at the present Hanover square.
- " "Lot south-east of the fort, along the river," the present Pearl street, near Broad street.
- " "Lot north of the fort," the present west side of Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green.
- " "Lot on the east side of the great highway," the present east side of Broadway, below Exchange place.
- " "Lot in the Smith's Valley," present Pearl street, near Fulton.
- " "Lot on the great highway," on Broadway, near the Bowling Green.

1643. " Lot on the south end of the Company's Valley, north-east from the fort," on the present north side of Beaver street, west of Broad street.
- " " Lot on the common highway," east side of Broadway, north of Beaver street.
- " " Lot along the public highway," on the east side of Broadway, north of Beaver street.
- " " Lot east of the fort," on the present Stone street, east of Whitehall street.
- " " Lot south of the fort," on the present Pearl street, west of Whitehall street.
- " " Lot on the common ditch," on the east side of Broad street, between Pearl and Stone streets.
- " " Lot on the public highway," east side of Broadway.
- " " Lot next Hendrick Kip," extending from Bridge to Stone street.
1644. " Lot on the common ditch," on the present Broad street.
- " " Lot southerly from the fort," on the present Pearl street, west of Whitehall street.
1645. " Land called the Otter track," at Harlem.
- " " Lot on the west side of the ditch," Broad street.
- " " Lot on the common highway," Broadway.
- " " Lot on the road," present Stone street, east of Whitehall street.
- " " Lot north of the fort," west side of Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green.
- " " Lot north-east of the fort," Broadway and Beaver street.
- " " Land at the East river," at present Franklin square.
- " " Lot on the ditch," present Beaver street, east of Broad street.
- " " Farm called Bylvelt's Bowery," toward Corlear's Hook.
- " " Lot behind the public tavern," on the present Stone street, between Broad street and Hanover square.
- " " Land north of the fresh water," in present Fourteenth Ward.
- " " Land on the Swamp," in vicinity of present north-west corner of Beaver and Broad streets.
- " " Bouwery No. 5," or Pennebacker's Bowery, east of Chatham square.
- " " Bouwery No. 6," east of Chatham square.
- " " Lot behind the public inn," on present Stone street, east corner of Broad street.
- " " Lot north-east of the fort, on the road," the present south-east corner of Beaver and Whitehall streets.

1645. "Lot along the ditch, corner of the road," south-west corner of Broad and Beaver streets.
- " "Land next Cornelius Direksen, the ferryman," at the present Franklin square.
1646. "Lot close to the Fiscal's kitchen, and next the yard of the preacher," present Bridge street, east of Whitehall street.
- " "Lot on the great public highway," Broadway.
- " "Lot east of the fort, between the stone houses and the fort," on the present Whitehall street, between Bridge and Stone streets.
- " "Lot on the ditch, adjoining the swamp," near the present north-west corner of Beaver and Broad streets.
- " "Lot along the public road, near the garden of Jan Damen," the present Broadway, near Wall street.
- " "Land in the Smith's Valley," the present Pearl street, near John street.
- " "Lot east of the fort, opposite the five stone houses," the present Whitehall street, between Stone and Bridge streets.
- " "Lot along the road, near the brew-house of the Company," on the present Stone street, between Whitehall and Broad streets.
- " "Schout's Bouwery."
- " "Lot south of the fort," the present north side of Pearl street, west of Whitehall street.
- " "Lot on the strand, next the Company's warehouse," the present north-east corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets.
- " "Lot south-west of the fort, on the strand," the present State street, near Pearl street.
- " "Land at Sapokanikan," afterward Greenwich, in Ninth Ward.
- " "Lot along the East river, near the old church," on the present north side of Pearl street, between Broad and Whitehall streets.
- " "Lot on the ditch, bounded in rear by a trench in the marsh," on the present north side of Beaver street, west of Broad street.
- " "Lot on the north-east side of the ditch," present Beaver street, west of Broad street.
1647. "Lot between Claes De Ruyter and the Company's bakery," on the south side of Pearl street, west of Whitehall street.

1645. "Plantation south of the marsh of Domine Bogardus," in the present Fifth Ward.
- " "Lot on the common ditch," the present Broad street, west side, near Stone street.
- " "Land called Flatland," near Harlem.
- " "West side of the great public road, next the garden of the Company, west side of Broadway," near Rector street.
1651. "Lot on the strand of the East river," present Pearl street, east of Broad street.
1657. "Heere graft," lower part of Broad street.
- " "Prince graft," Broad street, above Beaver street.
- " "Brouwer straat," Stone street, between Broad and Whitehall streets.
- " "Brugh straat," Bridge street, between Broad and Whitehall streets.
- " "Markvelt steegie," Marketfield street.
- " "Markvelt," Whitehall street, east side, between Stone and Beaver streets; and Broadway, west side, between Battery place and Morris street.
- " "Heere straat," Broadway, south of Wall street, to Beaver street.
- " "Hoogh straat," Stone street, between Broad street and Hanover square; and Pearl street, from thence to Wall street.
- " "De Waal," Pearl street, north side, from Broad street to Hanover square.
- " "The Water," Pearl street, north side, between Whitehall and Broad streets.
- " "Perel straat," Pearl street, between State and Whitehall streets.
- " "Winckel straat," (now closed,) then running between Stone and Bridge streets, east of Whitehall street.
- " "Prince straat," Beaver street, between Broad and William streets.
- " "Smee straat," William street, between Wall street and Hanover square.
- " "Smith's Valley," Pearl street, east of Wall street.
- " "The Wall," Wall street.
1665. "Maagde Pactje," Maiden lane.
- " "Broadway."
- " "Smith's Valley," Pearl street, above Wall street.

1666. "Heerewegh," Chatham street, along the Park.
 " "High street," Stone street, between Broad and William streets.
 " "House and land outside the land gate," Broadway, above Wall street.
 " "Land called the Claverwatie, south of the Maagde Paetje," south of Maiden lane.
1667. "The Wall," Wall street.
 " "Breedwegh," Broadway.
 " "Slyck Steegh," South William street.
1672. "Broadway."
 " "Tuyen street" (Garden street,) Exchange place.
 " "Markvelt lane," Marketfield street.
 " "Cingle," Wall street.
 " "Schreyer's Hook," State street, south of Pearl street.
 " "Smith street," William street, between Wall street and Hanover square.
 " "The land at the ferry," near Peck slip.
 " "Waal or Strand," Pearl street, north side, between Broad street and Old slip.
 " "Brewer or Stone street," Stone street, near Broad street.
 " "Great graft," Broad street, south of Beaver street.
 " "Kalch-hook," north of the Park.
1677. "The water side," present north side of Pearl street, between Wall and Whitehall streets.
 " "The Marketfield and Broadway," Whitehall street, north of Stone street ; and Broadway, to Wall street.
 " "The Walls," Wall street.
 " "The Schaape waytie," or the sheep pasture, present Broad street, between Exchange place and Wall street.
 " "The High street," present Stone street, between Broad street and Hanover square.
 " "The Smith street," the present William street, below Wall street.
 " "Mill street lane," the present South William street.
 " "The Smith street lane," formerly "Schaape waytie," or sheep path.
 " "The Heere graft," Broad street, below Beaver street.
 " "The Beaver graft," Beaver street, between Broadway and Broad street.
 " "Field street," Marketfield street.
 " "Stone street," Stone street.

1677. "Markvelt street," Whitehall street, above Bridge street.
" "Winkle street," between Stone and Bridge streets.
1680 "Land at the outlet of the fresh water little creek on the East river, bounded by Wolfert's meadow," near the present foot of Roosevelt street.
" "Smith's Fly," before described ; see also map of 1695, and subsequent maps, for the several designations of the streets at the periods to which they refer.

LIST OF INHABITANTS

WHO OFFERED LOANS FOR ERECTING THE CITY PALISADES IN 1653.

Mynheer Werckhoven.....	Trader.....	\$80
Joannes Van Beeck.....	"	80
Joannes Van Brugh.....	"	80
Joannes Depeyster.....	"	40
Cornelis Steenwyck.....	"	80
Govert Loockermans.....	"	60
Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland..	Brewer.....	60
Jacob Schellinger.....	Trader.....	80
Pieter Prins.....	"	40
Anthony Van Hardenburgh....	"	80
Joannes Nevius.....	"	40
Gulian Wys.....	"	80
Pieter Buys.....	"	40
A. & J. Keyser.....	"	40
Paulus Schrick.....	"	40
Jacob Gerrits Strycker.....	Tailor	80
Francois Fyn.....	Trader	40
Mattheus de Vos.....	Notary.....	40
Adrian Blommaert.....	Ship captain.....	40
Evert Tesselaer's Clerks.....		80
Jacobus Backer.....	Trader	60
Nicholas Boodt.....	"	40
Isaac De Foreest.....	Brewer.....	40
Abram Geenes.....	Trader	40
Jacob Steendam.....	"	40
Anthony Clasen.....	Farmer.....	20
Jan Jansen, jr.....	Builder.....	20
Borger Joris.....	Blacksmith.....	40
Jan Vinje.....	Brewer.....	20
Arent Van Hattem.....	Trader.....	40

Martin Origier.....	Trader.....	\$40
P. L. Vandiegrist.....	"	40
Maximilian Van Gheel.....	"	40
Allard Anthony.....	"	40
Abram Delanoy.....	"	40
Daniel Litschoe.....	Tavern-keeper.....	40
Philip Geraerdy.....	Trader	20
Egbert Van Borsum.....	Tavern-keeper.....	40
Hendrick Kip.....	Tailor	40

 \$2020

TAX AND CONTRIBUTION LIST,

RAISED IN 1655, TO DEFRAY THE DEBT FOR CONSTRUCTING THE CITY DEFENCES.

[This list embraces all the taxable inhabitants of the city at that time. The several amounts are given in the currency of the present day in round numbers. Several included in the list were non-residents, but held taxable interests in the city.]

Petrus Stuyvesant.....	\$60	Abm. Delanoy.....	\$16
Cornelis Van Tienhoven.....	40	Pieter Schabanck.....	10
Allard Anthony.....	40	Elbert Elbertsen.....	10
Oloff Stevensen Van Cortland.....	40	Rynier Stoffelsen.....	10
Joannes Nevius.....	20	Hendrick Jansen Vandervin..	24
Joannes De Peyster.....	20	Jacob Messerau.....	10
Jacob Strycker.....	12	Dirck Clasen Boot.....	10
Jan Vinjé.....	12	Jacob Onnosel.....	12
Jacob Kip.....	8	Isaac Mense.....	12
Martin Crigier.....	20	Pieter Rudolphus.....	15
P. L. Vandiegrist.....	24	Daniel Verveele (Ft. Orange).	10
Domine Megapolensis.....	20	Cornelis Martenzen.....	16
Domine Drissius.....	20	Abm. Goozen.....	4
Cornelis Van Ruyven.....	12	Arent Herkoff.....	16
P. W. Vancouwenhoven.....	40	Rbt. Vastrick (Fort Orange).	16
Daniel Litschoe.....	20	Jeremias Van Rensselaer do.	12
Johannes Van Brugh.....	40	Jan Jansen, jr.....	8
Cornelis Steenwyck.....	40	Frerick Warner.....	12
Joost Van Beeck.....	20	Laurens Heyn.....	14
Skipper Bestenaer.....	40	Nicholas Staelback.....	7
Govert Loockermans.....	40	Gerrit Banker.....	8
Pieter C. Vanderveen.....	24	Cornelius De Bruyn.....	10
Pieter Jacobus Buys.....	32	Nicholas Boot.....	10
Jacobus Backer.....	40	Alex'r d' Injossa.....	10
Rynier Rycken.....	24	Joannes Withart.....	20
Abram Nickels.....	28	Adrian Blommært.....	14

Nicholas Beverlodt.....	\$12	Adrian Wouterzen.....	\$
Cornelis Schut.....	40	Abraham Pietersen.....	3
Teunis Pietersen Tempel.....	6	Andries Jochemsen.....	4
Nicholas Van Holstyn.....	12	Michael Pauluzen's wife.....	6
Marcus Vogelsang.....	16	Egbert Van Borsum.....	12
Cornelis Van Schel.....	12	Aage Bruynsen.....	
Paulus Shrick.....	8	Hendrick Kip.....	5
Gysbert Van Imbroecken....	10	Roelof Jansen.....	4
Symon Jansen.....	4	Jan Perie.....	4
Barent Van Marrel.....	10	Jacob Veets.....	3
Pieter d'Maker.....		Ryndert Pietersen.....	8
Jan Jansen Van Schol.....	10	Claes Tysen.....	5
Frerick Gysbertsen.....	12	Frans Clasen.....	3
Jacobus Crap.....	4	Coenraet Ten Eyck.....	8
Pieter Tonneman.....	4	Isaac De Foreest.....	6
Skipper of the Speckled Cow..	60	Abram Clock.....	6
Skipper of the New Amsterdam	60	Dirck Van Schelluyne.....	5
Skipper of the Whitehorse...	60	Aldert Coninck.....	6
Jurien Blanck.....	8	Auken Jansen.....	
Claes Carsten Noorman	4	Sybrant Jansen Galma.....	4
Isaac Kip.....	8	William Brouwer.....	
Andries De Haes.....	8	Hay Volkertsen.....	4
Tomas Fredricksen.....	3	Hans Steyn.....	6
Jan Gerritsen.....	3	William Pietersen d'Groot...	6
Andries Hoppen.....		Jan Gerritzen Brouwer.....	5
Tomas Lambertsen.....	8	Albert Jansen.....	6
Evert Coerten.....	4	Claes Van Elslant.....	6
Jacob Boreem.....		Mighiel Tadens.....	7
Maryn Luycken.....	6	Warnaer Wessells.....	10
Claes Bordingh.....	8	Saloman Pietersen.....	4
Jan d'Cuyper.....	10	Cornelis Jansen Clopper.....	6
Pieter Van Naerden.....	5	Myndert the Cooper.....	4
Lodowick Pos.....	6	C. De Ruyter and H. Douwson	6
Jan Paulizen Jaquet.....	8	Laurens d'Drayer.....	6
Jan Dircksen's wife.....	8	Abram La Cuya.....	40
Jan Peeck.....	8	Jossep d'Coster.....	40
Frerick Hendricksen.....	4	David Freere.....	40
Reinhout Reinhoutsen.....	6	Fusilador Dandrade.....	40
Pieter Jacobs Marins.....	8	Jacob Cowyn.....	40
Pieter Cornelisen.....	8	Jacob Barsimsen.....	3

Asser Laurens.....	\$3	Albert Kalckbuys.....	\$3
Abram Verplanck.....	8	Jan Jansen Van Ham.....	3
Hans Kierstede.....	6	Gerrit Jansen Roos.....	4
Adolph Pietersen.....	5	Harmen Sybrantzen (exempt.)	
Gerrit Fullwever.....	6	Joost Goderis.....	2
Frerick Flipzen.....	8	Jan Cornelizen, Clyn & S. Abels	10
Borger Jorisen.....	8	Jan Scryver.....	5
Egbert Wouterzen.....	8	Symon Felle.....	5
Jacob Steendam.....	10	Jan Rutgerzen.....	3
Hendrick Willemsen.....	10	Arent Isaacson.....	3
Jacob Huges.....	3	Cornelis Van Langvelt.....	3
Willem Beekman (exempt)		Ryndert Jansen Van Hoorn..	5
Joost Tunizen.....	10	Henry Van Dyck.....	12
Carel Van Brugh.....	14	Samuel Edsal.....	3
Tunis Kray.....	8	Frans Jansen Van Hooghten.	8
Pieter Kock.....	8	Claes Hendricksen.....	
Jan Geraerdy.....	8	Lourens Jansen.....	5
Rendel Huit.....	4	Barent Meynderts.....	3
Jan J. Schepmoes.....	8	Jan Jansen Van St. Obyn...	5
Adrian Van Tienhoven.....	10	The Provoost of Citizens....	5
Adrian Keyser.....	6	Thomas Willet.....	24
Evert Duychingh.....	6	Mathys Capita.....	6
Jan Hendricksen.....	4	Hendrick Pietersen.....	4
Abraham Jacobsen.....	5	David Wessells.....	4
Jan Ryersen.....	3	Thomas Marschal (exempt.)	
Jan Adrianzen.....	7	Hendrick Van Bommel.....	2
Pieter Harmenzen.....		Jacob Clomp.....	
Caspar Steinmets.....	4	Pieter Jansen.....	2
Allart Trumpeter's wife.....	4	Lambert Huybertsen Mol....	6
Sybout Clasen.....	8	Andries Van Sluys.....	4
Adrian Vincent.....	5	Laurens Laurenzen.....	5
Teunis, the mason.....	3	Pieter Stoutenburgh.....	5
Thomas Hall.....	10	Dirck Holgersen.....	4
Gabriel Barenzen De Haes...	4	Claes Tysen.....	4
Resolvert Waldron (exempt).		Ryndert De Vries.....	5
Jochem Beekman.....	4	Aert Willemsen Bromsen....	8
Claes Paulizen.....	4	Andries Andriezen.....	2
Isaac Allerton.....	25	Aryen Symonsen.....	3
Claes Pieterzen.....	3	Lucas Andriezen.....	3

Claes De Jongh.....	\$8	William Teller,	(house) \$10
Dirck Clasen, Corey & Brother	16	Arent Van Corlaer	" 10
Hen'k Hendricksen (drummer)	4	Albert, the Noorman	" 8
Jacob Hendricksen Varvanger	12	Pieter Hartgers,	" 10
Jacob Leendersen Vandiegrist	40	Flip Pieterzen,	" 10
Jacob Van Couwenhoven....	40	Rut. Jacobsen,	" 10
Hendrick Kip.....	10	Christian Barenzen.....	6
Schipper Wm. Tomazen (house)	10	Andries Clasen (exempt)	
Sander Leenderzen, "	10	Arent Lourenzen.....	2



For D.T. Valentine's History of N.Y.

Lith G. Hayward 120 Water St. N.Y.

DUTCH COTTAGE IN NEW-YORK, 1679.

LIST OF THE OWNERS

OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE CITY, ABOUT THE YEAR 1674, AT THE FINAL CESSION TO THE ENGLISH; THE PROPERTY BEING CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ITS RELATIVE VALUE, AS FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH; WITH THE NATIONAL DESCENT OF THE PERSONS NAMED—GIVEN TO ILLUSTRATE THE CONDITON OF THE POPULATION AT THAT ERA—AND THEIR ESTIMATED WEALTH.*

On the west side of the present Pearl street, between Franklin square and Wall street; known, at that time, as *The Smith's Valley*.

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Henry Brazier.....	Third.....	Dutch.....	\$1,500
William Beekman.....	First.....	".....	10,000
Abraham Verplanck.....	Third.....	".....	3,000
William Rodney.....	".....	English.....	1,000
Derrick Norman.....	Fourth.....	Dutch.....	
John Lawrence.....	".....	English.....	1,500
Christopher Elsworth.....	Third.....	Dutch.....	1,000
Joost Carelzen.....	Fourth.....	".....	500
Lambert Clomp.....	Third.....	".....	500
Joseph Hollaker.....	Fourth.....	English.....	500
Henry Ricks.....	Second.....	".....	500
Henry Lamberts.....	Fourth.....	Dutch.....	500
Peter Lawrence.....	".....	".....	500
John Vinjé.....	First.....	".....	2,500
John Bolasser.....	Second.....	English.....	1,000
Abraham Lamberts Mol.....	".....	Dutch.....	1,200
Henry Vandewater.....	".....	".....	1,500
Albert Cornelis.....	Third.....	".....	500
Cornelis Clopper.....	First.....	".....	10,000

* The estimate of the wealth of the several inhabitants of New York, at this period, is not based upon any single document, but is compiled from various sources; and is only designed by the author to be considered as an approximate estimate, formed from the best evidences within his reach.

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Evert Everts.....	Second	Dutch	\$1,000
Elizabeth Clasen.....	Fourth	"	
Dirck Evertsen Floyd.....	Second	"	1,000
John Johnson Slott.....	Third	"	1,200
Martyn Meyer.....	First	"	1,500

On the present west side of Pearl street, between Wall and William streets, then a part of the street called *The Water Side*.

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Ann Litschoe.....	Second	Dutch	\$1,500
Widow Dehart.....	First	"	15,000
John Lawrence.....	"	English	10,000
Heirs A. Jochemsen.....	Third	Dutch	
Carsten Leersen.....	Second	"	7,500
Cornelius Dirle.....	First	English	3,000
Jacob Loockermans.....	Second	Dutch	3,000
Widow Loockermans.....	"	"	4,000
Jacobus Dehart.....	First	"	7,000
Joannes Van Brugh.....	"	"	15,000
Thomas Lewis.....	"	English	10,000

On the present Old Slip, between Stone and Pearl streets, then a part of the street called *The Water Side*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Evert Duychink.....	Second	Dutch	\$3,000

On the present northerly side of Pearl street, between Old slip and Broad street, then a part of the street called *The Water Side*

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Tryntje Clock.....	Third	Dutch	\$1,000
John Shackerly.....	First	English	3,000
Widow of B. Joris.....	Second	Dutch	1,500
Thomas Wandell.....	Third	"	1,200
John Darvall.....	Second	English	5,000
Charles Van Brugh.....	Third	Dutch	1,000
Lodowyck Post.....	"	"	1,000
Gov. Lovelace.....	First	English	

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Rinier Johnson.....	Second	Dutch	\$1,200
Cornelis Jansen Van Horn.....	"	"	5,000
Albert Bush.....	"	"	1,200
Sybout Clasen.....	"	"	1,000
Stephanus Van Cortland.....	First	"	5,000

On the present north side of Pearl street, between Broad and Whitehall streets, then a part of the street called *The Water Side*.

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Isaac Morland.....	First.....	English.....	\$5,000
James Matthews.....	"	"	6,000
Nicholas Jansen.....	"	Dutch	1,500
Gulian Verplanck.....	"	"	8,000
Samuel Edsall.....	"	"	2,500
John Hendricks Bruyn.....	"	"	10,000
Allard Anthony.....	"	"	3,500
Lucas Tienhoven.....	"	"	3,500
Widow Bedlow.....	"	"	1,000
Mary Jacobs.....	"	"	1,000
Elizabeth Drissius.....	"	"	8,000
Paulus Richards.....	Second	French.....	10,000
Peter Bayard.....	"	Dutch	2,500

On the west side of the present Whitehall street, between Pearl and State streets, then also a part of *The Water Side*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Jacob Leisler.....	First.....	Dutch	\$30,000
William Darvall.....	"	English.....	30,000

On the present State street, near Whitehall street, then also a part of *The Water Side*.

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
John Shumis.....	Fourth	Dutch	
John Everts Lasalras.....	"	"	

On the present Pearl street, between Whitehall and State streets, then known as *Pearl street*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Christopher Hooghland.....	Second	Dutch	\$8,000
Garret Uregnon.....	"	"	500

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Anna Van Borsum.....	First.....	Dutch	\$3,000
Henry Sellepon.....	Second	"	
William Cook.....	Fourth	English	
John Schouten.....	Second	Dutch	1,000
Henry Araits.....	"	Spanish	
Jacob Vandewater.....	"	Dutch	2,500
Pieter Jacobs Marius.....	"	"	6,000
Thomas Lamberts.....	"	"	
Andrew Clare.....	Third.....	English.....	
Thomas Lawrens.....	Second	Dutch	4,000
Jurien Blanck.....	"	"	1,000
Warner Wessells.....	"	"	2,500
William Allen.....	"	English.....	1,000
Nicholas Bordingh.....	"	Dutch	3,000
Andrew Bresteede.....	"	"	1,000
Michael Smith.....	"	English.....	1,000
Isaac Greveraet.....	"	Dutch	5,000
Cornelis Van Borsum.....	First	"	10,000

On the present east side of Whitehall street, between Pearl and Beaver streets, then known as a part of *The Marketfield and Broadway*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Cornelis Steenwyck.....	First	Dutch	\$50,000 ^f .
Richard Man.....	Second	"	4,000
Peter de Rymer.....	"	"	3,000
Mettie Greveraet.....	Fourth	"	
Frederick Philipse.....	Three small houses.	"	
Jacob Tunis De Kay.....	Second	"	8,000
Barent Corten.....	Third.....	"	4,000
John Stevens.....	First	English.....	2,000
William J. De Champ.....	Third.....	French.....	5,000
Frederick Arents.....	Second	Dutch	2,000

On the present east side of Broadway, between Beaver and Wall streets, then known as a part of *The Marketfield and Broadway*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Widow Bresteede.....	Second	Dutch	\$1,000
Jaques Cosseau.....	Third	French	3,000

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Isaac Abrahams.....	Fourth	Dutch	
Walter Hayes.....	Third.....	English	
Garret the Miller.....	"	Dutch	
Captain Lockwood.....	Fourth	English	
Suert Olpherts.....	Second	Dutch	\$5,000
G. Garrits.....	Fourth	"	
John Hendricks Van Gunst.....	Third.....	"	1,000
Abraham Whorley.....	"	English.....	2,000
John Meynderse.....	"	Dutch	1,000
Governor Lovelace.....	Second	English	
Evert Arisen.....	Third	Dutch	1,000
Isaac Greveraart.....	"	"	
William Vanderscheuren.....	Second	"	2,000
Derrick Wessells.....	Third.....	"	1,000
John Van Gelder.....	"	"	2,000
John Watkins.....	"	English.....	1,000
Philip Polers.....	Second	"	1,000
William Lawrence.....	"	"	2,000
George Cook.....	Third	"	2,500
Harman Smeeman.....	"	Dutch	1,000
Paulus Turck.....	"	"	1,000
Albert Leenders.....	"	"	1,000
Samuel Leete.....	"	English.....	2,000

On the present west side of Broadway, between Battery place and Rector streets, then known as a part of *The Marketfield and Broadway*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Anna Cox.....	First	Dutch	\$5,000
Martin Crigier.....	Second	"	5,000
Gerrit Van Tright.....	"	"	6,000
Gabriel Minvielle.....	First.....	French.....	15,000
Balthazar Bayard.....	"	Dutch	7,000
Lucas Andrews.....	Second	"	2,500
John Joosten.....	"	"	4,000
Robert Darkins.....	"	English.....	5,000
Arnold Fabritius.....	Fourth	French	
Pieter Simkam.....	Third	Dutch	1,000
Hendrick Van Dyck.....	Second	"	5,000
Humphrey Davenport.....	First	English.....	2,500

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Richard Blake.....	First	English.....	\$6,000
Pieter King.....	Third.....	"	3,000
Francis Lee.....	"	"	3,000
William Vredenburg.....	"	Dutch	1,000

On the present Broadway, above Wall street; then also called *Broadway*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Garrit Roos.....	Third.....	Dutch	\$2,500
Pieter Stoutenburgh.....	"	"	5,000
George Cobbett.....	"	"	1,000
Domine Haronbrisk.....	"	"	

On the south side of the present Wall street, between Broadway and Pearl street, then known as *The Walls*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Matthias Janes.....	Fourth	English.....	
Anna Hall.....	"	"	\$1,000
Barse Lott.....	"	"	
Robert Story.....	Third.....	"	5,000
John Johnson Landyke.....	Fourth	Dutch	
Jacob Smith.....	"	English.....	
Mrs. Gibbs.....	"	"	
Zachariah Sluce.....	Third.....	"	1,000
Cornelius Johnson.....	"	"	
Frederick Hays.....	"	"	1,000
Derrick Smith.....	Second	Dutch	
Jarvis Marshal.....	Third.....	English.....	1,000
Adrian Dirksen.....	"	Dutch	
Gilbert Elberts.....	Fourth	"	
Henry Brazier.....	Third.....	"	
Samuel Wilson.....	First.....	English.....	20,000

On the north side of the present Stone street, between William and Broad streets, then known as a part of *The High street*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Coenraet Ten Eyck, jr.	Second	Dutch	\$2,000
Nicholas Bayard	First	Dutch	15,000
David Johnson	Second	English	
John Harpending	"	Dutch	3,000
John Johnson Landyke	Third	"	1,000
Evert Wessells	"	"	1,000
Widow Mynderts	"	"	
William D'Honneur	First	French	2,500
Nicholas De Meyer	"	Dutch	10,000
Barent Coerten	Second	"	8,000
John Cooley	First	English	4,000
Barent Coursfield	Second	Dutch	
Jacob Abrahams	"	"	5,000
Abel Hardenbrook	"	"	2,500
Est. of J.W. Van Couwenhoven	First	"	

On the present south side of Stone street, between William and Broad streets, then known as a part of *The High street*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Evert Duyckink	Fourth	Dutch	
Henry Wessells	Second	"	\$2,000
Peter Vandewater	First	"	2,000
Peter J. Van Workendum	Fourth	"	
Carel Van Brugh	Third	"	1,000
Geertruyd Ibeer	Fourth	"	
Sigismundis Lucas	Third	"	1,000
Lawrence Hulst	"	"	1,000
Augustyn Blydenburgh	Second	"	2,000
George Johnson	Fourth	"	
Evert Pietersen	Second	"	
Adolph Pietersen	"	"	2,500
Rinier Willemsen	"	"	6,000

On the present William street, between Hanover square and Wall street, then known as *The Smith street*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Abel Hardenbrook.....	Third.....	Dutch	
Bernardus Hessel.....	"	"	
Jacob Israel.....	Fourth	Jewish.....	
John Smeedes.....	"	Dutch	
John Ray.....	Third.....	English.....	\$2,000
Garret Hendricks.....	"	Dutch	
Andrew Rees.....	Fourth	"	
Emetje Dircks.....	"	Dutch	
James Woodruff.....	"	English.....	
Pieter Heermans.....	"	Dutch	
Arthur Strangwide.....	"	English.....	
Andrew Andrews.....	Third.....	Dutch.....	
Andrew Hendricks.....	"	"	
Henry Volkertsen.....	Fourth	"	
Frederick Harmens.....	"	"	
Albert Trumpeter.....	"	"	
John Andross.....	"	"	
Robert Whitty.....	First	English.....	6,000
Tymen Van Borsum.....	Third	Dutch	1,000
Elias Provoost.....	"	"	1,000
John Henry.....	"	English.....	1,000
John Cornelis.....	"	Dutch	1,000
John Pieters Rosch.....	"	Dutch	1,000
Christian Lauries.....	"	Dutch	1,000
John Johnson.....	Fourth	"	
David Provoost.....	Second	"	3,000
John Peters.....	Third.....	"	
Thomas Lewis.....	"	English.....	

On the present South William street, then known as *The Mill street lane*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth
Henry Van Dusbury.....	Fourth	Dutch	
John Hendrick Van Bommel.....	Third.....	"	
Jacob Melyn.....	"	"	

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Hans Goderis.....	Third.....	Dutch.....	
Carsten Jansen.....	Fourth.....	".....	
The Old Mill House.....	".....	".....	

On the present Beaver street, between William and Broad streets, then known as *The Smith street lane*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Pieter Wessells.....	Third.....	Dutch.....	
Nicholas Bayard.....	".....	".....	
John Bush.....	".....	".....	
Richard Sinker.....	Fourth.....	English.....	
Ambrosius de Weerham.....	Third.....	Dutch.....	
Thomas Varden.....	".....	English.....	
Barent Gerritson.....	".....	Dutch.....	
John Langstreete.....	".....	".....	
John Coersen.....	Fourth.....	".....	
Albert, the Trumpeter.....	".....	".....	

On the present Broad street, east side, between South William street and Broad street, then known as a part of *The Heere Graft and Princes' Graft*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Adrian Vincent.....	Third.....	Dutch.....	\$1,500
Johannes De Peyster.....	Second.....	".....	10,000
John Vincent.....	Third.....	".....	1,500
Anna Vincent.....	".....	".....	
Claes Lock.....	".....	".....	2,500
William Bogardus.....	".....	".....	
Dick Clasen.....	".....	".....	1,500
Margaret Backer.....	First.....	".....	2,000
Jochem Beekman.....	Third.....	".....	1,000
Johannes Vervaelen.....	First.....	".....	3,000
Margaret Provoost.....	Fourth.....	".....	1,500
William Waldron.....	Third.....	English.....	
Alexander Watts.....	Second.....	English.....	2,000
Abraham Furniss.....	".....	".....	3,000

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
William White.....	Third	English.....	
Otto Grim.....	"	Dutch	\$1,000
Mrs. De Silla.....	"	"	2,000
William Norwood.....	Second.....	English.....	2,500
Henry Gerrits.....	First	Dutch	2,500

On the present west side of Broad street, between Wall and Beaver streets, then known as a part of *The Sheep Pasture* and *Princes' Graft*:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Frederick Hendricks	Fourth	Dutch	\$1,000
The Bark Mill.....	"		
Mrs. Drissius (four houses).....	"	Dutch	
Jacob Tunis Quick.....	"	"	
George Walgrave.....	"	English.....	1,000
Isaac Van Vleck.....	Second	Dutch	3,000
Jacob Kip.....	First.....	"	8,000
Daniel Waldron	Third	"	
Jacob Mens.....	"	"	
Thomas Taylor.....	"	English.....	
Peter Winster	"	Dutch	
Conraet Ten Eyck	First	"	5,000
Beetje Tunis.....	Third	"	
Nicholas Delaplaine.....	"	"	3,000
Boile Roelofs.....	Second	"	2,000
Cornelis Barends.....	"	"	2,000
Henry Van Borsum.....	Third	"	1,000
Jacob Leunis.....	"	"	1,000
Etienne Guineau.....	Fourth	"	

On the present Beaver street and Marketfield street, (between Broad street and the Bowling Green) and on the west side of Broad street, south of Beaver street:

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Nicholas Dupuy	Second	Dutch	\$2,500
Egbert Woutersen	Third	"	3,500
H. J. Vandervin.....	"	"	5,000

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Henry Bosch.....	Second	Dutch	
Andrew Claus.....	Third	Dutch	
Samuel Davis.....	"	English	
James Roy.....	"	"	\$1,000
Henry Van Bommel.....	"	Dutch	
Lawrence Corlvolt.....	"	English	1,000
Jacob Tormont.....	"	"	1,000
Peter Guilliam.....	Second	"	1,500
Henry Jansen.....	"	Dutch	3,000
Arien Jonson.....	Third	"	
Andrew Clasen.....	Fourth	"	
Jacob Tunisen De Kay.....	Second	"	10,000
Isaac Deschamps.....	"	French	5,000
Hugh Bayrouts.....	Third	Dutch	
Paulus Richards.....	Second	French	
Lambert, the tailor.....	Fourth	Dutch	
John Adams.....	"	English	
Mettie Jansen.....	Third	Dutch	
David, the Turner.....	Second	"	
Derrick Ten Eyck.....	"	"	\$3,000
Pieter Van Worden.....	Third	"	
William Merritt.....	First	English	5,000
Jaques Cosseau.....	Second	French	2,000
Peter Abrahamsen.....	Third	Dutch	
Christopher Van Laar.....	"	"	1,500
Hannah Kiersted.....	Second	"	5,000
Laurens Vanderspeigle.....	First	"	
John Johnson Moll.....	Third	"	3,000

On the present Stone street, between Whitehall and Broad streets, then known as *Stone street*.

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
John Sharpe.....	First	English	\$5,000
Oloff Stevensen Van Cortland...	"	Dutch	30,000
Sarah De Forest.....	Third	"	3,000
Mr. Palmer.....	First	English	5,000
Frederick Philipse.....	"	Dutch	150,000
John Rider.....	"	English	5,000

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Christian Pieters.....	Third	Dutch	.....
Symon Barouts.....	"	"	..... \$1,500
Casper Steinmets.....	"	"	..... 1,000
John Johnson.....	"	"	.....
Laurens Vanderspeigle.....	Second	"	..... 10,000

On the present Bridge street, and a small street between Bridge and Stone street, now closed, then known as *The Marckvelt street and Winkle street* :

Owner.	Class of property.	National descent.	Estimated wealth.
Henry Williams.....	Second	Dutch	..... \$2,500
Otto Gerritsen.....	Third	"	..... 1,000
Jeremias Jansen.....	"	"	..... 1,000
Anthony Jansen.....	Second	"	..... 3,000
Abraham Jansen.....	Third	"	..... 1,200
Henry Kip.....	"	"	..... 2,500
John Derricks Meyer.....	"	"	..... 2,000
Andrew J. Meyer.....	"	"	.....
Pieter J. Mories.....	Fourth	"	.....
William Walsh.....	"	"	.....
Frederide Gysberts.....	Second	"	..... 3,000

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE DUTCH CHURCH IN THIS CITY, IN THE YEAR 1686.

(From the MSS. of Domine Selynus, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, of this city.)

BREEDWEG. (BROADWAY.)

Arentje Cornelis, *huys vrow* (wife of) Albert Barents.
 Paulus Turck, *en zyn huys vrow*, (and his wife) Aeltje Barents.
 Maria Turck, *huys vrow van*, Abraham Kermer.
 Conrad Ten Eyck, *en zyn huys vrow*, Annetje Daniels.
 Gerrit Jansen Roos, “ “ Tryntje Arents.
 Tobias Stoutenburgh, “ “ Annetje Van Hillegorn.
 Marretje Cornelis, *h. v. van*, Elias Post
 Juriaen Blanck, *en zyn h. v.*, Hester Vanderbeeck.
 Johannes Van Gelder, *en zyn h. v.*, Janneken Monterack.
 Peter Willemse Roome, “ “ Hester Van Gelder.
 Willem Vanderschuren, “ “ Grietje Plettenbergh.
 Annetje Berding, *h. v. van* Cornelis Crigier.
 Tryntje Cornelis, *weduwe van* (widow of) Christian Pietersen
 Hendrick Obe, *en zyn h. v.*, Aeltje Claes.
 Evert Aertsen, “ “ Marretje Herck.
 Willem Aertsen, “ “ Styntje Nagel.
 Olphert Suert, “ “ Margareta Clopper.
 Helena Pietersen, *h. v. van* Abraham Mathysen.
 Guert Gerritsen, *en zyn h. v.*, Elizabeth Cornelis.
 Suert Olphertsen, “ “ Ytie Roelofse.
 Anneken Mauritz, *weduwe van* Domine Van Nieuwenhuysen.
 Tryntje Bickers, *h. v. van* Walter Heyers.
 De Heer Francois Rombout, *en zyn h. v.* Helena Teller.
 Isaac Stevensen, *en zyn h. v.*, Margareta Van Veen.
 Lucas Andriezen, “ “ Aeftje Laurens.
 Gerrit Van Tright, “ “ Maria Vandegrift.

Balthazar Bayard *en zyn h. v. Marretje Loockermans.*
 Blandina Kierstede, *h. v. van Pieter Bayard.*
 Rachel Kierstede.
 Jan Peeck, *en zyn h. v., Elizabeth Van Imburgh.*
 Gysbert Van Imburgh.
 Tryntje Adolph, *h. v. van Thomas Hoeken.*
 Elizabeth Lucas, *weduwe van Jan Stephensen.*

BEURS STRAAT.

(*Exchange street, present Whitehall street.*)

Margaretta Pieters, *h. v. van Frederick Arentse.*
 Jacob Teller, *en zyn h. v., Christina Wessells.*
 Jacob De Kay “ “ Hillegond Theunis.
 Sara Bedlo, *h. v. van Claes Borger.*
 Pieter De Riemer, *en zyn h. v., Susanna de Foreest.*
 Isaac De Riemer.
 Margaret De Riemer, *weduwe van Heer Cornelis Steenwyck.*
 Andries Grevenraet, *en zyn h. v., Anna Van Brugh.*

PAERL STRAAT.

(*Pearl street, between State and Whitehall streets.*)

Jan Willemsen, *en zyn h. v., Elizabeth Frederick.*
 Martin Origier.
 Tryntje Cregier, *weduwe van Stoffel Hooghland.*
 Margaretta Blanck, *h. v. van Philip Smith.*
 Gerrit Hardenberg, *en zyn h. v., Jaepje Schepmoes.*
 Sara Hardenberg.
 Isaac Grevenraedt, “ “ Marritje Jans.
 Hendrick Jillisen Meyert, *en zyn h. v., Elsie Rosenvelt.*
 Andries Bresteede, “ “ Annetje Van Borsum.
 Aeltje Schepmoes, *weduwe van Jan Evertsen Keteltas.*
 Susanna Marsurny, “ Claes Bordingh.
 Gerrit Van Gelder.
 Pieter Le Grand, *en zyn h. v., Janneken De Windel.*
 Jan Schouten, “ “ Sara Jans.
 Elizabeth Schouten.

Dirk Tennizen, *en zyn h. v.*, Catalina Frans,
 Warner Wessells, “ “ Elizabeth Cornelis.
 Nicholas Blanck, *h. v. van* Justus Wilvelt.
 Claesje Blanck, “ “ Victor Bicker.
 Tryntje Claes, *weduwe van* Juriaen Blanck.
 Pieter Jacobsen Marius, *en zyn h. v.*, Marratje Beeck.
 Aeltje Willemse, *weduwe van* Pieter Cornelisen.
 Thomas Laurenzen, *en zyn h. v.*, Marretje Jans.
 Cornelis Van Langvelt, *en zyn h. v.* Maria Groenlaet.
 Tryntje Michaels, *h. v. van* Andries Clasen.

 LANG STRAUT.

(*Along the Strand.* This embraces the line elsewhere described as the water side, viz: The west side of Whitehall street, between State and Pearl streets; the north side of Pearl street and Hanover square, between Whitehall and Wall streets.)

Rebecca Delavall, *h. v. van* William Dervall.
 Elsje Thymens, “ “ Jacob Leisler.
 Susanna Leisler.
 Daniel Veenvos, *en zyn h. v.*, Christina Vandiegrist.
 Jacob Leenderzen Vandiegrist, *en zyn h. v.*, Rebecca Frederick.
 Nicholas Vandiegrist.
 Rachel Vandiegrist.
 Rachel Kip, *h. v. van* Lucas Kierstede.
 Celetje Jans, “ “ Paulus Richard.
 Elizabeth Grevenraedt, *weduwe van* Domine Drissius.
 Pieter Delanoy, *en zyn h. v.*, Elizabeth De Potter.
 Catharina Bedlow.
 Frederick Gysbertsen Vandenbergh, *en zyn h. v.*, Maria Lubberts.
 Jannetje Tienhoven, *h. v. van* John Smit.
 Henrietta Wessells, *weduwe van* Allard Anthony.
 Maria Wessells.
 Benjamin Blanck, *en zyn h. v.*, Judith Edsall.
 Jacobus Kip, “ “ Hendrickje Wessells.
 Maretje Wessells, *weduwe van* Nicholas Jansen (Backer.)
 Deborah De Meyer, *h. v. van* Thomas Crumdall.
 Albert Bosch, *en zyn v. h.*, Elsje Blanck.

Anna Maria Jans, *h. v. van* Cornelis Jansen Van Hoorn

Hillegond Cornelis, " Olphert Kreeftberg.

Vrouwtje Cornelis.

Pieter Jansen Messier, *en zyn h. v.*, Marretje Willemse

Conraet Ten Eyck, " " Beletje Hercks.

Tobias Ten Eyck, " " Elizabeth Hegeman.

Benjamin Hegeman.

Hermanus Berger.

Engeltje Mans, *weduwe van* Borger Jorisen.

Johannes Borger.

Lucas Tienhoven, *en zyn h. v.*, Tryntje Bording.

Cornelis Verduyn, " " Sara Hendricks.

Albert Clock, " " Tryntje Abrahams.

Martin Clock, " " Elizabeth Abrahams.

Geesje Barense, *weduwe van* Thomas Lewis.

Catharina Lewis.

Johannes Van Brugh, *en zyn h. v.*, Catharina Roelofs.

Cornelia Beeck, *h. v. van* Jacobus De Hart.

Margaretta Hendricksen, *h. v. van* John Robertson.

Carsten Leursen, *en zyn h. v.*, Geertje Quick.

Aeltje Gysberts, *h. v. van* Zacharias Laurens.

Francytje Andries, " Abraham Lubberts.

Annetje Van Borsum, *weduwe van* Egbert Van Borsum.

Pieter Vandergrief, *en zyn h. v.*, Janneken Van Borsum.

Robert Sinclair, " " Maria Duycking.

LANG DE WAL. (WALL STREET.)

Willemtje Claes, *h. v. van* Gysbert Elbertse.

Neeltje Gysberts.

Adrian Dircksen, *en zyn h. v.*, Elizabeth Jans.

Heyltje Delachair, *h. v. van* John Cavalier.

Anna Maria Van Giesen, *h. v. van* Johannes Jansen.

Marritje Pieters, " Jacob Pietersen.

Bernardus Hassing, *en zyn h. v.* Neeltje Van Couwenhoven.

Geertruyd Jansen, *h. v. van* Jan Otten.

Neeltje Van Tuyl.

Sophia Claes, " Rutger Parker.

Gerrit Cornelisen Van Westeen, *en zyn h. v. Wyntje Stoutenburg.*
 Urseltje Duytman, *weduwe van Johannes Hardenbrook.*
 Metje Hardenbrook, *h. v. van Evert Hendricksen.*
 Casparus Hardenbrook.
 Harmanus Van Borsum, *en zyn h. v. Wybrug Hendricks.*
 Claertje Dominicus, *h. v. van Jan Pietersen Slot.*
 Gerritje Quick, “ Leendert De Graw.

NIEUW STRAAT. (NEW STREET.)

Jannekin Jans, *h. v. van Isaac Abrahamsen.*
 Daniel Waldron, *ed zyn h. van Sara Rutgers.*
 Adriaentje Jans, *h. v. van Vincent Delamontagnie.*
 Marritje Waldron, “ Hendrick Gerritsen.
 Aefje Roos, “ Johannes Van Gelder.
 Heyman Koning, *en zyn h. v. Merritje Andries.*
 Metje Davids, *weduwe van Abraham Kermer.*
 Jan Willemse Roome, *en zyn h. v. Maria Bastiaeus.*
 Annetje Ackerman, *h. v. van Daniel Pietersen.*
 Arent Fredericksen, *en zyn h. v. Sara Theunis.*
 Jurriaen Nagel, “ “ Jannetje Phillipsen.
 Willeim Peers “ “ Greetje Kierse.

BEVER STRAAT. (BEAVER STREET.)

Between Broadway and Broad street.

Jacob Kolve.
 Jannekin Lucas, *h. v. van Jacob Van Saun.*
 Jacob Phoenix, *en zyn h. v. Anna Van Vleck.*
 Engeltje Hercks, *h. v. van Jan Everts.*
 Hendrick Bosch, *en zyn h. v. Egbertje Dircksen.*
 Catalina De Vos, *h. v. van Nicholas Depuy.*
 Jacob De Koninck.
 Henricus Selyns.
 Hendrick Boelen, *en zyn h. v. Anneken Coert.*
 Cornelis Vandercuyl, “ “ Elizabeth Arents.

Sara Waldron, *h. v. van* Laurens Colevelt.
 Abraham Delanoy, *en zyn h. v.* Cornelia Toll.

MARCKVELT STRAAT. (MARKETFIELD STREET.)

Jan Adamsen, (Metzelaer,) *en zyn h. v.* Geertje Dircksen.
 Harman De Grauw, " " Styntje Vansteenberger.
 Dirck Jansen De Groot, " " Rachel Philipse.
 Baetje Jans, *huysvrou van* Pieter Meyer.
 Arent Leenderts De Grauw, *en zyn h. v.* Maria Hendricks.

BROUWERS' STRAAT.

Now the part of Stone street between Whitehall and Broad streets.

De Heer Frederick Philipse.
 Johanna Van Swaanenberg.
 Anna Blanck, *h. v. van* Joris Brugerton.
 Janneken De Kay, *h. v. van* Jeremias Tothill.
 Isaac De Foreest, *en zyn h. v.* Elizabeth Vanderspeigle.
 Sara Philipse, *weduwe van* Isaac De Foreest
 Jan Dircksen, *en zyn h. v.* Baetje Kip.
 De Heer Stephanus Van Cortland, *en zyn h. v.* Geertruyd Schuyler.
 Jacobus Van Cortland.
 Juffrou Susanna Shrick, *h. v. van* De Heer Anthony Brockholst.
 Sara Vanderspeigle, *h. v. van* Rip Van Dam.
 Johannes Vanderspeigle.
 Ariaentje Gerritsen, *h. v. van* PietenJ raen.

BRUGH STRAAT. (BRIDGE STREET.)

Otto Gerritsen, *en zyn h. v.* Engeltje Pieters.
 Jeremias Jansen, " " Catharina Rapelje.
 Metje Grevenraet, *weduwe van* Anthony Jansen.
 Abraham Kip.
 Abraham Jansen, *en zyn h. v.* Tryntje Kip.
 Maria Abrahams.
 Hartman Wessells, *en zyn h. v.* Elizabeth Jan Cannon.
 Andries Meyer, " " Vrouwtje Van Vorst.
 Jan Dervall, " " Catharina Van Cortland.

HEEREN GRACHT, *west zyde.* (BROAD STREET, *west side.*)

Carel Lodowick.
 Johannes Provoost.
 Brandt Schuyler, *en zyn h. v. Cornelia Van Cortland.*
 Hans Kierstede, " " Janneken Loockermans.
 Evert Arentzen.
 Isaac Arentzen.
 Maria Bennett, *h. v. van Jacobus Verhulst.*
 Pieter Abrahamsen Van Duwsen, *en zyn h. v. Hester Webbers.*
 Helena Fiellart.
 Harmentje Dircksen, *h. v. van Thomas Koock.*
 Dirck Ten Eyck, *en zyn h. v. Aefje Boelen.*
 Dr. Johannes Kerfbyl, *en zyn h. v. Catharina Hug.*
 Margaretta Hagen.
 Aneckje Jane, *weduwe van Pieter Van Naerden.*
 Tryntje Pieters.
 Hendrick Jansen Van Vurden, *en zyn h. v. Sara Thomas.*
 Boele Roelofsen, " " Bayken Arentse.
 Cornelis Quick, " " Maria Van Hooghten.
 Theunis De Kay, " " Helena Van Brugh.
 Agmetje Bouen, *h. v. van Lodowick Post.*
 Gerrit Leydecker, *en zyn. h. v. Neeltje Vandercuyl.*
 Hendrick Kermer, " " Annetje Thomas.
 Jan Jansen Moll, " " Engeltje Pieters.
 Jacob Boelen, " " Catharina Clark.
 Dirck Frangen, " " Urseltje Schepmoes.
 Elizabeth Jacobsen, *h. v. van Wybrant Abrahamsen.*
 C. Madaleena Dumsteede, *h. v. van Hermanus Wessells.*
 Johannes Kip, *en zyn h. v. Catharina Kiersted.*
 Styntje Paulus, *weduwe van Paulus Jurrisen.*
 Isaac Van Vleck, *en zyn h. v. Catalina Delanoy.*
 Mijte Theunis, *h. v. van Jan Corsen.*
 Rutger Willemsen, *en zyn h. v. Gysbertje Mauritz.*
 Magdaleentje Rutgers, *h. v. van Joris Walgraef.*

DIACONIES HUYS, (*Deacon's house for the poor, in Broad street.*)

Willem Jansen Roome, *en zyn h. v. Marritje Jan.*
 Geertje Jans, *h. v. van Reyer Stoffelsen.*

Jannetje Hendricks, *h. v. van Cregera Golis.*
 Albert Cuynen, *en zyn h. v. Tryntje Jans.*
 Elizabeth Jacobs, *weduwe van Jacob Mons.*
 Clara Ebel, *h. v. van Pieter Ebel.*

HEEREN GRACHT, *oost zyde.* (BROAD STREET, *east side.*)

Hendrick, Arentse, *en zyn h. v. Catharina Hardenbrook.*
 Anna Thyssen, *h. v. van Hendrick Reniers.*
 Marritje Cornelis, “ Frans Clasen.
 Anna Wallis, “ Wolfert Webber.
 Albertus Ringo, *en zyn h. v. Jannetje Stoutenburg.*
 Jan Delamontagnie, “ “ Annetje Waldron.
 Jannetje Van Laer, *h. v. van Simon Bresteede.*
 Catharina Cregiers, *weduwe van Nicasius De Sille.*
 Leendert De Klyn, *en zyn h. v., Madalena Wolsum.*
 Magdalena Pieters, *h. v. van Joris Jansen.*
 Hugh Barentsen De Kleyn, *en zyn h. v., Mayken Bartels.*
 Pieter Stoutenburg.
 William Waldron, *en zyn h. v., Engeletje Stoutenburg.*
 Maria Bon, *h. v. van Jillis Provoost.*
 Grietje Jillis, “ David Provoost.
 Catharina Vanderveen, *h. v. van Jonathan Provoost.*
 Jan Willemse Fering, *en zyn h. v., Catharine De Meyer.*
 Griesje Idens, *weduwe van Pieter Nuys.*
 Jacob Mauritzen, *en zyn h. v., Greetje Vandiegrist.*
 Willem Bogardus, “ “ Walburg De Silla.
 Kmertje Hendricks, *h. v. van Claes Leet.*
 Cornelia Lubberts, “ Johannes De Peyster.
 Paulus Shrick, *en zyn h. v., Maria De Peyster.*
 Jan Vincent, “ “ Annetje Jans.
 Arent Isaacsen, “ “ Elizabeth Stevens.

HOOGH STRAAT. (HIGH STREET.)

Now the part of Stone street, between Broad and William streets.
 Rynier Willemsen, *en zyn h. v., Susanna Arents.*
 Tryntje Arents.
 Geertruyd Reyniers.
 Adolph Pietersen De Groot, *en zyn h. v., Aeftje Dircksen.*

Annetje De Groot.
 Maria De Groot.
 Evert Keteltas, *en zyn h. v.*, Hillegond Joris.
 Anna Hardenbrook, *h. v. van* John Lillie.
 Johannes Hardenbrook.
 Jacob Abrahamse Santvoort, *en zyn h. v.*, Madalena Van Vleet.
 Laurens Holst, *en zyn h. v.*, Hilletje Laurens.
 Janneken Van Dyck, *h. v. van* Jan Cooley.
 Elizabeth Cooley.
 Barent Coerten, *en zyn h. v.*, Christina Wessells.
 Sara Ennes, *h. v. van* Barent Hibon.
 Heer Nicholas De Meyer, *en zyn h. v.* Lydia Van Dyck.
 Elizabeth De Meyer.
 Christina Steentjens, *h. v. van* Guillame D'Honneur.
 Claes Jansen Stavast, *en zyn h. v.* Aefje Gerritsen.
 Evert Wessells, " " Jannetje Stavast.
 Laurens Wessells, " " Aefje Jans.
 Anneken Duychink, *h. v. van* Johannes Hooghland.
 Geertruyd Barents, *weduwe van* Jan Hibon.
 Francis Goderus, *en zyn h. v.*, Rebecca Idens.
 Jan Jansen Van Langendyck, *en zyn h. v.*, Grietje Wessells.
 Jan Harpendinck, *en zyn h. v.*, Mayken Barents.
 Gerrit Duyckinck, " " Maria Abeel.
 Christina Capoens, *h. v. van* David Jochemsen.
 Anna Tebelaer, " Elias De Windell.
 Marriatje Andries, " Jan Bresteede.
 Hendrick Wessells Ten Broeck, *en zyn h. v.*, Jannetje Bresteede.
 Geertruyd Bresteede.
 De Heer Nicholas Bayard, " " Judith Verleth.
 Francina Heermans.
 Evert Duycking, *en zyn h. v.*, Hendrickje Simons.
 Cytie Duycking, *h. v. van* Willem Bleek.
 Antony De Mill, *en zyn h. v.*, Elizabeth Vanderliphorst.
 Peter De Mill.
 Sarah De Mill.
 De Heer Abraham De Peyster, *en zyn h. v.*, Catharina De Peyster.

SLYCK STRAAT. (DITCH STREET.)

Now South William Street.

Jan Hendrick Van Bommel, *en zyn h. v.*, Annetje Abrahams.

Geertruyd De Haes, *h. v. van Jan Kreeck.*
 Emmerentje Laurens, *weduwe van Hendrick Oosterhaven.*
 Reendert Oosterhaven.

PRINCEN STRAAT. (PRINCE STREET.)

(*Now Beaver street, between Broad and William streets.*)

Jan Langstraten, *en zyn h. v., Marretje Jans.*
 Albertje Jans, *h. v. van Jan Jansen Van Quistkout.*
 Hendrick De Foreest, *en zyn h. v. Temmetje Flaesbeck.*
 Barent Flaesbeck, “ “ Marretje Hendricks.
 Susanna Verletts, *h. v. van Jan De Foreest.*
 Metje Pieters, *h. v. van Jan Pietersen.*
 Nicholas Jansen, *en zyn h. v. Janneken Kiersen.*
 Annetje Jans, *h. v. van William Moore.*
 Ambrosius De Weerham, *en zyn h. v., Areentje Thomas.*
 Susanna De Negrin, *h. v. van Thomas De Meer.*

KONINCK STRAAT. (KING STREET.)

Elsje Berger, *h. v. van Jan Sipkens.*
 Cornelius Pluvier, *en zyn h. v. Nealtje Van Couwenhoven.*
 Frederick Hendricksen, *en zyn. h. v. Styntje Jans.*
 Geesje Schuurmans, *weduwe van Bruin Hage.*
 Elizabeth Schuurmans.
 Jacob Fransen, *en zyn h. v. Madalena Jacobs.*

SMIT STRAAT. (SMITH STREET.)

Now William street, below Wall street.

Cornelia Roos, *weduwe van Elias Provoost.*
 Jan Vinjé, *en zyn h. v. Wieske Huypkens.*
 Asueris Hendricks, *en zyn h. v. Neeltje Jans.*
 Hester Pluvier, *h. v. van Thymen Fransen.*
 Jan Meyer, *en zyn h. v., Anna Van Vorst.*
 Pieter Jansen, “ “ Elizabeth Van Hooghten.

Jan Jansen Van Flemburg, *en zyn h. v.*, Willemtje De Klyn.
 Laurens Hendricks, " " Marretje Jans.
 Hendrick Van Borsum, " " Marretje Cornelis.
 Jannetje Cornelis.
 Thymen Van Borsum, *en zyn h. v.* Greetje Focken.
 Wyd Timnier.
 Greetje Langendyck, *weduwe van* Dirck Dey.
 Jannetje Dey, *h. v. van* Frans Cornelisen.
 Jan Pietersen Bosch, *en zyn h. v.* Jannetje Barents.
 Jannetje Frans, *h. v. van* Willem Buyell.
 David Provoost, *en zyn h. v.* Tryntje Laurens.
 Tryntje Reymers, *weduwe van* Meendert Barenzen.
 Marretje Pietersen, *h. v. van* Jan Pietersen.

SMITS' VALYE. (SMITH'S VALLEY.)

Along the road, on the East river shore, above Wall street.

Elizabeth Lubberts, *weduwe van* Dirck Fluyt.
 Jan Jansen Van Langendyck.
 Pieter Jansen Van Langendyck.
 Herman Jansen, *en zyn h. v.* Breechie Elswart.
 Tryntje Hadders, *h. v. van* Albert Wantenner.
 Hilletje Pieters, *weduwe van* Cornelis Clopper.
 Johannes Clopper.
 Margaretta Vermeulen, *weduwe van* Hend'k Vandewater.
 Adrientje Vandewater.
 Abraham Moll, *en zyn h. v.* Jacomyntje Van Darlebeck.
 Fytje Sipkens, *h. v. van* Roelofse.
 Wilhelmus De Meyer, *en zyn h. v.* Catharina Bayard.
 Jacob Swart, *en zyn h. v.* Tryntje Jacobs.
 Sara Joosten, *h. v. van* Isaac De Mill.
 Dirck Vandercliff, *en zyn h. v.* Geesje Hendricks.
 Styntje Jans, *h. v. van* Joost Carelse.
 William Hollaker, *en zyn h. v.* Tryntje Boelen.
 Anna Maria Engelbert, *h. v. van* Clement Elswaart.
 Wilhelmus Beekman, *en zyn h. v.* Catharina De Boog.
 Johannes Beekman, " " Aeltje Thomas.

BUYTEN DE LANT POORT. (BEYOND THE LAND GATE.)

*On the present Broadway, above Wall street.*Anneken Schouten, *h. v. van Theunis Dey.*

OVER HET VERSCH WATER. (BEYOND THE FRESH WATER,)

*Or above the ancient pond called the Kalch-hock.*Wolfert Webber, *en zyn h. v. Geertruyd Hassing.*Neeltje Cornelis, *h. v. van Dirck Cornelisen.*Arie Cornelisen, *en zyn h. v. Rebecca Idens.*

Franciscus Bastiaense, " " Barbara Emanuel.

Solomon Pieters, " " Marretje Anthony.

Anthony Saileyren, " " Josyntje Thomas.

Francois Vanderhook, " " Wyntje De Vries.

Daniel De Clerk, " " Geetje Cozyns.

Cozyn Gerritsen, " " Vrouwtje Gerritsen.

Jan Thomassen, " " Appollonia Cornelis.

Pieter Jansen, " " Marietta Jacobs.

Jacob Kip, " " Maria Delamontagnie.

Maria Kip.

Juffrou Judith Isendoorn, *weduwe van De Heer Petrus Stuyvesant.*Nicholas Wm. Stuyvesant, *en zyn h. v. Elizabeth Slechtenhorst.*Marritje Jacobs, *h. v. van Gysbert Servaes.*

Abraham Van de Wostyne.

Catalina Van de Wostyne.

Abel Bloetgoot, *en zyn h. v. Ida Adrianse.*

Pieter Jacobsen, " " Beletje Anaense.

Jan De Groot, " " Margrietje Gerritse.

Jacob De Groot, " " Grietje Jans.

Jillis Mandeville, " " Elsje Hendricks.

Grietje Mandeville.

Egbert Toekensen, " " Elsje Lucas.

Johannes Thomassen, " " Aefje Jacobs.

Johannes Van Couwenhoven, *en zyn h. v. Sarah Frans.*

AEN DE GROOTE KILL. (BY THE BIG CREEK.)

Conradus Vanderbeeck, *en zyn h. v. Elsje Jans.*

Claes Emanuels, } negroes.
Jan De Vries, }

ARME BOUWERY. (POOR FARM.)

Arnout Webber, *en zyn h. v. Janneken Cornelis.*

Margaretta Meyrout, *h. v. van Hendrick Martense.*

Abraham Rycking.

Wyntje Teunis, *h. v. van Herck Tiebout.*

Annetje Claes, *h. v. van Tunis Cornelisen.*

LIST OF INHABITANTS

OF THE CITY IN 1703.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Abrahamsen, Andrew.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Abrahamsen, Abraham.....	2 females, 3 children, 1 negro child.
Adams, Rebecca.....	1 female, 2 children.
Adams, Thomas.....	1 male, 3 children.
Adolph, Derrick.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Adolph, Widow.....	1 male, 3 females, 1 child, 1 negro child
Aker, Cornelius.....	1 male, one female, 4 children, 1 negro child.
Akerson, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Alkfield, Widow.....	1 female, 2 children.
Allie Mrs.....	1 female, 2 children, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Amecker, Mrs.....	1 female.
Anderson, Edward.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Anderson, Isaac.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negress.
Anderson, Robert.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child. [negro child.
Anderson, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 2 negroes, 1
Anen, John.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children.
Angevine, Zachary.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children. [gro children.
Antill, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 2 negresses, 2 ne-
Appell, William.....	1 male, 1 female.
Arisen, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro, 1
Attell, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children. [negress.
Backer, Cornelius.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Bakeman, Charles.....	1 male.
Baker, Captain.....	1 male, 1 negro child.
Balch, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Banker, Johannes.....	1 male.
Bant, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Bannt, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Barbarie, John.....	2 males, 1 female, 6 children, 3 negresses.
Barclay, William.....	1 male, 3 females, 2 children, 1 negress.
Barns, Benjamin.....	1 male, 1 female.
Barr, John.....	2 males, 1 female, 4 children.
Barteloo, Daniel.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Bassett, Mrs.....	1 female, 3 children.
Bason, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child. [negro children.
Bayard, Balthazer.....	5 males, 1 female, 1 negro, 1 negress, 4
Bayard, Nicholas.....	1 female, 1 child, 2 negroes, 1 negro child.
Bayard, Samuel.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 1 ne-
Bayard, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negress. [gress.
Beard, James.....	
Beedie, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Beckman, Samuel.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children.
Beckman, William.....	1 male, 1 child, 2 negroes, 1 negress.
Bellens, Philip.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Bennett, Jacob.....	1 male, 2 females, 4 children.
Bentell, John.....	3 females.
Berry, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Bicker, Victor.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child.
Bickley, William.....	2 males, 1 negress, 2 negro children.
Bill, Benjamin.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negress.
Blackgrove, Mrs.....	1 female, 4 children, 2 negroes, 2 negresses, 3
Blagge, Edward.....	1 male, 1 child, 2 negresses. [negro children.
Blank, Jurien.....	1 male.
Blank, Mary.....	1 female, 1 child.
Blank, Garret.....	1 female, 4 children, 1 negro.
Blatchford, Nicholas.....	1 male, 1 female. [negro child.
Bloom, Aaron.....	1 male, 2 females, 6 children, 1 negress, 1
Bloom, Frerick.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Blower, James.....	1 male, 1 female.
Bocketts, Francis.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Bockho Peter.....	1 male, 1 female.
Boelen, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 1 negress, 3
Bogardus, Everardus.....	1 male, 2 females. [negro children.
Bogert, Derrick.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Bogert, Eleazer.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Bogert, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Bogert, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Borgeran, Wier.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Bolt, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 9 children, 1 negress, 1 ne-
Bolson, Cornelius.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child. [gro child.
Boulero, James.....	1 male, 1 female.
Bonan, Simon.....	1 male, 1 female.
Bonan, Amon.....	1 male, 1 child, 1 negress.
Bond, Widow Peter.....	2 females, 2 children, 1 negro child.
Bookhout, Mattys.....	1 male, 1 female.
Boot, Catharine.....	1 female.
Borditt, Captain.....	2 males, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro.
Bordis, Hendrick.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children, 1 negro.
Bos, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Bos, Jan Pietersen.....	2 males.
Bos, Hendrick.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Boseit, Mrs.....	1 female. [child.
Boudinot, Elias.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negress, 1 negro
Boudinot, Widow.....	1 male, 4 females, 2 children, 1 negro, 2
Boutons, Sampson.....	4 males, 3 children. [negresses.
Bowring, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Bradford, William.....	2 males, 1 female, 5 children, 2 negresses.
Brazier, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Brazier, Joseph.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Borger, Joris.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Brassan, Evert.....	1 male, 1 female, 7 children.
Brass, George.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children.
Bratt, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro.
Bratt, Isaac.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Bridges, Margaret.....	1 female.
Brimer, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Britt, Roger.....	1 male. [negress.
Bresteede, Andries.....	2 males, 4 females, 6 children, 2 negroes, 1
Bresteede, Simon.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 1 negro.
Brockman, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Broughton, Samson Shelton.....	2 males, 5 females, 1 negro.
Bronod, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 2 negro
Brown, Widow.....	1 female, 4 children. [children.
Brown, Widow.....	2 females, 1 child.
Buckley, Lieut.....	1 female, 4 children.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Burger, Antje.....	1 female, 6 children.
Burger, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Burger, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Burger, Harmanus.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Burger, Johannes.....	1 male, 2 females, 4 children.
Burger, Mr.....	2 males, 1 female, 5 children, 2 negroes, 1
Burgess, Samuel.....	1 female, 3 children, 1 negress. [negress.
Bures, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negress.
Burley, Edward.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Burroughs, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 1
Bush, Jurian.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children. [negress.
Bush, Widow.....	1 male, 3 females, 2 children.
Bush, Widow.....	1 male, 2 females.
Bush, Bernard.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Bush, Jaspër.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro. [child.
Byner, Mrs.....	2 males, 2 females, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro
Canoon, John.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro child.
Carelse, Joseph.....	1 male, 1 female.
Carelse, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Carrebil, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female.
Carkman, Hend'k.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negress.
Carroll, Thomas.....	1 male, 2 females, 3 children, 1 negress.
Carpenter, Daniel.....	2 males, 2 females, 1 child.
Carter, Mr.....	2 females.
Casall, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 negresses.
Cavice, Johannes P.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Chambers, William.....	1 male, 2 females, 3 child'n, 1 negro. [children.
Child, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 3 negroes, 2 negro
Cholwell, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 2 negresses, 1
Christiaense, David.....	2 males, 1, female, 3 children. [negro child.
Clapp, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 child'n, 2 negroes, 1 negress.
Cloberry, Mrs.....	1 female, 2 children, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Clock, Martin.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 2 negresses.
Clock, Albert.....	2 males, 1 female, 5 children, 1 negro, 1
Clopper, Cornelius.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children. [negress.
Clopper, Widow.....	2 males, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro child.
Coesart, David.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children. [negro child.
Coersens, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 2 negresses, 1
Coleman, Henry.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Colett, James.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Collie, Widow.....	2 males.
Collum, Mary.....	1 female, 2 children, 1 negro.
Collier, Elizabeth.....	1 female.
Colyer, Jochem.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Conant, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro child.
Cool, Barent.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Cooper, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 2 negro children.
Corbett, Captain.....	3 males, 3 females, 2 children, 2 negroes, 2
Corburn, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female. [negresses.
Cornelius, Tunis.....	2 males, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro, 2
Corpelijs, Jacob.....	2 males, 1 female, 2 children. [negro child'n.
Cornelius, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro child.
Cosyn, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Craft, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female.
*Crannell, Robert.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Crigier, Martin.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Cragror, Captain.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negress.
Crommelin, Mr.....	1 male, 1 child.
Crow, Hugh.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro child.
Cure, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Cuyler, Mrs.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Danly Nicholas.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Darkins, Robert.....	2 males, 2 females, 2 children, 1 negro, 2 ne-
Davenport, Mr.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 negro child. [gresses.
David, Joshua.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Davis, Agnes.....	1 female, 2 children.
Davis, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro child.
Davis, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 2 negroes, 1 ne- gress, 3 negro children.
Davis, Anthony.....	1 female, 2 children, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
De Boogh, Gerrit.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
De Boogh, Isaac.....	1 male, 1 female.
De Bower, Nich.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
De Bross, James.....	1 male, 1 negro.
De Brouts, Capt.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 negro.
De Champ, Widow.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child, 4 negresses, 2 ne
De Graw, Jannetie.....	2 females, 1 child. [gro children
De Graw, Harman.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
De Graw, Leonard.....	1 male, 3 females, 6 children.
De Hart, Matthias.....	2 males, 2 females, 3 children.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
De Fauy, Dr.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
De Foreest, Widow.....	1 male, 1 female, 7 children. [gro children.
De Kay, Jacobus.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 4 negroes, 2 ne-
De Kay, Widow.....	1 female, 5 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Delucena, Jew.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro, 1 ne- gress, 1 negro child.
Delancy, Stephen.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 3 negroes, 2 negresses, 2 negro children.
Delamontagnie, Saml.....	1 male, 2 females, 8 children, 1 negro.
Delamontagnie, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Delaplaine, Nicholas.....	1 male. [gresses, 1 negro child.
De Marques, Isaac.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children, 1 negro, 2 ne-
Demill, Isaac.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Deiutant, Robert.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Demskin, Daniel.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Denison, Charles.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negress.
Depeyster, Abraham.....	1 male, 2 females, 4 children, 5 negroes, 2 negresses, 2 negro children.
Depeyster, Widow.....	1 female, 2 children, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Depeyster, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro, 2 ne- gresses, 2 negro children.
Depeyster, Isaac.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children, 3 negro children.
Depeyster, Cornelius.....	1 male, 2 females, 4 children, 1 negress, 1 ne-
Deportee, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children. [gro child.
De Reimer, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro, 2 ne-
De Robelas, Widow.....	4 females, 4 children, 1 negress. [gro child'n.
Davy, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 1 negress.
Deveune, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Devor, John.....	2 males, 6 children.
Devous, Daniel.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Dewint, Levinus.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negro child
Dirksen, Evert.....	
Dirksen, Cornelius.....	2 males, 1 female, 4 children.
Dickter, Joseph.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Dohneare, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 1 negro, 1 ne- gress, 3 negro children.
Doley, Philip.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Dolsie, Andries.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Douwe, Andrew.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Dowcher, Widow.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Drinnez, Henry.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Droillett, Paul.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children, 2 negresses.
Druelef, Benjamin.....	3 males, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro, 1 ne-
Dubois, Madam.....	3 females. [gress, 1 negro child.
Dubois, Walter.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negress.
Dublett, John.....	1 male, 2 females.
Dunken, George.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 2 negresses.
Duychink, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro, 1 ne- gress, 2 negro children.
Duychink, Widow.....	2 females, 8 children, 4 negroes, 1 negress, 2
Dyckman, John.....	1 male, 1 female. [negro children.
Dyer, Thomas.....	1 male.
Dyer, John.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children.
Ebbetts, Daniel.....	2 males, 1 female.
Ebou, Johannes.....	2 males, 1 female, 4 children.
Edwards, Robert.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Echeles, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 2 negroes.
Elberts, Albert.....	1 male, 3 females, 4 children, 1 negro.
Ellison, Thomas.....	1 male, 4 females, 4 children.
Ellison, John.....	2 males, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 2 ne- gresses, 1 negro child.
Ellison, Robert.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 negresses.
Elliott, Elizabeth.....	1 female.
Ellsworth, ———.....	1 male, 5 children, 2 negroes, 1 negress.
Ellsworth, Christopher.....	1 male, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Ellsworth, George.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children, 2 negroes.
Ellsworth, Widow.....	1 female, 3 children.
Ellsworth, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children. [negress.
Emott, James.....	1 male, 2 females, 3 children, 1 negro, 1
Evans, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Everson, Mr.....	2 females, 2 children, 1 negro.
Evarts, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Evert, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negress.
Everts, Wessell.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Fagett, Widow.....	3 females.
Farnandus, William.....	1 male, 1 female. [negro child.
Farree, Lewis.....	1 male, 3 females, 4 children, 1 negress, 1
Fargoe, Daniel.....	1 male, 1 child.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Farmer, Anthony.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 4 negroes.
Fauconnier, Peter.....	1 male, 3 females, 4 children, 1 negro, 1 ne-
Fancout, Andrew.....	1 male, 1 female. [gress.
Fielding, Nicholas.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Fisher, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children, 1 negro.
Finch, Captain.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Fleming, Richard.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Floran, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Flower, Carny.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Fordyce, Margaret.....	2 females. [negro children.
Forkell, Captain.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negress, 4
Foster, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Francen, Emanuel.....	2 males, 2 females, 1 child.
French, John.....	1 male, 2 females, 3 children.
French, Philip.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 3 negroes, 2
	negresses, 2 negro children.
Frouse, Widow.....	2 females, 4 children.
Funnell, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Gaudenoe, Giles.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negro child.
Garrets, Nicholas.....	3 females, 4 children, 1 negro, 1 negro child.
Garabrant, Francis.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children, 2 negroes.
Garners, Isaac.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Gerrits, Cornelius.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Gillin, Christopher.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Gillison, Hendrick.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Gleaves, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 2 negroes, 2
Glencross, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female. [negresses, 1 negro child.
Gonfrey, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negress.
Goderis, Francis.....	2 females, 4 children, 1 negress.
Gomaz, Mr.....	2 males, 2 females, 4 child'n, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Gouverneur, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro child.
Gravenrod, Andrew.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 child'n, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Gracklin, —.....	
Grans, Gerard.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Grassett, Augustus.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negress.
Green, Richard.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Green, Richard.....	1 male, 1 female.
Griggs, —.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Gunosen, —.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Gurney, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Hagers, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Hains, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female.
Halgrave, Widow.....	1 female, 1 child.
Hallar, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Hardin, Michael.....	2 males, 3 females, 1 negro child.
Hardin, Thomas.....	2 males, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro child.
Hardbrow, Bernardus.....	1 male, 5 children, 1 negro.
Hardenbrook, Johannes....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro child.
Hardenburgh, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 child'n, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Haring, Michael.....	1 male, 1 negro.
Harks, Mary.....	2 females.
Harman, ———.....	
Harpending, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro child.
Harris, Mr.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 child, 2 negresses, 4 negro children.
Harris, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro.
Hart, Bartholomew.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 2 negroes, 1 negress
Hases, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Haywood, William.....	2 males, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro child.
Hedding, Lawrence.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 negro child.
Heermans, Peter.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 child.
Hendricks, ———.....	1 male, 3 females.
Hendricks, Swerez.....	1 male, 1 child.
Herrick, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Herne, Annetje.....	1 female, 1 child.
Heslook, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Hewson, Leendert.....	1 male, 3 children, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Hill, Jan.....	1 male, 2 females, 6 children.
Holding, Harman.....	1 male.
Honan, Mr.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child, 1 negress.
Hooper, Mr.....	1 female, 2 children. [gress, 1 negro child.
Hooghland, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 2 negroes, 1 ne-
Hooghland, Christopher....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Hooghland, Johannes.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Howard, Widow.....	3 females, 1 child, 4 negro children.
Huck, Thomas.....	2 males, 1 negro.
Huddleston, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 2 negresses.
Hudson, Margaret.....	1 female, 2 children.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Hutchins, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 negresses, 1 negro child.
Hyer, Garret.....	2 males, 2 females, 2 children.
Isaacs, Joseph.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 child'n, 1 negro.
Ives, Thomas.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Jacobs, Cornelius.....	2 females, 6 children, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Jackse, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Jackson, William.....	4 males, 1 female, 2 child'n, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Jamaine, Nicholas.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 negresses, 1 negro child.
Jameson, David.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 2 ne-
Jansen, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children. [gresses.
Jansen, Widow.....	1 female.
Jansen, Hendrick.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Janeway, —.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 5 negroes, 1 ne- gress, 1 negro child.
Jaudon, Daniel.....	2 males, 1 female, 4 children.
Jay, Augustus.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro.
Johnson, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negro.
Johnson, Abraham.....	2 males, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Jones, Roger.....	2 males.
Jones, Griffin.....	1 male, 1 female.
Jones, Jan.....	1 male.
Joosten, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children. [negro child.
Jordan, Widow.....	1 female, 6 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1
Joris, Stintje.....	1 female.
Juter, Isaac.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Kage, William.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 negress.
Kenning, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Kenne, Johannes.....	1 male.
Kettletas, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Kettletas Garret.....	
Kill, Enoch.....	1 male, 1 female.
Kidd, Widow.....	2 females.
Kierstede, Hans.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Kierstede, Widow.....	2 females, 6 children, 1 negro.
Kierstede, Widow.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro child.
Kingston, John.....	1 male, 1 female.
Kiaing, Mr.....	1 female, 8 children. [gresses, 1 negro child.
Kip, Mr.....	2 males, 2 females, 1 child, 5 negroes, 2 ne-
Kip, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro child.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Kip, Catharine.....	1 female, 8 children, 2 negroes, 2 negresses, 1 negro child.
Kip, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 2 negro children. [negresses.
Kip, Isaac.....	1 male, 2 females, 6 children, 2 negroes, 2
Koeck, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 child'n, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Koning, Jan.....	1 male.
Lamb, Alexander.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children.
La Mereaux, Andrew.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Lagram, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Lansin, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Lamas, Walter.....	1 male, 1 child,
Lansing, John.....	
Laroux, Bartholomew.....	2 males, 1 female, 6 children, 1 negress.
Larye, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Lastly, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Latham, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Law, Andrew.....	2 males, 3 females, 2 children.
Lawrence, Widow.....	1 female, 5 children.
Lawrence, Andrew.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children.
Leathing, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Lees, Mr.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 negress.
Lees, Widow.....	1 female, 1 child.
Leigh, James.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Leiree, Boulton.....	1 male, 1 female.
Ledham, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children
Leenderts, Albert.....	1 male.
Leersten, Carsten.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Legrand, Mr.....	1 male.
Leslie, John.....	1 male, 1 female. [negress.
Leveridge, Samuel.....	1 male, 3 females, 4 children, 2 negroes, 1
Lewis, Leonard.....	1 male, 2 females, 7 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Lewis, Mr.....	1 female, 6 children, 1 negress.
Leyros, Joost.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Lillie, Widow.....	3 males, 4 females, 6 children, 1 negress.
Lindsay, Mrs.....	1 female.
Ling, Mr.....	2 males, 3 negresses.
Lloyd, William.....	1 female, 2 children.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Lock, Captain.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Lock, Edward.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Lodge, Cornelius.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Loeter, Sarebs.....	1 male, 4 females, 2 children.
Logall, David.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negress.
Longstreet, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Loockerman, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 3 negroes, 3 negroes, 2 negro children.
Loockerman, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro child. [gress.
Locherest, Samuel.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 1 negro.
Loring, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 2 negroes.
Lorteen, Nicholas.....	1 male, 1 female.
Loukes, Augustus.....	1 male, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 negro child.
Lowrican, Harman.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Lourier, Christian.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Louries, Annetje.....	1 female.
Lourier, Cornelius.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro.
Low, Peter.....	2 males, 1 negress.
Lucas, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Ludlow, Gabriel.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 child'n, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Lurting, Robert.....	2 males, 3 females, 6 children, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Lysenner, Widow.....	2 females, 1 child.] negro child.
Lysoner, Mr.....	1 male, 2 children, 2 negroes.
Levy, Moses.....	3 males, 2 females, 2 children, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Macdougall, David.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child. [negro child.
Maerschalk, Andrew.....	1 male, 2 females, 6 children.
Man, Adrian.....	4 males, 1 female, 4 children.
Many, James.....	1 male, 3 children.
Mambroits, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Manshares, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Marins, Cornelia.....	1 female, 5 children.
Marks, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female.
Martens, Samuel.....	1 male, 1 female.
Martens, John.....	1 male, 1 child.
Martens, Ryer.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Marie, Anne.....	1 female, 1 child.
Marshall, Edward.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negress.
Markener, Margaret.....	4 females.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Marshett, Mrs.....	1 female, 1 child.
Marston, Nathaniel.....	1 male, and others.
Materbe, Nicholas.....	1 male, 1 female.
Matthews, Captain.....	1 female, 5 children, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Maurice, Jacob.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Maynard, George.....	1 male, 1 female.
Maynard, Daniel.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Meet, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children.
Meinderse, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Merritt, Meyer.....	1 male, 2 females, 3 children.
Merritt, Mrs.....	1 female, 2 children.
Mesier, Hendrick.....	1 male, 1 female.
Mesier, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 child'n, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Mettalaer, Abraham.....	2 males, 1 female, 6 children, 1 negro, 1
Meyer, Hendrick.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children. [negress.
Meyer, Andrew.....	2 males, 2 females, 3 children, 1 negress.
Meyer, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Milne, Robert.....	1 male, 1 female.
Minthorne, Philip.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Minvielle, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negress.
Minvielle, Mrs.....	1 female, 1 child, 2 negresses.
Minvielle, David.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Moll, Engeltere.....	1 female, 3 children,
Moll, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Mollts, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Mousett, Mr.....	1 male, 2 females, 3 children.
Montayne, Hester.....	1 female, 4 children.
Montayne, Peter.....	1 male, 3 females, 1 child.
Mooney, Henry.....	2 males, 1 female.
Moor, —.....	2 males, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro.
Morgan, Mrs.....	1 female, 4 children, 1 negress.
Morehouse, John.....	1 male.
Morris, Archibald.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Morris, Captain.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 2 ne- gresses, 1 negro child.
Morrisgreen, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Morrayn, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children, 1 negro.
Moss, William.....	1 male, 2 females, 4 children.
Mussett, Mrs.....	1 male, 1 female.

Heads of Families.

Family and Domestic Household.

Myler, Paul.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negress.
Nanclaft, Widow.....	1 female, 3 children, 1 negress, 2 negro chl'n.
Nanfan, John.....	1 male, 1 negro.
Narbree, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Nasseros, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Narrosses, William.....	1 female, 5 children.
Nessepot, Widow.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Newkirk, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 2 negresses.
Nieuwenhuysen, Wilhelmus.	2 males, 2 females, 1 negro child.
Novered, Captain.....	1 female, 3 children, 1 negress.
Now, Elias.....	1 male, 3 females, 4 children, 1 negro.
Obee, Onerre.....	5 females.
Octon, William.....	1 male, 1 female.
Onclabagh, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Ootman, James.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Palding, Joseph.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 child'n, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Parmentier, Peter.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children.
Parmentier, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Pasco, —.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 negro children.
Peartree, Colonel.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 2 negroes, 2 negresses, 2 negro children.
Pearce, William.....	1 male, 3 females, 5 children.
Peecke, John.....	1 male, 2 females, 7 children.
Pell, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Pell, Evert.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Pells, Christopher.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Pell, Thomas.....	* 1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Pell, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Pendston, Captain.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Peroa, John.....	1 male, 3 females.
Peters, Dr.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Peterslot, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Peterbaus, Widow.....	1 male, 2 females, 3 children, 1 negro child.
Peterow, Widow.....	1 female, 6 children, 1 negro.
Petram, John and Elias....	2 males, 1 female, 6 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Philips, Samuel.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.
Philipse, Widow.....	1 female, 1 child, 1 negro, 2 negresses, 3 negro children.

Heads of Families.

Family and Domestic Household.

Pierson, —	.....
Pietersen, John	.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Pitt, John	.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Plumley, Elizabeth	.....	2 females, 1 child, 1 negress.
Pluvier, Neeltie	.....	2 males, 2 females, 5 children.
Podventon, Robert	.....	1 male.
Potter, Catharine	.....	1 female, 2 children, 1 negress.
Poulee, John	.....	1 male, 2 females, 4 children.
Provoost, Benjamin	.....	1 male, 11 children.
Provoost, David, jr	.....	1 male, 5 children, 2 negroes, 1 negress.
Provoost, David, sen	.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children, 1 negress.
Provoost, Johannes	.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Provoost, William	.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Provoost, Hettie	.....	1 female, 6 children, 2 negroes.
Provoost, Widow	.....	1 female, 6 children, 2 negroes.
Puddington, Robert	.....	1 male, 2 females.
Quick, Annez	.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negress.
Quick, Marre	.....	1 female, 1 child.
Quick, Cornelius	.....	1 male, 1 female, 6 children, 1 negress.
Rabi, Mrs	.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children.
Rambert, Elias	.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Reyersen, Bettie	.....	2 females, 1 child.
Reed, Archibald	.....	1 male, 1 female.
Reade, Mr	.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negress.
Reight, A	.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Reindersen, Mr	.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Remsen, Mangel	.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 2 negroes.
Riersen, Joris	.....	1 male, 2 females, 8 children, 2 negroes, 1 negro child.
Richards, Stephen	.....	1 male, 2 females, 3 children, 1 negress.
Rightman, Peter	.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Ringo, Albert	.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Rishey, Dennis	.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Risoe, Rinier	.....	2 males, 2 females, 2 children.
Ritman, —	.....	2 males, 2 females, 3 children, 1 negro, 2 negro children.
Ritvire, Mr	.....	1 male, 1 female.
Robeson, Jochem	.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Roberts, Thomas	.....	1 male.
Roberts, Daniel	.....	3 males, 1 female.

Heads of Families.

Family and Domestic Household.

Robertson, G.....	2 females.	
Robinson, William.....	1 male, 1 female.	
Rollwagon, Catharine.....	2 females, 1 negro, 1 negro child.	
Rombouts, Mrs.....	3 females, 1 negress, 2 negro children.	
Roome, Peter Willemse....	1 male, 1 female, 8 children.	
Roome, John Willemse....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.	
Rose, Lydia.....	3 females, 1 child.	
Roosboom, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.	
Rous, Peter.....	1 male, 3 children.	[negro child.
Russell, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negress, 1	
Rutgers, Herman.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 child, 2 negroes.	
Rutgers, Anthony.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negress.	
Sackett, Richard.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 3 negroes, 1 ne- gress.	
Sanderson, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro child.	
Sanders, Widow.....	3 females, 1 negress, 3 negro children.	
Sailor, Widow.....	1 female, 1 child, 2 negroes, 1 negress, 1 ne- gro child.	
Sandford Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.	[gro child.
Scott, John.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child, 1 negro child.	
Scouten, Sarah.....	1 male, 2 females, 5 children.	
Selecot Catharine.....	1 female.	
Selwood, Mr.....	1 male.	
Sewalls, Widow.....	1 male, 2 females.	
Shackerly, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro.	
Shackmaple, John.....	1 male, 2 females.	
Sharpas, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negress.	
Shelwood, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.	[child.
Shelly, Captain.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro	
Shuman, Simeon.....	1 male, 4 children.	
Sadman, Captain.....	2 males, 1 female, 2 children, 4 negroes, 2 negresses, 4 negro children.	
Sickles, William.....	1 female, 3 children.	
Sickles, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female.	
Simcam Deborah.....	1 female, 1 child	[gress, 1 negro child.
Sinkeler, Mr.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 ne- gro child.	
Skelton, Robert.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child, 1 negro.	
Slay, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.	
Slevett, Michael.....	2 males, 2 females, 1 child, 1 negress.	
Slick, Derrick.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.	

Heads of Families.

Family and Domestic Household.

Smith, Mrs.....	3 females, 4 children.
Smith, Widow.....	1 female, 3 children, 1 negro.
Smith, Joseph.....	1 male, 2 females, 4 children.
Smith, Bernardus.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Smith, Bernardus.....	1 male, 1 female, 10 children.
Smith, William, (Alderman).....	1 male, 1 female, 2 negroes, 4 negresses, 6 negro children.
Smith, English.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child.
Smith, Sergeant.....	1 male, 1 female.
Sokane, Samuel.....	1 male, 2 females, 4 children.
Solomon, —.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children.
Solomon, —.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Spencer, James.....	1 female, 2 children.
Splinter, Abraham.....	2 males, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro child.
Staats, Doctor.....	1 male, 9 children, 1 negress.
Stanton, George.....	2 males, 1 female, 4 children, 4 negroes, 2 negresses, 2 negro children.
Stanton, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Stevens, Mrs.....	2 females, 4 negroes, 1 negress.
Stephens, John.....	2 males.
Stephens, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Stokes, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Storr, Doreman.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negro.
Stoutenburgh, Isaac.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children. [gress.
Stoutenburgh, Tobias.....	2 males, 2 females, 4 children, 1 negro, 1 negress.
Stukey, Widow.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children.
Suerts, Olphert.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 3 negro children.
Swart, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Saveer, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Sweer, Tillet.....	1 male, 1 female.
Sweetman, Dennis.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Symes, Captain.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Syms, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Taylor, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 child'n, 2 negroes, 1 negress.
Taylor, Widow.....	1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 2 negro children.
Tenbrook, Hannah.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 child.

Heads of Families.

Family and Domestic Household.

Ten Eyck, Derrick.....	3 males, 1 female, 2 children, 12 negroes, 1	
Ten Eyck, Han.....	2 males, 3 females, 2 children.	[negress.
Ten Eyck, Conrad.....	4 males, 3 females, 1 child, 1 negro.	
Ten Eyck, Geesje.....	1 female, 1 negress.	
Ten Eyck, Jacob.....	2 males, 2 females, 1 child, 1 negro child.	
Terree, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.	
Theobalds, John.....	1 male, 5 children, 2 negroes, 1 negress.	
Thibaud, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.	[child.
Thomas, —.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 1 negro	
Thomas, Edmund.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.	
Thompson, John.....	1 male, 2 females, 5 children.	
Thorn, John.....	1 male, 1 female.	
Thouet, Peter.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 negro children.	
Thwaites, Daniel.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.	
Ten Brook, Andrew.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.	
Teilhø, Vansent.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.	
Tichtor, Susannah.....	1 female, 1 child.	
Tiebout, Annenez.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.	
Tiebout, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.	
Toy, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.	
Tuder, Captain.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 1 negress.	
Tuder, Affey.....	1 female, 1 child, 1 negress.	[gro child.
Tuder, Captain.....	2 males, 5 females, 6 children, 1 negress, 1 ne-	
Tunsedes, —.....	2 males, 4 females, 2 children, 1 negro, 5 ne-	
Turk, Paulus.....	1 male, 1 female.	[gro children.
Turk, Paulus, jr.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.	
Turse, James.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.	
Trevett, Captain.....	1 male, 2 females.	
Trevor, Daniel.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.	
Urielant, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.	
Valo, Steven.....	1 male, 2 females, 4 children.	
Van Aren, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro, 1 ne-	
	gress, 2 negro children.	
Van Bussing, Widow.....	1 female, 1 negro.	
Van Bos, Wyburgh.....	1 female, 1 child.	
Van Breukelen, Jannetje...	3 females.	
Van Brugh, Widow.....	1 female, 1 negro.	
Van Caver, Garrett.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negress.	
Van Cortlant, Widow.....	2 males, 2 females, 3 children, 5 negroes, 2	
	negresses, 2 negro children.	

Heads of Families.

Family and Domestic Household.

Van Cortlant, Jacobus.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 2 negroes, 2 negresses, 1 negro child.
Van Couwenhoven, Francis.	2 males.
Van Crouger, Captain.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro child.
Van Dam, Mr.....	2 males, 2 females, 5 children, 3 negroes, 2 negresses, 1 negro child.
Vandemark, ———.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child.
Vanderbeeck, Ratie.....	1 female, 2 children.
Vanderbeeck, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Vanderbeeck, Conrad.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children. [gress.
Vandenbergh, Derick.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 2 negroes, 1 ne-
Vandenboogh, Solomon....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Vandewater, Widow.....	1 female, 3 children.
Vandewater, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female.
Vandewater, Jannetje.....	1 female.
Vandewater, Evert.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro child.
Vandewater, Johannes.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children.
Vandemeyer, Laire.....	1 female, 4 children.
Vanderhull, Hendrick.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Vanderwel, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female.
Vanderhuyden, Mattie....	1 female, 2 children.
Vandeschuyr, Margaret....	1 female.
Vandervoort, Cornelia....	1 male, 1 female.
Vanderspeigle, Jacobus....	1 male, 1 female, 7 children, 1 negress.
Vanderspeigle, John.....	2 males, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro child.
Vanderspeigle, Hendrick...	1 male.
Van Dirksen, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Van Dusen, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Van Dyck, Francis.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Van Dyke, Armje.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Van Dyck, Orseltje.....	2 females, 1 child.
Van Dyck, Mr.....	1 female, 1 child.
Van Ecker, Mrs.....	1 female.
Van Gelder, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 7 children.
Van Gelder, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Van Gelder, Harmanus....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Van Gesen, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
Van Gesen, Johannes.....	2 males, 3 females.
Van Gesen, Mr.....	1 male, 2 females, 2 children.

H heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Van Hook, Evert.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Van Hook, Lawrence.....	2 males, 2 females, 4 children, 1 negro.
Van Horn, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro child. [negress.
Van Horn, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 2 negroes, 1
Van Horn, Widow.....	1 male, 3 females, 1 negress.
Van Horn, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female. [negress, 1 negro child.
Van Horn, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 3 negroes, 1 ne-
Van Imbroecken, Gysbert..	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro.
Van Nostrand, Antre.....	1 female, 4 children, 1 negro.
Van Ostrom, Hendrick....	
Van Rost, Johannes.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 1 negro child.
Van Schaick, Rebecca.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 negroes, 1 negress.
Van Schaick, Widow.....	6 females, 3 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 2 negro children.
Van Schaick, Hendrick....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Van Sart, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negro child.
Van Strip, John.....	1 male, 1 female.
Van Sune, Jacob.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negro child.
Van Tienhoven, Lucas....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Van Tienhoven, Nicholas...	1 male, 1 female, 1 negress, 2 negro children.
Van Tilburgh, Johannes....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Van Tilburgh, Barent.....	1 male, 2 children.
Van Tilburgh, Jan.....	1 male, 1 female.
Van Tilburgh, Widow....	1 female, 3 children.
Van Tilburgh, Peter.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negress.
Van Tyle, Mrs.....	2 females, 2 children, 1 negro.
Van Tright, Garret.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child.
Van Vechten, Johannes....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
Van Veele, John James....	1 male, 1 female, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Van Velson, Aiges.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children.
Van Vlarden, Aaron.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Van Veelen, Cornelius....	2 males, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro child.
Van Vos, Widow.....	1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 2 negro children.
Van Wagensen, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro.
Van Zandt, John.....	2 males, 1 female, 2 negroes, 1 negress.
Varick, ———	2 males, 2 females, 4 children.
Venel, Bartholomew.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.

Heads of Families.	Family and Domestic Household.
Verplanck, Widow.....	3 females, 5 children, 1 negress.
Vesey, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negro.
Viene, Nieste.....	2 females, 1 child, 1 negro.
Vietch, Samuel.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child, 2 negro children.
Villat, David.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Vincent, Francis.....	2 males, 1 female, 3 children, 1 negro, 1 negress, 1 negro child.
Vredenburgh, G.....	1 male, 1 negro boy.
Wadersen, Joseph.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Wadersen, William.....	1 male, 2 females.
Wackham, Mary.....	4 females, 1 negro child.
Waldron, Rutger.....	3 males, 1 female, 2 children.
Waldron, Daniel.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children.
Walsh, William.....	1 male, 2 females, 3 children.
Walls, Robert.....	1 male. [child.
Walton, William.....	1 male, 2 females, 1 child, 1 negro. 1 negro
Wandell, Abraham.....	1 male, 2 females.
Wandell, Johannes.....	1 male, 5 children.
Waters, Mr.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children, 2 negresses.
Watson, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 1 negro.
Weaver, Madam.....	2 females, 3 children, 1 negro, 2 negresses, 1 negro child.
Webber, Arnout.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Webber, Wolfert.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Webrand, Abraham.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.
Wells, Susannah.....	1 female, 2 children. [gresses.
Wenham, Thomas.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children, 2 negroes, 3 ne-
Wessells, Widow.....	2 males, 3 females.
Wessells, Francis.....	2 males, 2 females, 5 children, 5 negroes.
Wessells, Lawrence.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 child'n, 3 negroes, 1 negress.
Wessells, Peter.....	1 male, 1 female, 4 children, 1 negress.
Wessells, Harman.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
White, Robert.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.
White, Catharine.....	2 females, 2 children.
White, William.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.
White, William, jr.....	2 males, 1 female.
Whitt, John.....	1 male, 3 children.
Wickham, Elizabeth.....	4 females.
Williams, Arthur.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.

Heads of Families.

Family and Domestic Household.

Williams, George.....	1 male, 1 female.	
Willett, Richard.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 negress, 1 negro child.	
Wilson, Captain.....	1 male, 1 female, 5 children, 1 negress.	
Wilson, Ebenezer.....	3 males, 4 females, 4 children, 1 negro, 1 ne-	
Windeford, John.....	1 male, 1 female, 3 children.	[gress.
Witten Los.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.	
Wooley, Charles.....	3 males, 1 negro.	
Wouterzen, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female, 2 children.	
Wright, Alida.....	1 female, 2 children.	
Wright, Joseph.....	1 male, 1 female, 1 child.	
Wyncoop, Benjamin.....	2 males, 1 female, 1 child.	
Wynans, Garret.....	1 male, 1 female.	
Yelverton, Antiene.....	1 female, 3 children.	

LIST OF CITIZENS OF NEW YORK,

ADMITTED AS FREEMEN OF THE CITY, BETWEEN THE YEARS 1683 AND 1740.

(A)

1695.	Aske, Benjamin,	1726.	Anthony, Nicholas,
"	Apple, Hendrick,	1721.	Abrahamsen, John,
1696.	Abeel, John,	1731.	Alexander, James,
"	Allison, Thomas,	"	Abeel, David,
1698.	Aerentse, Peter,	1735.	Anderson, Jochem,
"	Ariantse, John,	"	Allen, Thomas,
1700.	Atwood, William,	"	Apple, John,
"	Atwood, Leigh,	"	Anderson, Edward,
1701.	Allison, Robert,	1737.	Amerman, Albert,
1705.	Allaire, Alexander,	"	Amerman, Dirck,
1710.	Aspinwall, Joseph,	"	Alsteyn, Abraham, jr
1716.	Anthony, Henricus,	"	Aspinwall, John,
"	Arden, James,	"	Anderson, Peter,
1720.	Allaire, Lewis,	"	Alsteyn, Johannes,
1721.	Anthony Allard,	1738.	Axson, William,

(B)

1683.	Burling, Edward,	1696.	Bickley, Wm., jr.,
1687.	Boudinot, Elias,	"	Bancker, Evert,
1691.	Blydenburgh, Joseph,	"	Bradford, Samuel,
"	Blydenburgh, Benjamin,	1698.	Bogardus, Everardus,
1694.	Bickley, William, sen.,	"	Boudinot, Elias,
1695.	Brooke, Chidley,	"	Boudinot, Peter,
"	Buckley, John,	"	Bresteede, Simon,
"	Basford, John,	"	Budyen, Arthur,
"	Brevoort, Hend'k I.,	"	Blanck, Nicholas
"	Blanck, Jurien,	"	Bogaert, Claes,



Lith. G. Hayward.

CITY HALL, WALL ST
Erected in 1700. Demolished 1872.



Lith. G. Hayward.

for D. T. Valentine's History of N. York

OLD JAIL.

Situated at the N.E. extremity of the Park, was erected many years antecedent to the American Revolution. It has since been altered, and is now known as the Hall of Records.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1698. | Burger, Harmanus, | 1734. | Beckman John, |
| " | Beekman, John, | " | Burger, Nicholas, |
| " | Brazier, Abraham, | " | Blackledge, Philip, |
| " | Brevoort, Elias, | 1735. | Bender, Matthias, |
| 1700. | Broughton, Sampson Shelton, | " | Bowne, Robert, |
| " | Broughton, Sampson, | " | Benson, Benjamin, |
| 1701. | Benson, Harmanus, | " | Bonee, Francis, |
| " | Bayard, Jacobus, | " | Beek, William, |
| 1702. | Benson, Samson, | " | Bant, Peter, |
| " | Bissell, William, | " | Bant, John, |
| " | Borrow, John, | " | Boree, Isaac, |
| 1706. | Bradhurst, Jonathan, | " | Barheit, Andries, |
| 1708. | Bickley, May, | " | Brewer, Cornelius, |
| " | Bradford, Andrew, | " | Brisner, James, |
| 1713. | Brock, Abraham, | " | Beekman, William, |
| 1715. | Beekman, Gerardus, | " | Benson, Sampson, |
| 1716. | Burnett, John, | " | Brown, Samuel, |
| " | Byvanck, Anthony, | 1736. | Bevens, John, |
| 1717. | Bedlow, Isaac, | " | Brown, Thomas, |
| 1720. | Burnet, William, | " | Brown, William J., |
| " | Bedlow, Peter, | " | Bloom, John, |
| 1722. | Brouwer, Sebrant, | " | Brown, James, |
| 1724. | Boelen, Abraham, | " | Bayard, Samuel, |
| " | Beekman, William, | 1737. | Blanchard, John, |
| 1725. | Bradhurst, Samuel, | " | Brass, Adolph, |
| 1727. | Blagge, Edward, | " | Bissett, John, |
| 1729. | Browne, John, | " | Bant, William, |
| " | Boyle, Solomon, | " | Bush, Peter, jr., |
| 1731. | Benson, Sampson, | " | Brevoort, Elias, |
| " | Brinkerhoff, Joris, | " | Bogaert, Cornelius, |
| " | Bancker, Adrian, | " | Brevoort, Henry, |
| " | Byvanck, Evert, | " | Bant, Martin, |
| 1732. | Beekman, Henry, | " | Benson, Robert, |
| 1733. | Bayard Stephen, | " | Boeke, Abraham, |
| 1734. | Burger, Johannes, | " | Bant, Peter, Jr., |
| " | Bayard, Nicholas, | " | Burger, Renier, |
| " | Byvanck, John, | 1738. | Burger, Caspar, |
| " | Brazier, John, | " | Bush, Barent, |
| " | Beekman, Charles, | " | Bartlett, William, |
| " | Bogaert, Arie, | " | Boeke, Isaac, |

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|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1738. | Bowyer, Samuel, | 1739. | Bailey, Nicholas, |
| " | Brouwer, Everardus, | " | Bedlow Isaac, |
| 1739. | Bell, Samuel, | " | Beekman, Gerardus, jr., |
| " | Burger, Daniel, | " | Byvanck, Evert, |
| " | Bogert, John, jr., | " | Burris, Abraham, |
| " | Bicker, Victor, | " | Benson, Abraham, |
| " | Benson, John, | " | Burger, John. |
| " | Burn, George, | | |

(C)

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|-------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1693. | Chambers, Thomas, | 1734. | Carr, William, |
| 1695. | Clarkson, Matthew, | 1735. | Cregier, Simon, |
| 1696. | Cuyler, Johannes, | " | Constable, John, |
| 1698. | Clarke, Thomas, | " | Cazalet, John, |
| " | Cock, Jacobus, | " | Cooke, Dirck, |
| " | Clock, Albert, | " | Cosby, William, |
| " | Couwenhoven, Cornelius, | " | Clopper, John, |
| " | Crigier, Martin, | " | Cure, John, |
| 1699. | Couwenhoven, Joh's, | " | Cowley, Joseph, |
| " | Croesevelt, Bay, | " | Campbell, James, |
| 1700. | Cooper, Caleb, | 1736. | Cavalier, John, |
| " | Cozens, Barne, | " | Child, Francis, |
| 1701. | Cholwell, John, | " | Cousine, William, |
| " | Cornelisen, Johannes, | 1737. | Crooke, Charles, |
| 1702. | Cebra, James, | " | Crooke, Gabriel, |
| " | Cornbury, Viscount, | " | Clarke, Robert, |
| " | Cruger, John, | " | Clopper, Andrew, |
| " | Crawford, Patrick, | " | Cannon, Peter, |
| 1711. | Chardavoyne, Stephen, | " | Crolius, William, |
| 1716. | Crannell, Robert, jr., | " | Crolius, Peter, |
| 1724. | Cuyler, Henry, | " | Colegrove, William, |
| " | Cortland, Philip, | 1738. | Clopper, Cornelius, |
| 1727. | Campbell, Archibald, | " | Cohen, Abraham, M., |
| " | Clarkson, David, | " | Charlton, James, |
| " | Clarkson, Matthew, | " | Cregier, John, |
| 1728. | Chambers, John, | " | Cook, Richard, |
| 1729. | Channing, William, | " | Colwell, William, |
| 1730. | Clock, Martin, | 1739. | Crocker, John. |
| 1734. | Cox, John, | | |

(D)

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|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1692. | Droilhet, Paul, | 1728. | De Witt, John, |
| 1698. | De Peyster, Isaac, | 1730. | De Peyster, Isaac, |
| " | De Klyn, Leonard H., | 1731. | Delancey, James, |
| " | Delamontagnie, John, | " | Duychinck, Gerardus, |
| " | Duychink, Evert, | 1734. | De Foreest, Henry, |
| " | De Peyster, Johannes, | " | Dobbs, Adam, |
| 1699. | De Hart, Matthias, | " | De Foreest, Isaac, |
| " | Duychink, Garret, | 1735. | De Riemer, Steenwyck, |
| 1700. | D'Harriette, Benjamin, | " | De Foreest, Nicholas, |
| " | De Witt, Daniel, | " | De Boogh, John, |
| 1701. | Davenport, Thomas, | " | Davy, James, |
| 1702. | Denne, Christopher, | " | De Foreest, Jesse, |
| " | Davis, William, | 1736. | Dunscornb, Samuel, |
| 1708. | Delucena, Abraham, | 1737. | Delancey, Stephen, jr., |
| 1712. | Dugdale, William, | " | Delancey, John, |
| 1713. | Dupré, James, | " | De Hart, Balthazer, |
| 1715. | Delamontagnie, John, jr., | " | Duncan, Thomas, |
| 1717. | Duane, Anthony, | " | Droite, William, |
| 1721. | Dyer, John, | 1738. | De Mill, Joost, |
| 1724. | De Foreest, Barent, | " | Dever, William, |
| 1726. | Dart, Thomas, | 1739. | Dobbs, William, |
| " | Delamontagnie, Isaac, | " | Dobbs, Charles. |

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|-------|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1691. | Ellison, John, | 1735. | Eager, Richard, |
| 1698. | Ernott, James, | " | Eckerson, John, |
| " | Euwatse, John, | 1737. | Euwatse, John, |
| " | Ellis, Joseph, | " | Elsworth, John, |
| 1700. | Everts, John, | " | Eastham, John, |
| " | Ebbets, Daniel, | 1738. | Earle, Marmaduke, |
| 1715. | Elsworth, George, sen., | " | Eustie, Thomas, |
| " | Elsworth, George, jun., | " | Elsworth, Theophilus, |
| 1717. | Euwatse, Euwatse, | 1739. | Ebbets, Richard, |
| 1721. | Eyres, Nicholas, | " | Elsworth, George, |
| 1722. | Ellison, John, | " | Edmonds, William, |
| 1725. | Elsworth, Theophilus, | " | Earle, John. |

(F)

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1696. Fletcher, Governor, | 1735. Farmer, Jasper, |
| 1698. French, Philip, | 1736. Field, Thomas, |
| 1699. Faneuil, Benjamin, | 1638. Fresnau, Andrew, |
| 1715. Fell, Thomas, | “ Frazier, Thomas, |
| 1717. Foster, Benjamin, | “ Fleming, Thomas, |
| 1734. Fell, Christopher, | 1739. Fosseur, Matthias. |
| 1735. Fine, Frederick, | |

(G)

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|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1696. Gracie, Matthew, | 1728. Gouverneur, Nicholas. |
| 1698. Graham, James, | 1731. Goelet, Philip, |
| “ Graham, Augustyn, | 1734. Gardiner, Isaac, |
| “ Goelet, Jacobus, | “ Grant, William, |
| “ Gouverneur, Abraham, | 1735. Goelet, Raphael, |
| “ Gouverneur, Isaac, | “ Gombauld, Moses, |
| 1707. Gasherie, John, | “ Garnier, Isaac, |
| 1713. Graham, John, | 1736. Gale, William, |
| 1714. Garland, Thomas, | “ Gilbert, Aaron, |
| 1721. Glover, William, | 1737. Gilbert, John, |
| 1726. Goelet, Jacob, | 1738. Gardner, Daniel, |
| 1727. Gomez, Daniel, | “ Gasherie, John, |
| 1728. Gilbert, Thomas, | 1739. Gilbert, William, jr. |
| “ Groesback, John, | |

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1683. Holland, Samuel, | 1698. Hardenbrook, Bernardus, |
| 1692. Heathcote, Caleb, | 1699. Heermans, Folkert, |
| 1695. Hamilton, Andrew, | 1708. Hammond, William, |
| “ Honan, Daniel, | “ Harrison, Francis |
| 1696. Hooghland, Adrian, | 1710. Hunter, Robert, |
| 1698. Hyer, Walter, | 1714. Holland, Henry, |
| “ Hyer, Gerrit, | “ Hyat, John, |
| “ Hyer, William, | 1719. Harrison, Robert, |
| “ Hooghland, Johannes, | 1725. Hays, Jacob, |
| “ Hardenbrook, Johannes, | 1729. Hunt, Obadiah, jr., |
| “ Hardenbrook, Johannes, | “ Hillyer, John |

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|-------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1731. | Harrison, Francis, | 1737. | Henley, Charles, |
| 1734. | Huggeford, Thomas, | " | House, William, |
| " | Hawkshurst, William, | " | Hayward, Thomas, |
| " | Hanus, Joseph, | " | Hazard, Nathaniel, |
| " | Harris, Robert, | " | Hyer, Aaron, |
| 1735. | Hopson, Samuel, | " | Hyer, Garret, |
| " | Hinman, John, | " | Hyer, Walter, |
| " | Hays, David, | " | Hyer, Frederick, |
| " | Hays, Judah, | 1738. | Houghton, Richard, |
| " | Hartell, Christian, | " | Hibon, Peter, |
| 1736. | Hayes, William, | " | Ham, Anthony, jr., |
| " | Hardman, Jonathan, | " | Ham, Uriah, |
| 1737. | Hogg, Robert, | 1739. | Harris, Richard. |
| " | Hitchcock, William, | | |

(J)

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|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1695. | Jamain, Nicholas, | 1734. | Johnson, Simeon, |
| " | Janeway, William, | " | Jacobs, Samuel, |
| 1696. | Jamison, David, | 1736. | Jarratt, James, |
| 1700. | Jay, Augustus, | 1737. | Jenkins, Henry, |
| 1702. | Johnson, John, | " | Johnson, Jacobus, |
| 1731. | Jamison, William, | 1738. | Jones, James, |
| 1732. | Jay, Peter, | " | Jones, Thomas. |

(K)

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|-------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1695. | Kemble, John, | 1734. | Kip, Petrus, |
| 1698. | Kiersted, Cornelius, | 1735. | Keeling, James, |
| " | Kip, Petrus, | " | Kip, Jacob, |
| " | Kip, Isaac, | " | Kermer, Henry, |
| " | Kiersted, Jacobus, | 1737. | Kip, Richard, |
| " | Kiersted, Hans, | " | Koning, Johannes, |
| 1702. | Kiersted, Jacobus, | " | Kiersted, Jacobus, |
| 1710. | Kearney, Thomas, | 1739. | Kingston, John, |
| 1720. | Kip, Isaac, | " | Kiersted, Luke, |
| 1724. | Kip, Jacobus, | " | Killmaster, James, |
| 1730. | Kip, Samuel, | " | Ketchum, William. |
| 1734. | Kip, Abraham, | | |

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|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1688. | Le Boyteaux, Gabriel, | 1731. | Lamb, Anthony, |
| 1698. | Ling, Matthew, | 1734. | Lynch, Peter, |
| " | Le Chevalier, John, | " | Legrange, Christian, |
| 1696. | Lansing, Garret, | 1735. | Lewis, Samuel, |
| 1698. | Lewis, Leonard, | " | Legrange, Johannes, jr., |
| " | Lewis, Thomas, | " | Lynsen, Gideon, |
| " | Low, Albert, | " | Lyne, James, |
| " | Low, Peter, | " | Lamberts, Lawrence, |
| 1701. | Leisler, Jacobus, | 1736. | Langdon, Richard, |
| 1708. | Lynch, Anthony, | 1737. | Lynsen, Daniel, |
| " | Lovelace, Lord, | " | Letellier, Lawrence, |
| " | Lyndsey, John, | " | Leslie, John, jr., |
| 1709. | Livingston, Robert, | 1738. | Leisher, Charles, |
| 1716. | Livingston, Gilbert, | " | Lyell, William, |
| 1722. | Le Roux, John, | " | Lush, John, |
| 1724. | Le Roux, Charles, | " | Lawrence, Stephen, |
| 1727. | Lowry, James, | " | Lane, William, |
| 1728. | Lurting, George, | " | Lane, Henry, jr., |
| 1730. | Lucas, Friend, | " | Lawrence, Henry, |
| " | Lindesay, John, | 1739. | Le Roux, Bartholomew, |
| " | Lodge, Abraham, | " | Lloyd, John. |
| 1731. | Lurting, Robert, | | |

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|-------|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1695. | Matthews, Peter, | 1699. | Montagnie, Thomas, |
| " | Morris, John, | 1708. | Mompesson, Roger, |
| " | Monsey, Thomas, | 1710. | Martindale, James, |
| " | Mills, James, | 1712. | Maxwell, James, |
| 1696. | Morehead, William, | 1714. | Matthews, Fletcher, |
| 1698. | Merritt, William, | " | Minvielle, David, |
| " | Merritt, John, | 1716. | May, William, |
| " | Morris, William, | 1724. | Messier, Peter, |
| " | Mesier, Abraham, | 1728. | Montgomery, John, |
| " | Meyer, Hermanus, | " | Murray, Joseph, |
| " | Meyer, Johannes, | 1730. | Moore, John, |
| " | Mesier, Peter J., | 1734. | Marston, Nathaniel, jr., |
| " | Maerschaleck, Andries, | " | Marshall, John, |

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| 1734. Maerschaleck, Peter, | 1737. Milliner, William, |
| “ Moore, Benjamin, | “ Maerschaleck, John, |
| “ Meyer, Jacob, | “ Morss, Gerrit H., |
| 1735. Miller, Caleb, | “ Maerschaleck, Francis, |
| “ Marrell, Robert, | 1738. Mann, John, jr., |
| “ Meyer, Andrew, | “ Mills, Abraham, |
| “ Mattock, Isaac, | “ Myer, Johannes, |
| “ Maerschaleck, Abraham, | “ Meárs, Judah, |
| “ Meyer, Andrew, | “ Maguire, Matthew, |
| “ Ming, Thomas, | “ Murphy, Nicholas, |
| 1736. Mills, James, | 1739. Machade, Aaron. |

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|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1683. Nessepot, Jasper, | 1722. North, William, |
| 1698. Noell, Thomas, | 1724. Nixon, Thomas, |
| “ Nerberry, John, | 1725. Nesbitt, James, |
| 1699. Nessepot, Jasper, jr., | 1727. Noble, John, |
| 1700. Nisbett, Robert, | 1730. Nicolls, Richard, |
| 1701. Nanfau, John, | 1734. Norwood, Richard, |
| 1715. Noxon, Thomas, | 1736. Noble, Thomas, |
| | 1739. Noble, Richard, |

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1698. Olpherts, Suert, | 1732. Oothout, John, |
| “ Onelebagh, Gerrit, | 1737. Oates, Samuel, |
| 1701. Outman, Johannes, | 1738. Owen, Jeremiah. |
| 1713. Oostrander, Johannes, | |

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1683. Paulding, Joost, | 1698. Pell, Thomas, |
| 1695. Phipps, Benjamin, | “ Provoost, Benjamin, |
| 1698. Palmer, Thomas, | “ Provoost, David, |
| “ Paxton, Alexander, | “ Phoenix, Jacob, |
| “ Provoost, Jonathan, | 1699. Provoost, William, |
| “ Provoost, Johannes, | “ Parmyter, Parenlis, |
| “ Pell, William, | 1701. Peartree, William, |
| “ Provoost, Jacob, | “ Parkinson, Robert, |

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| 1710. Peck, Benjamin, | 1837. Proctor, William, |
| 1716. Paulding, Abraham, | “ Phœnix, Jacob, jr., |
| 1724. Pennyman, Joseph, | “ Pelletrau, Paul, |
| 1725. Pintard, John Lewis, | “ Provoost, David, jr., |
| 1732. Perot, Philip, | “ Provoost, John, |
| “ Phœnix, Alexander, | “ Provoost, Giddes, |
| 1735. Pepper, Mark, | “ Popelsdorf, William, |
| “ Palmer, Thomas, | “ Plowman, Peter, |
| “ Paulding, Joseph, | “ Price, John, |
| “ Pell, Samuel, | 1738. Provoost, Robert, |
| 1736. Parcell, William, | “ Parcell, Abraham, |
| “ Peeck, William, | 1739. Provoost, Peter Praa, |
| 1737. Peisley, Jonathan, | “ Peet, William, |
| “ Perfect, James, | “ Parent, Lewis. |
| “ Peffer, John, | |

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| 1734. Quey, Edward, | 1738. Quick, James, |
| 1737. Quackenbush, Benj., jr., | 1739. Quick, John. |
| “ Quick, Abraham, | |

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1691. Reade, Lawrence, | 1724. Roos, Garret, |
| 1696. Rutgerson, Harman, | 1725. Rutgers, Petrus, |
| “ Randell, William, | 1728. Robinson, Charles, |
| “ Rodriques, Isaac, | 1732. Robins, John, |
| 1698. Roosevelt, Nicholas, | 1733. Rynders, Barent, |
| “ Roos, Gerrit Jansen, | 1734. Roome, William, |
| “ Roome, John Willemse, | “ Rutgers, Hermanus, jr., |
| 1699. Rutgers, Anthony, | “ Rutgers, Henry, |
| 1700. Robertson, William, | “ Richardson, William, |
| 1708. Regnier, Jacob, | “ Roome, Luke, |
| “ Robinson, Joseph, | 1735. Row, Henry, |
| 1710. Roy, John, | “ Rout, Thomas, |
| “ Reill, Joseph, | “ Roome, Lawrence, |
| 1712. Robinson, Robert, | 1736. Richard, John, |

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|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|
| 1736. | Rice, Lawrence, | 1738. | Rigby, Thomas, |
| 1737. | Roosevelt, John, jr., | " | Richardson, William, |
| " | Ruston, Peter, | " | Rutgers, Anthony, jr., |
| 1738. | Rhuel Gustavus, | " | Rousby, William, |
| " | Rodriques, Isaac R., | " | Ruff head, James, |
| " | Roome, Lawrence, | 1739. | Roome, Arnout, |
| " | Roberts, John, | " | Roosevelt, Nicholas, |
| " | Redding, Jeremiah, | " | Richards, Samuel, |
| " | Ratsey, Robert, | 1740. | Roosevelt, Nicholas. |

(S)

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|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1691. | Staats, Samuel, | 1729. | Stevens, John, |
| 1695. | Sharpas, William, | 1731. | Smith, William, |
| " | Smith, Joseph, | 1732. | Slidell, Joshua, |
| " | Schuyler, Aaron, | 1733. | Symes, John, |
| 1696. | Stevens, John, | 1734. | Schuyler, Myndert, |
| 1698. | Suert, Olpherts, | " | Scott, Robert, |
| " | Sickles, Zachariah, | 1735. | Sands, Nathaniel, |
| " | Sanders, Robert, | " | Stoutenburgh, John, |
| " | Sinkam, Peter, jr., | " | Stoutenburgh, Peter, |
| " | Schenck, Johannes, | " | Swan, Richard, |
| 1701. | Smith, William, | " | Shatford, Daniel, |
| " | Symes, Lancaster, | " | Shadwick, Israel, |
| 1702. | Schuyler, Garret, | " | Schuyler, Peter, |
| " | Scott, John, | " | Schuyler, Adoniah, |
| " | Stuckey, Andrew, | 1736. | Sackett, Joseph, jr., |
| 1707. | Sharpas, Charles, | " | Shurmer, John, |
| 1708. | Staples, John, | " | Smith, John, |
| " | Stevens, John, | 1737. | Sloan, Andrew, |
| 1712. | Salisbury, Humphrey, | " | Symes, Lancaster, |
| 1715. | Sebring, Frederick, | " | Smith, Josiah, |
| 1719. | Schermerhorn, Arnout, | " | Steward, John, |
| 1721. | Smith, William, jr., | " | Smith, John S., |
| 1724. | Santford, Cornelius, | " | Schultz, Benjamin, |
| 1725. | Schuyler, Dirck, | " | Stevens, John, |
| 1726. | Scott, John, | " | Sebring, Cornelius, |
| 1728. | Schuyler, Harmanus, | " | Snyder, Jacobus P., |
| " | Seymour, John, | " | Sayre, John, |

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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1737. Sickles, Thomas, | 1739. Sloover, Jacob, |
| 1738. Smith, Patrick, | “ Spranger, Charles, |
| “ Scandling, Patrick, | “ Scott, Francis, |
| “ Schultz, John, | “ Sipkins, John, |
| “ Smith, Peter, | “ Somersdyck, Jacob. |
| 1739. Saunders, John, | |

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1695. Trowbridge, Caleb. | 1732. Tienhoven, Cornelius, |
| “ Toose, Michael, | 1734. Tiebout, John, |
| “ Tudor, John, jr., | 1735. Turck, Asueris, |
| “ Tudor, Nicholls, | “ Tittle, Edward, |
| 1698. Tiebout, Tunis, | 1737. Troup, Robert, |
| “ Tudor, John, sen., | “ Tillou, Peter, |
| “ Ten Eyck, Dirck, | “ Ten Eyck, John, |
| “ Ten Broeck, Hendricks, | “ Ten Eyck, Richard, |
| “ Ten Eyck, Contraet, sen., | 1738. Ten Eyck, Samuel, |
| “ Ten Eyck, Contraet, jun., | “ Thomas, Nicholas, |
| 1699. Tiebout, Johannes, | “ Tiebout, Albertus, |
| “ Turnbull, Thomas, | “ Taylor, Moses, |
| 1701. Thong, Walter, | 1739. Tanner, John, |
| 1702. Thong, Benjamin, | “ Thompson, John, |
| “ Targee, James, | “ Ten Eyck, Andrew, |
| 1708. Tudor, Thomas, | “ Ten Eyck, Jacob, |
| 1710. Teller, Charles, | “ Thorne, James, |
| 1716. Ten Eyck, Contraet, | “ Turner, James. |
| 1724. Teller, Andrew, | |

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1698. Viele, Cornelius, | “ Vredenbergh, Isaac, |
| “ Van Horne, Abraham, | 1699. Vandewater, William, |
| “ Van Horne, John, | “ Vandewater, Cornelius, |
| “ Vandewater, Elias, | 1701. Van Cortland, Oloff, |
| “ Van Nostrand, Jacob, | “ Van Naerden, Johannes P., |
| “ Van Vorst, Johannes, | “ Van Horne, John, |
| “ Van Gelder, Abraham, | “ Vanderspeigle, Jacobus, |
| “ Van Gelder, Johannes, | 1702. Van Laer, Abraham, |

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|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1713. | Van Clyff, Habrant, | 1735. | Van Duersen, Gilbert, |
| 1719. | Van Borsum, Philip, | " | Van Wagenen, Garret, |
| 1723. | Verplanck, Gulian, | " | Van Duersen, William, |
| 1724. | Van Gelder, Hermanus, | 1736. | Van Gelder, David, |
| " | Vanderspeigle, Henry, | 1737. | Vanderspeigle, John, |
| 1724. | Vandam, Richard, | " | Vredenburgh, John, |
| 1725. | Van, Borsum, Egbert, | " | Vonck, Cornelius, |
| 1728. | Van Solinger, Johannes. | " | Van Gelder, Abraham, |
| 1730. | Van Zandt, Johannes. | " | Van Vorst, John, |
| 1731. | Van Wyck, Abraham, | " | Van Norden, Peter, |
| 1732. | Varian, Isaac, | 1738. | Vandewater, Hendrick, |
| 1733. | Vandiegriest, Henry, | " | Van Duersen, John, |
| 1734. | Van Horne, Abraham, jr., | " | Van Ranst, Cornelius, |
| " | Van Duersen, Peter, | 1739. | Van Dam, Isaac, |
| 1735. | Vanderspeigle, Lawrence. | " | Van Horne, George, |
| " | Van Wyck, Johannes, | " | Vanderhoven, Cornelius, |
| " | Van Gelder, Henry, | " | Van Wyck, Theodorus. |
| " | Van Hook, Cornelius, | | |

(W)

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|-------|----------------------|-------|------------------------|
| 1695. | Willett, Richard, | 1734. | Wessells, Wessell, |
| 1698. | Wynkoop, Benjamin, | " | Williamse, John, |
| " | Walton, William, | " | Waldron, William, |
| " | Walters, Robert, | " | Waldron, John, jr., |
| 1699. | Wessells, Francis, | 1735. | Wood, Isaac, |
| " | Weaver, Thomas, | " | Ward, Joseph, |
| 1702. | Waldron, Johannes, | " | Willett, Thomas, |
| " | Waldron, Samuel, | " | Wessells, Lawrence, |
| " | Wooley, Charles, | " | White, Peter, |
| 1722. | Weaver, Samuel, | " | Waldron, Peter, |
| " | Weeks, James, | " | Williams, Richard, |
| 1723. | Walton, John, | 1736. | Wallace, John, |
| 1724. | Warner, Gilbert, | 1737. | Witts, George, |
| " | Walter, John, | " | Wyley, James, |
| 1725. | Willemse, Frederick, | " | Waldron, Daniel, |
| 1726. | Wynkoop, Cornelius, | " | Watts, John, |
| " | Wendover, Thomas, | " | Wortendyke, Cornelius, |
| 1731. | Warren, Peter, | " | Warner, Thomas, |

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|-------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1737. | Wilson, Joseph, | 1738. | Ware, Thomas, jr., |
| " | Walter, John F., | " | White, Anthony, |
| " | Wessells, Peter, | " | Wright, Jonas, |
| 1738. | Wood, William, | " | Wyley, James, |
| " | Wells, Obadiah, | " | Walton, William, jr. |
| " | Wilson, Alexander, | | |

(Y. Z.)

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1696. | Young, Thomas, | 1736. | Yelverton, Anthony, |
| 1735. | Young, James, | 1723. | Zenger, John Peter. |

(W.)



M A P OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

showing the original high water line and the location of
the different Firms and Estates.

KEY,

EXPLANATORY OF THE OLD FARM MAP IN THE LOWER PART OF THE
CITY. (*See Map.*)

THE line of high water was the limit of all the estate bounded by the water. All the land under water, between the original high and low water marks, was granted to the Corporation of the city of New York by the charter.

1. The walled city of New Amsterdam. The Indian name for the extreme point of the upland was Kap-se, (*Benson.*)

1 a. The land lying just without the gates of the city was laid out into town lots, and granted to various persons.

1 b. The garden of Peter Stoutenburgh.

1 c. The ground of John Van Gue.

2 & 2½. This plot of ground was, at a very early period, appropriated to the use of the English Church, and subsequently granted to the church under the designation of "The Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New York." By the charter of May 6, 1697, the church was incorporated by the name of "Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New York, of the Protestant Church of England, as by law established." The same religious denomination also acquired the title to "The Burial Place," lying between No. 2 and a line a little south of Thames street.

3 & 4. A tract of land conveyed to William Dyre, afterward of Thomas Lloyd, and a portion of it, East Broadway, more recently of Thomas Ellison.

3½. The ground of "Trentzi, the widow of Christopher Hoogland," 1696.

5. Mesiers Millot.

6. Thomas Dey, afterward of Janakie Ryers.

7. The Shoemakers' Pasture, (the Dutch Church property is comprised in this tract.)

8. Vandercliff's Land.

9. Beekman.

10. Beekman's Pasture.

11. The Common.
- 11 *a.* "The Vineyard."
- 11 *b.* Waste land granted to Corporation of New York by its charter ; part of the Common.
12. The King's Farm, granted to the Episcopal Church, by letters patent from Queen Anne, 22d November, 1705.
- 12½. The Negro Burying-ground, or "Teller's property."
13. Estate of Governor Jacob Leisler, forfeited in 1691, upon conviction of his attainder, and afterward restored to his heirs by the act of Parliament reversing the attainder.
14. Greppel Bosch, anglice, a swamp or marsh covered with wood, to this day called "The Swamp."
15. Granted to various persons, in lots, by patents.
16. Cherry Garden, formerly the property of Richard Sackett. This gentleman, or one of his family, afterward "located" on Lake Ontario, and gave name to the village of Sackett's Harbor.
17. Webber & Loockerman's patent, called also "The Roosevelt Farm."
18. The Janeway estate.
19. Kolk Hock.
20. Kolk, anglice, the deep, or the unfathomed ; corrupted into Collect. Also known as Versh water, or fresh water.
- 20 *a.* Powder-house lot.
21. Pond south of the Powder-house, called the "Little Kolch."
22. John Kingston's estate.
23. Doyer estate.
24. Delancey.
25. The Dominies' Hook, a tract of land, over sixty-two acres, known also as the Dominies' Bouwerrie, was acquired by a ground brief from Governor Stuyvesant, bearing date July 4, 1654, confirmed by Governor R. Nichols, 27 March, 1667, and was conveyed by the "children and lawful heirs of Armetie Rolofs, late widow Dom's Bogardus, to the Rt. H'ble Coll Francis Lovelace, and was afterward granted to the English Church." The Church also claims this as part of their grant from Queen Anne.
26. Lispenard meadows.
27. Rutger's farm.
28. Romaine.
29. Gouverneur's estate.
30. Ives' estate.

31. Laight.
32. Byvanck.
33. Stoutenburgh.
34. Delancey.

34. *a* The land on the westerly side of Pearl street, extending to Greppel Bosch, between Ferry and Rose streets, belonging to Belthazer Bayard, and was conveyed by him, in 1683, to Theophilus Elsworth. In 1741, it was divided into three parts, one of which was set off in severalty to Geesie, widow of Hendrick Vandewater, one other to Theophilus Elsworth, and the other to Margrittie, the widow of Johannes Clopper.

35 *a b*. Delancey's east and west farms. This estate was forfeited to the people by the attainder of Chief Justice James Delancey, during the war of the American Revolution, laid out into city lots, and conveyed by the Commissioners of Forfeitures.

36. Bayard's west and east farms.

37. Old Jan's land, so called from Anneke Jans, afterward belonging to the English Church.

38. The farm of Elbert Herring.

38 *a b*.

39. Bleecker's estate.

40. Alderman Dyckman's estate.

41. Tucker.

42. Van Cortland.

43. The Laendert farm, (so called from Laendert Arenden, one of the early proprietors.)

44. Brown and Eckford.

45. Abijah Hammond.

46. Brown and Eckford.

47. The Minthorne farm.

48. P. Stuyvesant.

49. Morgan Lewis, John Flack, and others.

50. P. Stuyvesant.

51. Stuyvesant.

52. Stuyvesant, Peter's field.

53. Richard Pero.

54. Richard Pero.

55. Belonging to the Sailor's Snug Harbor.

56. The Brevoort estate.

57. The Springler estate.

58. Thomas Burling.

59. Samuel Burling, afterward Cowman.
60. Samuel and Thomas Burling, afterward Cowman.
61. Samuel and Thomas Burling.
62. Anderson's place.
63. Tiebout Williams.
64. Krom Messie, so called from the resemblance of its outlines to the shape of a shoemaker's cutting knife, since corrupted into "Grammercy," by which name the small inclosure or "Park," within its limits, is still known.
65. Rose Hill farm.
66. Estate of John Watts.
67. The estate of Sir Peter Warren, called Greenwich, "The Indian name, according to Benson, of the point of land extending into the Hudson, was Sapokanigan."
- 67 *a*. Isaac Varian's estate.
- 67 *b*. Gilbert Coutant.
- 67 *c*. Estate of Ireland.
- 67 *d*. Estate of George Clinton and J. J. Astor, called "Greenwich place."
68. Estate, formerly Yellis Manderville, afterward the property of George Clinton and John Jacob Astor.
69. Part of the estate of Yellis Manderville, conveyed to John Staples.
70. Part of the estate of Yellis Manderville, conveyed to Rem Rapelye.
71. Part of the estate of Yellis Manderville, conveyed to Samuel Boyd.
72. Part of the estate of Yellis Manderville, conveyed to Bishop Moore.
73. Estate of Bishop Moore, late of Dr. Clement C. Moore.
74. Clarke estate.
75. Bosson Bouwerie, or, more properly, Bosch Bouwerie (woodland,) formerly (1705) the property of Elbert Hereman; all west of Seventh avenue belonged latterly to the estate of Henry Eckford.
76. Known as the "Horn estate," originally patented (1670) by Sir Edmond Andros to Solomon Peters, a free negro, whose widow and heirs conveyed it to John Horn and Cornelius Webber, and held by Horn's descendants until a very recent date.
77. Formerly the estate of Isaac Varian, the northerly seventeen and half acres purchased by him from the executors of John De Witt, to

whom the same was conveyed by Jacob Horn in 1751; the southerly ten acres purchased from Adam Vanderburgh.

78. Estate of Samuel Franklin.

79. The old Alms-house lot, part of N. Y. Commons.

80. Casper Samler, who also owned 81, 82, 83 and 84½.

81. Isaac Cross and others.

82. Coulthard.

83. Anderson & Grenseback.

84.

84½. Scheffelin, part, and Samler.

85.

86. Kip's Bay farm.

87. Murray Hill estate.

88. Estate of John Thompson.

89. John Slidell (formerly President of Mechanics' Bank.)

90. Richard Dikeman and others.

91. Samuel Van Norden.

92. Estate of James A. Stewart. Stewart street divided it in the centre, running westerly from Bloomingdale road, parallel with the northerly and southerly boundary lines of this tract. That part of this tract formerly fronting on Broadway, together with Nos. 97, 98 and 99, formed the farm of Peter Van Ordens; that part lying on Fitz Roy Road, was part of Jacob Ordens' farm.

93. John Slidell.

94. Henry Jackson.

95. Peter Hatterick.

96. Ayerigg.

96½. Shute.

97. Freeman.

98. Arden estate.

98½. Estate of Citizen Genet

99. Estate of Cornelius Ray.

100. Estate of Richard Harrison, Esq., a distinguished lawyer, some fifty years since, late the property of the Hon. David S. Jones, now deceased.

101. The property formerly of Decatur, now, or late, of James Boorman, Esq.

102. Late of George C. Schropel.

103. Formerly of Thomas Tibbett Warner, afterward of Rem Rapelye.

103 a. Late of Samuel Watkins.

- 103 b. Late of Isaac Moses.
- 103 c. Late of Chemical Bank.
- 104. Estate of I. Moses.
- 105. Codman.
- 106. John B. Murray.
- 107. Glass-house farm. Estate of George Rapelye, formerly belonging to Sir Peter Warren ; at the northerly boundary line was the Great Kill, so called.
- 108. Samuel N. Norton.
- 109. James Boggs.
- 110. Incleberg.
- 111. "Grange," the country seat of John Murray, jr.
- 112. Murray Hill estate.
- 113.
- 114. "Ogden Place farm," partitioned, in 1838, among heirs of William Ogden, formerly part of New York Commons.
- 115.
- 116. Incleburgh,
- 117.
- 118.
- 119.
- 120. Estate of Thomas Buchanan.
- 121. Casper Smith estate.
- 122. Turtle Bay farm, "formerly belonging to the Winthrops, the small cove or bay, called formerly "Deutel Bay," from which the present name is corrupted. *"When the head of the cask was further secured with pegs, they could say the cask was 'ge deutelt.' The pegs were short, but at the base, broad ; the bay narrow at its entrance, broad at the bottom ; the supposed resemblance between the bay and the peg, the supposed origin of the name."*
- 123.

LIST OF FREEMEN,

CONTINUED FROM, AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 1740, TO AND
INCLUDING 1748.

Elias Chardavoyne,
John Bill,
Thomas Taylor,
Thomas Carter,
Alexander Willie,
Peter Burger,
Henry Rousby,
John Kip,
Joseph Montanie,
Thomas Corbett,
Jacob Sickells,
Thomas Higby,
William Dean,
John Allen,
Isaac King,
Gabriel Ludlow,
Roger French,
Bartholomew Ryan,
Hendrick Van Gelder,
Samuel Hazard, jr.,
Edward Wheeler,
Frederick Webber,
Abraham Anderson,
Cornelius Dyckman,
Hendrick Van Vleckeren,
Nicholas Kortright,
Johannes Bass,
Tunis Somerdyke,

Jelles Mandeville,
Jacobus Van Orde,
Isaac Webber,
Arnout Webber,
Cornelius Webber,
Hugh Crawford,
John Atkinson,
Samuel Waldron, jr.,
John Nagell, jr.,
Benjamin Waldron,
Jacob Dyckman, jr.,
Abraham Meyer, jr.,
Johannes Meyer, jr.,
Thomas Child,
John Williams,
Aaron Bussing,
John Sickles,
Arent Myer,
Adolph Meyer,
John Anderson,
Abraham Kerse,
John Kerse,
Daniel Horsmander,
Richard Heather,
Peter Galatian,
Isaac Levy,
Michael Henderson,
William Chapell.

1741.

William Drew,
 Thomas Beer,
 John Merritt,
 Thomas Allen,
 Francis Becket,
 John Covenhoven,
 Joshua Amy,
 Edward Townsend,
 Duncan Reed,
 Peter Knickabaker,
 Jacobus Van Alst,
 John Ryan,
 John Willse,
 Silvanus Simmons,
 Gabriel Sprung,
 William Whitfield,
 Peter Van Brugh,
 Thomas Alsop,
 Matthew Houseman,
 Thomas Alsop, jr.,
 Benjamin Blagge,

John Lamb,
 Moses Lopez,
 John French,
 Thomas Timpson,
 Francis Roake,
 Benjamin Kiersted,
 James Manners,
 Peter Lassier,
 Abraham Pit,
 Jacob Bennet,
 Lewis Nodine,
 John Cocks,
 Adam Mott,
 Thomas Dods,
 William Bowne,
 Johannes Remsen,
 John Waldron,
 Barent Sebring,
 Daniel Van Duerse,
 George Brewster,
 Wendell Ham.

1742.

Benjamin Hedger,
 Samuel Weaver, jr.,
 Thomas Grant, jr.,
 Benjamin Pedrick,
 Vincent Montanie,
 Benjamin Jackson,
 Samuel Bowne,
 Adolph De Grove,
 Abraham Bokee,
 Joseph Paulding,
 Edward Marriner,
 Robert McAlpin,
 Richard Byfield,
 Christopher Sty mess,

John Smith,
 Francis Baldwin,
 Alexander Forbes,
 Adam Beekman,
 James Eckland,
 Peter Demarest, jr.,
 John Leake,
 Paul Francis Cabe,
 John Kinniston,
 Peter Charlton,
 Richard Smith,
 Cornelius Copper, jr.,
 Wood Furman,
 Solomon Hayes,

Maynard Burt,
Benjamin Stout,
John Stout,
Edward Graham,
George Thorne,
Thomas Hollock,
Alexander Stewart,

James Rombart,
John Brevoort,
Elias Brevoort,
William Baldwin,
John Myer,
John Alwyne,
John Myer,
Thomas Dobson.

1743.

Simon Lamberts,
Richard Outenbogert,
Abraham Forbes,
Isaac Blanck,
Henry Whitfield,
Philip Smith,
John Vizien,
Francis Wessells,
Lawrence Myer,
Joseph Simpson,
Dennis Hicks,
Abraham Outerkirk,
Isaac Vangelder,
Francis Bishop,
John Rivers,
Joseph Montagnie,
Henry Angell,
George Willis,
John Smith,
Ari King, jr.,
Matthew Wool,
Daniel Raveau,
Charles Frazer,
Thomas Lennington,
Isaac Morris,
Dillion Bogert,
James Scott,
James Napier,
James Warner,

Samuel Pell,
William Bennet,
John Dally,
Abraham Pells,
John Elsworth,
John Latham,
John Connelly,
Peter Bogert,
William Pearsee,
Alexander Campbell,
Benjamin Payne,
John Christie,
Patrick Phagan,
John McGie,
Peter Clopper,
Gerardus Beekman,
Anthony Schuyler,
John Peek,
Gerardus Phoenix,
Thomas Moone,
Levy, Samuel,
George Nicolls,
John Branigen,
Zacharias Sickles,
Isaac Van Hook,
John Cornelius,
Abraham Lott,
Hugh Wentworth,
John Delamontagnic,

Andrew Cannon,
 Simon Van Sise,
 Cornelius Van Sise,
 Daniel Van Vleckeren,
 Peter Colwell,
 Abraham Pinto,
 John Halden,
 Enoch Hunt,
 Peter Vandewater,
 Jacobus Van Orden,
 Samuel Brower,
 Robert White,
 Abraham Wheeler,
 Asher Mott,
 William Page,
 Lambert Losie,
 William Blake,
 Governor George Clinton,

William Woynet,
 Abraham Lave,
 Coline Vangelder,
 John Delanoy,
 Henry Van Maple,
 William Van Dalson,
 Lancaster Graen,
 John Beekman,
 William Ellis,
 Abraham Delamontagnie,
 Aaron Bussing,
 James Delanoy,
 John Defour,
 Edward Laight,
 Daniel Bennett, jr.,
 Cornelius Ewoutse,
 Edward Willet,
 Abraham Bargeau,

Tobias Ten Eyck.

1744.

Alexander Bates,
 Daniel Bloom,
 Philip Cockrem,
 Daniel Hazard,
 Andrew Carroll,
 Cornelius De Groot,
 Matthias Earnest,
 Jonas Melick,
 William Donaldson,
 William Wood,
 Thomas Bond,
 Abraham Darie,
 Peter Fonk,
 Regnier Hopper,
 Anthony Glin,
 Peter Trueman,
 John Dies,
 John Mordinar

John Waghorne,
 Harmanus Alstyne,
 Jonathan Hazard,
 Thomas Brookman,
 John Campbell,
 George Peterson,
 Samuel Birdsall,
 Martinus Cregier,
 George Dobbins,
 Johannes De Graff,
 Lauchlin McLean,
 Gregory Crouch,
 Cornelius Quackinbush,
 Richard C. Cooke,
 John Steel,
 Abraham Abrahams,
 Andrew Gibbs,
 William Taylor,

Isaac Abrahams,
John Van Varick,
John Benin,
John Outenbogert,
Casper Stymets,
James Jackson,

John Hanion,
Abraham Delanoy
James Man,
Peter Lossee,
Charles Allen,
Ebenezer Lamson.

1745.

Henry Bell,
John Murra,
Richard Bidder,
Henry Turck,
John Carpenter,
William Sells,
Thomas Wilson,
Daniel Agar,
Abraham Frere,
Lawrence Van Buskirk,
James Brown, jr.,
David Griffith,
Jasper Drake,
Peter Remsen,
David Davies,
John Carman,
George Coesart,
John Smith,
Isaac Stagg,
Elijah Muller,
Bartram Burd,
Nathaniel Lawrence,
John Hollem,
James Cox,
Elliott Allchurch,
Stephen Crossfield,
Daniel Ruff,
Samuel Johnson,
Daniel Latham,
John Nicoll,
Thomas Bowman,

Jacob Parcell,
John Angevine,
John Beekman,
James Lowns,
Albertus Bush,
John Ackley,
Peter De Joncourt,
Matthew Areson,
Benjamin Van Buskirk,
Richard Sibley,
James Man,
Solomon Furman,
Drake Palmer,
John Cole,
Garret Davies,
Isaac Douw,
James Wheeler,
Daniel Schureman,
Peter De Witt,
Jacob Hallett,
William Creed,
Lawrence Van Wye,
Benjamin Daly,
Alexander Munro,
Alexander Mowatt,
Charles Gardner,
William Weeks,
Joseph Latham,
Enoch Vrelandt,
Peter Bergeau,
James Tulford,

Thomas Burnton,
 Thomas Cope,
 Samuel Brughman,
 Joost Goderus,
 Cornelius Myer,
 John Grant,
 John Griffiths,
 Abraham Remsen,
 John Young,
 William Cadogan,
 John Lake,
 Barnaby Savage,
 Hendrick Powelse,
 John Burnet,
 Peter Giraud,
 John Carr,

Joseph Bowman,
 Samuel Carter,
 John Post,
 Benjamin Watson,
 John Downs,
 Lawrence Vanderhoof,
 Joris Remsen,
 Andrew Varick,
 Andrew Ramsey,
 Bryan Nevin,
 Cornelius Tiebout,
 Richard Trueman,
 Elisha Parker,
 John Exeen,
 Charles Phillips,
 John Margesen.

1746.

Donald McCoy,
 Francis Child, jr.,
 Thomas Kendall,
 William Cannon,
 Caleb Lawrence,
 Lawrence Burrus,
 Abraham Delafoy,
 Malcolm Campbeli,
 Hugh Rogers,
 Jacob Cole,
 Gilbert King,
 Andrew Gotier,
 John Zenger,
 John Roome, jr.,
 Cornelius Van Clyff
 Ticunis Jacobs,
 John Quackenbos,
 George Johnson,
 Samuel Demaree,
 Jacobus Van Wye,

Edward Earle,
 John Lasher, jr.,
 George Ridout,
 William Bonus,
 Charles Nicoll,
 Alexander Allaire, jr.,
 John Ayscough,
 Jonathan Hazard,
 John Bullfinch,
 Charles Berry,
 Johannes Man,
 Myer Myers,
 George Walgrave,
 Casparus Herts,
 John Johnson,
 William Wilson,
 Charles Walpole,
 William Webb,
 Nicholson Anderson,
 Abraham Brinckerhoof.

John Davenport,
 Thomas Ludlow,
 Peter Montanie,
 John Ellison,
 Matthew Van Alstyne,
 Thomas Leppel,
 Hendrick Wessells,
 Joseph Meeks,
 Hamilton Hueston,
 Albert Van Brunt,
 John Brandt,
 Samuel Tingley,
 Samuel Babington,
 Edward Nicoll,

Henry Ludlow,
 William Searle,
 John Lyons,
 John Ewoutse,
 Jacobus Buys,
 Reginald Machersti,
 William Anderson,
 John Van Gelder,
 William Peters,
 John Waddell,
 Joseph Griswold,
 John Cross,
 Adrian Man,
 Johannes Hansen.

1747.

Jacob C. Foster,
 Abraham Brower,
 Richard Wool,
 Nicholas Bogart,
 John Estenbrook,
 James Clarke,
 William Haysam,
 Timothy Sloan,
 John Doty,
 Matthew Hopper,
 Charles Johnson,
 William Ross,
 Daniel Dunbibbin,
 John Ebbets,
 Gilbert Forbes,
 Jeremiah Leuw,
 Hans J. Huber,
 Isaac Verveelen,
 Aaron Stockholm,
 John Jeffrey,
 David Jones,
 William White,
 Henry Shaver,

Luke Mathewman,
 Francis Davison,
 James Sample,
 Jonathan Wheeler,
 Simon Roberts,
 Jacob Smout,
 William Kingsland,
 Benjamin Luqueer,
 Johannes Covenhoven,
 Francis Manny,
 Ari Brinckerhoof,
 John McClean,
 Duncan Brow,
 Volkert Vanhoore,
 Joseph Forbes,
 Thomas Emmans,
 Ulrick Brouwer,
 John Amerman,
 Thomas Pearse,
 Anthony Dobbins,
 Johannes Douw,
 James Nash,
 Abraham Cuyler,

Henry Shaddine,
 James Welch,
 Joseph Tompkins,
 Thomas Ackerson,
 Alexander Griggs,
 Cardan Proctor,
 Philip Philipse,
 Abraham Eight,
 Aftu Burtis,
 John Price,
 Peter Keteltas,
 Humphrey Davenport,
 Abraham Emott,
 John Lee,
 Hugh Mulligan,
 Francis Davis,
 Robert Elliott,
 Edward Annelly,

Hugh Gill,
 Moses Garrison,
 Joseph Seaman,
 John De Gray,
 Daniel Dunscomb, jr.,
 Peter Ridout,
 John McEvers, jr.,
 Archibald McEwen,
 Christopher Myer,
 John Van Cortlandt,
 William Slow,
 Jacob Bendt,
 John McQuary,
 Abraham De Foreest,
 Alexander McCoy,
 Abraham Brazier,
 Elias De Grucher,
 Thomas Fferdon,

1748.

John Tuder,
 Elijah Hofferma,
 Andries Tenbrook,
 William Nicholson,
 David Brower,
 John McEven,
 Richard Jeffery,
 Thomas Willis,
 John Kindell,
 James Carr,
 Matthew Oakee,
 Isaac Hay,
 Jacob Van Wormer,
 Henry Suydam,
 Joseph Veal,
 Bartholomew Crannell,
 Peter Teats,
 Gulian Varck,
 Ralph Thurman, jr.,

Anthony Rutgers,
 Henry Bryant,
 Joseph Williams,
 John Milligan,
 Malcolm McEwen,
 Johan Jury,
 Thomas Heysham,
 Robert Carr,
 Ralph Steel,
 Martinus Weytman,
 Jonathan Ogden,
 Lawrence Van Boskirk,
 Jacob Buys,
 Hendrick Remsen,
 John Waters,
 Gideon Carstaing,
 Hugh Williams,
 Jacob Roome,
 William Dobbs,

William Pentinimer,
Roger Magraw
John Burgiss,
Andrew Hoyer,
John Christee,
His Ex. Gov. Shirley, (Mass.)
Johannes Durie,
Gilbert Ask,
Robert James Livingston,
Jacobus Bleecker,
John Turck,
Teunis Tiebout, jr.,
James Tucker,
George Marschalck,
Jacobus Rosevelt,
Abraham Van Wyck, jr.,
Henry Beekman,
Henry Cregier,
Wiert Banta,
Isaac Bertrand,
Francis Hendricks,
James Stephens,
James Downs,
William Kippin,
John Lawson,
William Allison,
Philip Hogan,
Adam Phafer,
Simon Franks,
John Marshalk, jr.,
John Williams,
Matthew Morris,
Robert Northhouse,
Abraham Bussing,
John Abrahams,

Joseph Smith,
John Parcell, jr.,
Jacob Gardinier,
Christopher Godlieb,
James Gordon,
James Colwells,
Isaac Ryckman,
Samuel Ryckman,
Nicholas Stuyvesant,
John Welsch,
Jacob Rosevelt, jr.,
Garret De Graf,
Lawrence Lawrence,
Isaac Rosevelt,
Gerardus Duychink,
Edward Williams,
Jacob King,
William Vandewater,
Garret De Graius,
William Heyer,
James Johnson,
Peter Hyer,
John George,
William Savory,
Thomas Bevin,
William Kelley,
William Lee,
Thomas Sparham,
Baltus Hyer,
William Livingston,
John Forrest,
Jacobus Myer,
John Mayfield,
John Crum,
Joseph Hildreth.

NAMES OF ATTORNEYS

PRACTICING IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BETWEEN THE YEAR 1695, AND
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

- 1697. David Jamison, Gent.
- 1698. James Emott, Gent., Attorney at Law.
- 1701. Thomas Weaver, Esq.
- 1702. John Bridges, LL.D., in suit of Governor Cornbury.
 - " Robert Milwood,
- 1708. May Bickley,
 - " Jacob Regnier,
 - " Roger Mompesson, Chief Justice.
- 1718. Tobias Boel.
- 1728. Joseph Murray,
 - " John Chambers.
- 1730. Abraham Lodge,
 - " Richard Nicholls,
 - " James Alexander,
 - " William Smith.
- 1740. Daniel Horsmanden, Recorder.
- 1743. Lancaster Graen,
- 1745. Elisha Parker,
 - " John Burnet,
 - " Samuel Clowes.
- 1746. William Searle.
- 1747. John McEvers, jr.,
 - " John Van Cortlandt.
- 1748. Bartholomew Crannell,
 - " William Livingston.
- 1749. John Alsop.
- 1751. Augustus Van Cortlandt,
 - " Lambert Moore.
- 1763. Whitehead Hicks.
- 1768. Benjamin Kissam.

1768. Benjamin Helme,
" Rudolphus Ritzema,
" John McKesson.
1769. Richard Harrison,
" Philip Livingston, jr.,
" Thomas Jones,
" Philip J. Livingston,
" John William Smith,
" John D. Crimshire,
" David Matthews,
" Samuel Jones.



NAMES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

PRACTICING IN THE CITY, BETWEEN THE YEAR 1695 AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

- 1695. John Miller, Chirurgion,
- “ Lewis Giton. “
- 1698. Hugh Farquhar, “
- “ Cornelius Viele, “
- “ Jacobus Kiersted, “
- “ John Nerberry, “
- “ Jacob Provoost, “
- “ Hartman Wessells, “
- “ Hans Kierstede. “
- 1699, Peter Bassett, “
- 1702. Philip Rokeby, Governor's Physician,
- “ Thomas Flynn, Chirurgion,
- “ David Law, “
- “ Giles Gardineau. “
- 1703. James Targee, Apothecary.
- 1708. Peter Buretel, Chirurgion.
- 1714. Robert Drake, Barber Surgeon.
- 1715. John Dupuy, Chirurgion,
- “ Gerardus Beekman, “
- “ Richard Bishop, Barber Surgeon.
- 1723. Jacob Moene, Chirurgion.
- 1724. William Beekman, “
- 1728. Johannes Van Solingen, Chirurgion.
- 1732. Archibald Fisher, Chirurgion.
- 1742. William Blake, Surgeon.
- 1745. William Bonus, “
- 1746. John Ayscough, Physician.
- 1747. John Milligan, Doctor of Physick.
- 1748. William Allison, Surgeon.

- 1748 Thomas Sparham, Surgeon.
1749. Richard Stillwell, Physician.
" Alexander Connolly. "
1750. Josiah Patterson, Surgeon,
" Joseph Hinchman, Physician.
1756. Thomas Parsell, Surgeon,
1757. Thomas Walter, "
1761. Benjamin Lindner, Physician
1765. John Miller, Surgeon,
" Englebert Kemmera, Surgeon
1769. Melachy Treat, "
" Donald McClean, "
" Philip Kenning, "
" John Stiles, Physician.
1770. Isaac Guion, "

NAMES OF SCHOOLMASTERS,

TEACHING IN THE CITY, BETWEEN THE YEAR 1659 AND THE REVOLU-
TIONARY WAR.

1695.	David Vilant.	1736.	John Cavelier.
1698.	Alexander Paxton,	1737.	Charles Henley.
"	Johannes Schanck.	1740.	Thomas Allen.
1701.	Robert Parkinson.	1742.	Edward Marriner.
1702.	John Selwood,	1744.	Abraham Delanoy.
"	Peter Bontecon.	1746.	Malcolm Campbell.
1703.	Dan Twaites,	1747.	Charles Johnson,
"	John Stevens.	"	Archibald McEwen.
1715.	John Conrad Codwise.	1748.	Joseph Hildreth.
1721.	George Browning,	1751.	Huybert Van Wagener,
"	William Glover.	"	John Nathan Hutchins.
1723.	John Walton.	1753.	Garret Noel.
1724.	Jonathan Sherer.	1765.	Henry Peckwell.
1725.	Peter Finch.	1768,	John Young.
1728.	Edward Gatehouse.	1770.	Stephen Van Voorhis.
1735.	Peter Stoutenburgh	1770.	Jacob Tyler.
"	Daniel Shatford.	1774.	James Gilleland.

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